The Intelligencer

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Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1868. NUMBER 46.

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☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Front Street, Belleville. 19w.

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,

CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,

TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.

GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,

WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,

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John S. Black,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,

INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head

IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

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15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.

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Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

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Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

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ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE. Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5tf

REMOVAL!

PRICE & VANDUSEN

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING!

☞ COME AND SEE THEM. ☜
Belleville Aug. 20, 1867. w27

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
November 28, 1867. 41

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Maclellan & Maclellan,

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent.
CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,

SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Britannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,

BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,

HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,

BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 10

Hastings House,

MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

BLANK NOTES.

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Strayed from the Flock.

"The wind goes sobbing
Over the moor;
Far is the fold, and shut its door;
White and still—beyond terror or shock,
Lies the foolish lamb that strayed from the flock:
While overhead, from his frozen branch,
With a tender pity, true and staunch,
Thus sang the robin:

"The wind howls, heavy
With death and sorrow;
To day it is thee—may be me to-morrow;
Yet I'll sing one tune o'er the silent wold,
For the little lamb that never grew old;
Never lived long winters to see,
Chanting from empty boughs like me,
Boughs once so leafy.

"The snow-flakes cover
The moorland dun;
My song trills feebly, but I sing on,
Under warm feathers, red as coal,
To keep my last twinkle of wintry light—
To the very last twinkle of wintry light—
While time is all over?

"Why was I given
Bold strong wings
To bear me away from hurtful things,
While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly,
And thy faint heart gave up so meekly
Till it yielded at length to a still, safe Hand,
That bade thee lie down, nor try to stand?
Was it Hand of Heaven?

"The wind goes sobbing"
(Thus sang the bird)
Or else in a dream his voice I heard:
"Nothing I know, and nothing I can;
Wisdom is not for me, but man,
Yet some snow-pure, snow-soft—*not* snow-cold,
May be singing o'er the lamb strayed from the fold,
Besides poor Robin."

Select Reading.

Honor Your Business.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his work or calling; yet nothing is more common than to hear men constantly finding fault with their particular business, and deeming themselves unfortunate because fastened to it by the necessity of gaining a livelihood. In this spirit men fret and laboriously destroy all their comfort in the work; or they change their business and go on miserably, shifting from one thing to another, till the grave or the poor house gives them a fast grip. But, while occasionally a man fails in life because he is not in the place fitted for his peculiar talent, it happens ten times oftener that failure results from neglect, and even contempt of an honest business. A man should put his heart into everything that he does. There is not a profession that has not its peculiar cares and vexations. No man will escape annoyance by changing business. No mechanical business is altogether agreeable. Commerce, in its endless varieties, is affected, like all other human pursuits, with trials, unwelcome duties and spirit-tiring necessities. It is the very wantonness of folly for a man to search out the frets and burdens of his calling, and give his mind every day to a consideration of them. They belong to human life. They are inevitable. Brooding, then, only gives them strength. On the other hand, a man has power given to him to shed beauty and pleasure upon the homeliest toil, if he is wise. Let a man adopt his business and identify it with his life, and cover it with pleasant associations; for God has given us imagination, not alone to make some poets, but to enable all men to beautify homely things. Heart-varnish will cover up innumerable evils and defects. Look at the good things. Accept your lot as a man does a piece of rugged ground, and begin to get out the rocks and roots, to deepen and mellow the soil, to enrich and plant it. There is something in the most forbidding avocation around which a man may twine pleasant fancies, out of which he may develop an honest pride.—*Irish Evangelist.*

The Doctor and the "Weed."

'Doctor,' we said to a splendid specimen of the profession, 'tell us something about the baneful effects of tobacco.'

'Its effects, sir,' he replied, 'are evil and only evil, and that continually; and it is a perfect mystery that gentlemen of my profession care so little, and know so little about a poison that is doing mischief at so terrible a rate.'

'Sir,' the Doctor continued, 'I was on a council of physicians the other day on the border of this town; the patient was a young man prostrate by paralysis; he was deprived of the use of his lower limbs from the abdomen to the toe; we overhauled him; and withdrew and talked about antecedents and probably causes, and came to no satisfactory conclusion.

Dissatisfied and impatient, I inquired of his attending physician whether the poor fellow used tobacco.

'O, no,' he replied, 'I guess not,' and with an air of nonchalance, added, 'what if he does, that can have nothing to do with his case.'

'I did not ask you,' I replied, 'about the effects of tobacco, but simply if the patient used it.'

'Go and see,' he said gruffly.

Stepping to his bed side, I said,—'my young friend, do you use tobacco?'

With a squealing voice, more cat like than human, he answered—

'I use a little,'

'How do you use it?'

'I smoke a little.'

'Did you smoke this morning?'

'Yes, a little.'

'Did you smoke at noon?'

'Yes a little.'

'Before I quit his side I ascertained that he had actually consumed sixteen cigars a day, and the poor fellow's soul was so obfuscated by smoke that he considered that prodigious amount but little!'

'This,' continued the doctor, 'may seem strange—but the strangest of all is the fact that his attending physician—regular and well bred—did not know in the first place, that his patient used tobacco—and secondly, if he did, he did not know that a rank and deadly poison could have anything to do with his case.'

Forgiveness.

Imagine that you saw some malefactor led along to the place of execution, wailing and weeping for his misspent time, for his bloody acts, for his heinous crimes; and that his wailings and weepings were so bitter that they were able to force tears from others, and to make all eyes shed water that did but look upon him. But then, if this man, in this case, should suddenly see his king running and riding toward him with a pardon in his hand, what a sight would this be.—Surely, none like it. Thus it was with man; sorrowing and repenting for sin, whilst he is weeping over the sadness of his condition, and confessing what a little step there is betwixt him and damnation (as if he were even dropping into hell). In amaze he looks up unto Christ, whom he sees with a spear in his side, with thorns in his head, with nails in his feet, and a pardon in his hands. This were a sight indeed—a most pleasant, ravishing, heavenly sight—such as not all the rich and curious sights on earth, nor all those glittering spangles in Heaven, could afford the like—*Isaac Ambrose.*

Sir William Davenant, the poet, had no nose, and going along the Mews one day, a beggar woman followed him crying, 'Ah! God preserve your eyesight, sir, the Lord preserve your eyesight.' 'Why, good woman,' said he, 'do you pray so much for my eyesight?' 'Ah! dear sir,' answered the woman, 'if you should grow dim-sighted you have no place to hang your spectacles on.'

What a Little Boy Thought About Things.

I am a little boy about so many years old; don't know whether I'm a good little boy, but I'm afraid not, for I sometimes do wicked things, and once I cut sister's kitten's tail off with the choppin' knife, and told her a big dog came along and bit it off and swallowed it down before poor Kitty could say Jack Robinson, and sister said she was sorry, and it must have been a very naughty dog, but my mother didn't believe me, and said she was afraid I had told a lie, and I'm afraid I had; so then she asked me if I knew where liars went to, and I said yes; they went to New York and wrote for newspapers; she said no—they went to the bad place where there was nothing but a lake of fire and brimstone, and she asked me if I would like to go there, and I said no! for I didn't think there'd be much skatin' and slidin' on *that* lake, and the boys couldn't snow-ball each other on shore, and she said it was more than that, just as though that wasn't bad enough, for I don't think they can play base ball nuther; then she asked me if I wouldn't like to be a nangel and have a harp, and I said no! I'd rather be a stage driver and have a big drum, for I couldn't play on t'other thing. So I shouldn't like to be an angel, for their wings must be in the way when they go swimmin' and playin' tag and leap frog; and besides it must be hard to fly, when one ain't used to it. But it would be jolly to be a stage driver and have a long whip and touch up the leaders and say g'lang there, what are ye doin' on! I should like that much better'n flyin; and then mother said there was a dreadful stage of sin, and brother Bob hollered and said that he guessed I was on it, and then she whipped us and sent us to bed without any supper, but I didn't care about supper, for they hadn't nothin' but bread and butter for tea, and Bob and I got up and he lifted me in at the pantry window, and we got a mince pie and a whole hatful of doughnuts, and they thought it was the cook that stole 'em, and sent her away the next day, and Bob said he was glad of it, for she didn't make good pies, and the doughnuts wasn't fried enough. Sometimes I do swear, for I said by golly the other day, and sister heard me, and she told mother, and mother said I was a bad boy and would bring her gray hairs to the grave, and she whipped me, but I don't think it done her gray hairs any good, and it hurt me, and when I got up stairs I said god darn it, but I said it so she didn't hear me, and when she asked me if I didn't think I was very wicked, I said I was afraid I was, and I was sorry for it, and wouldn't do so no more, and then she said I was a good little boy, and told me about George Washington who cut down the apple tree, and was caught at it, and said he did it with his little hatchet, just as though I hadn't heard all about it before, and didn't always think he was a big stupid for cutting wood when they had a hired man about the house, and dullin' his little hatchet, and besides it would have been a great deal jollier to let the tree be so he could have stole apples off in the fall, I don't care if he was the Father of his Country he wasn't smart, and I'll bet you the boys in our school would cheat him out of his eye-teeth swoppin' jack-knives, and I could lick him and not hardly try, and I don't think he was very healthy either, for I never saw a good little boy that wasn't always sick and had the mumps and measles, and the scarlet fever and wasn't a coughin' all the while, and hadn't to take castor oil, and tar water, and couldn't eat cherries, and didn't have to have his head patted till all the hair was rubbed off by everybody that came to his mother's, and be asked how old he was, and who died to save sinners, and what he had been studyin' at school, and how far he'd got, and lots of other conundrums, and have to say his catechism, no I should not like to be a good little boy I'd just as lief be a nangel and be done with it, but I don't think I shall be a good little boy, and other people don't think so too, for I wasn't never called a good little boy but once, and that was when Uncle John asked me where I stood in my class, and I told him I was next to the head, and he said that was right, and he gave me a quarter, and then he asked me how many boys there was in the class, and I said there was only two, myself and a little girl, and then he wanted me to give him back the quarter, and I wouldn't, and he ran after me and stumbled over a chair and broke his cane, and hurt himself, and he's been lame ever since, and I'm glad of it, for he isn't my father, and hasn't any right to lick me, for I get enough of that at home, and the quarter wasn't a good one either. I don't like Uncle John, and I guess he knows it, for he says I ain't like any of the family, and he expects I'll go to sea and be a pirate instead of a respectable member of society, and I shouldn't wonder, for I'd rather be a pirate than a soap boiler like him, and I don't care if he is rich, it's a nasty business, and I shan't have to be a pirate either, for one can make lots of money without that, and they're always talking to me about being rich and respectable, and going to Congress, and being President, and all that sort of thing, but I don't want to be President, there's Lincoln, he was President, and I guess he's sorry for it now, and there's Andy Johnson, I guess he don't like it much either, and a feller doesn't have to be respectable to be a Congressman, there's John Morrissey, he's made money, and he's gone to Congress, and he has nice curly hair and nice clothes, and he don't do any work either. I shouldn't like to be a fighter like he is, for I shouldn't like to have my nose smashed as his is, for it looks just like my mother's big squash did after the cow bit a chunk out of it, but I should like to have nice curly hair, nice clothes, lots of money and a cane, and have people look at me when I walk down the street and say that's him, and I don't care who knows it, for I don't want to be a soap-boiler like Uncle John, nor a tanner like Uncle Hiram, and all the good people I know of are soap boilers or tanners, except Mr. Stebbins, and he's a school teacher, and that's worse than either, for he has to board round amongst the neighbors and they never put apple sass on the table when he's at the house, I heard Miss Spriggins tle Aunt Polly so, they wait till he's gone out to spellin' school or to see the minister's wife and talk about rheumatiz and red flannel and hot poultices for sore chests, and after he's gone they bring out the nice things and eat 'em by themselves with lots of pickles. He don't get anything but bread and cookin' butter and stale doughnuts that are left over from Saturday's bakin', oh, I know how them things are done; but there's Bob callin' me, and we're goin' a bird-nesting, for I know where there's a yaller bird's nest chuck full of eggs, mother says it's cruel and the birds don't like it, and that I wouldn't like to have my eggs stole if I was a bird, and I don't think I should, but I ain't a bird you know, and that makes a difference, and if you want to print this you can, for I'd like to be an editor, for you fellers don't have to tell the truth, and you can go to the circus without payin'.

JOHN PAUL.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

The following is an extract from a letter from Colonel Merewether, just received by Sir Stafford Northcote:

"We have just returned from a most interesting and important reconnoissance up the pass from Koomoglee to within five miles by road by Senafee, a distance of 41 miles. There were some very bad places in one part; but the road has been made now by the Sappers easy for passage of cavalry, infantry, mules, and camels; and it will, I think, prove the chief line of route, as leading at once to a good position on the highlands of Abyssinia in the direction we have to go, and to a spot within easy reach.

"To-morrow we start up the Haddes to examine that, to as near as we can get to Tekonda without actually entering it, or compromising the inhabitants by opening communications with them.

"Sir R. Napier's excellent proclamation was sent out on the 6th inst., and I hope for the best results from it. Directly the ruler of Tigre, now Prince Kassai, a rebel against Theodorus, shows he intends acting in a friendly manner towards us, there will be no impropriety in visiting both Tekonda and Sanafee; but until he does it would not be just to the people of those places to make them run the risk of encountering his displeasure before we were in a position to protect them.

"I have been very vexed not to find a suitable plateau short of the Abyssinian highlands, but I was misled by the richness of the Agametta plateau, west of Massowah, only now learnt, what no one seemed to have been able to tell me before, that as you go south of the latitude of Massowah the lower hills become more purely volcanic, indeed, in some places entirely, so that vegetation diminishes *peri passu.*

"The troops that have landed are, I am happy to say, in excellent health and spirits. The 3rd Light Cavalry had been losing horses from fever, but to day on my arrival here I was glad to find the disease disappearing. It was clearly owing to the effects of the sea voyage from India, and being cooped up on board ship."

*** It seems strange that the date of this despatch is not given.—*Times, Dec. 6th.*

The Cyclone at Calcutta.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(*From the London Daily News, Dec. 7.*)

The arrival of the Indian mail brings us advices from Calcutta to the 8th of Nov. being a week later than those which we published in our impression of yesterday. These accounts increase to a lamentable extent the seriousness of the disaster. In the city of Calcutta 109 deaths have been recorded, 101 brick built houses destroyed, and 2,338 tiled and thatched huts levelled with the ground. In the suburbs the loss of life is estimated at 285; and 62 brick built houses, 1,745 tiled huts, and 25,148 thatched huts have been destroyed. On the river, 62 lives have been lost. In addition there have also been lost two ferry steamers, 67 cargo boats, 15 Madras sloops, 84 dinghees, 82 native boats, and 336 up-country boats. The greater portion of these lost in the canals were laden with jutes and grain. The grand total of lives ascertained to have been lost is, therefore, 1,016; of brick-built houses destroyed, 163; and of tiled, and thatched huts 29,231. Of the larger shipping in the river, only about 26 ships have escaped uninjured, and three have sustained serious damage, one of them being a complete wreck.

This cyclone has occured at a time when the rice crops were in the ear, and the whole province, wasted by famine and pinched by high prices, looked forward to an abundant harvest. Where the ear was formed it was torn off; where the stalk had reached mature height it was snapped. On a low estimate at least one half of the rice crop has been destroyed in the 10 miles to the south of the Hooghly over which the cyclone extended. From Nuddea, still suffering from an inundation of the Ganges more severe than those of 1863 and 1856, we learn that the vegetation which survived that calamity has been almost entirely destroyed. Not only the rice crop yield but half its talei. Of the cattle which had been sent to the high lands from the inundated tracks, a tenth has perished, for they had to withstand the storm for two days and a half without food or shelter. All the crops recently sown within the district blasted by the whirlwind have been destroyed. The condition of Jessore is worse. Not over 5 per cent of the brick houses in the country have withstood the blast.

A general system of relief was contemplated. The balance, amounting to about 19,000 rupees, of the previous cyclone relief fund, has been made over for the purpose of affording relief; and Government has promised to contribute by doubling the amount of subscriptions.

The Fenians.

(*From the N. Y. World, Dec. 24.*)

During the past six weeks there has been unusual activity in Fenian circles looking to be a union of the organizations presided over by Messrs. Roberts and Savage, under one tried and reliable chief. The committee appointed by the Senate to negotiate with Mr. Savage, brought its labours to a close in a most creditable manner, the utmost good feeling being manifested on both sides after the first "broadside" was fired and returned. Congresses and Conventions were proposed, and rejected on the grounds of being too expensive. Finally it was decided that Col. Roberts should have the power to appoint seven gentlemen, and Mr. Savage the same number, to act as a council, the fourteen to appoint an additional number, after which they should at once proceed to elect a President of the United Brotherhood, provided the office was refused by John Mitchel. Messrs. Roberts and Savage, in accordance with the agreement for union, tendered the office of chief to Mr. Mitchel, who, after mature consideration, sent the following letter to those gentlemen:—

"IRISH CITIZEN" OFFICE, No. 31, Barclay Street, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.
To COL. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS AND JOHN SAVAGE ESQRS:—

GENTLEMEN—The tender you have made to me of the Presidency of the re-united Fenian Brotherhood, though it has embarrassed me, could not fail to be gratifying on three counts—first, that it proves confidence in me personally—and next, that it marks the moment of a reconciliation between two bodies of patriotic Irishmen having the same object in view. On this reconciliation, brought about your own efforts, gentlemen allow me to congratulate you.

But, after sufficient time taken for consideration; after reading the constitution, and holding some conversation with some of the leading members of those organizations, I must beg leave respectfully to decline the honor tendered, and the responsibility which they would pay me the complement of imposing upon me. And I have the less regret in coming to this conclusion as it cannot be said I throw any obstacle in the way of a reunion of our countrymen. That reunion is already effected, with a provision for electing a president in case of my refusing.

It is useless to enter here into any account of the various reasons (some of a public, some of a private nature) which compel me to decline. My countrymen know very well that I have the fullest sympathy with the objects of Fenianism, that is the destruction of British dominion in Ireland; and, therefore, I expect they will give me credit for valid reasons without my entering into detail.

With thanks for your courtesy, gentlemen in the execution of your mission, and assurances of respect for you personally, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

The Council will meet some time between now and the first of the new year for the election of a President. Colonel Roberts, it is understood, is not anxious for any further executive honors, and the probabilities are that Mr. Savage will be chosen chief of the re-united brotherhood. When he accepted the leadership of the almost defunct Stephens organization, he did so for the purpose of bringing about a union in spite of all opposition, and he has faithfully carried out his object.

Exportation of Cattle.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has addressed the following circular to the Collector of Customs on the Canadian frontier:

"It being represented to the department that a difference in practice exists at some of the frontier ports bordering on Canada in relation to the assessment, and collection of or exemption from duty, on the importation of cattle, and other live animals from Canada, which had previously been exported from the United States thereto, for the purpose of grazing or fattening, with the intention of returning the same to the United States, the following instructions are hereby issued on the subject, and will be carefully carried out by the collector. Such cattle or other animals, on being brought back to the United States, can only be permitted to enter free of duty when they are returned in the same condition as when exported, and when the proofs of domestic origin, of exportation from a port of the United States, and the other proofs required for the free entry of goods, wares and merchandize of domestic origin and production, are duly produced to the collector at the port of importation. The collector of customs, therefore, on the exportation of cattle, or other animals, should take and file among the records of the Custom House a careful description of the same, so that they can be readily identified in case of their being returned to the United States. When it is found, on the importation of such cattle, that their condition is changed by fattening, or other causes, duty will be assessed and collected thereon in the manner prescribed for original importations."

A Cool Husband.

There is one sensible married man in this country. He is a soldier, and was reported has having been killed, but was only a prisoner. He returned home to find that his wife had turned over a new leaf in the marriage service, and that another man occupied his seat in the chimney corner. Did he go to work slaughtering the false wife and new husband? Not much. He walked in and said: 'Well old gal, how is things?' 'Pretty good, Bill,' said the double married woman, not taken back greatly. 'Which do you prefer, the old or the new love?' She hesitated for an instant, and said 'I don't like to hurt your feelings, but—' 'Oh, spit it right out. Don't mind my feelings or the other chap's! I won't be angry if you come down a little rough on my vanity. Count on my being amiable, I won't cut up rusty if you should go back on me.' 'I am glad you're so thoughtful, Bill; and I acknowledge that I do like my present husband best—but if anything should happen to him, I know nobody else I would so soon join fortunes with again as you.' That's the way to talk. I'll mow bid you a good bye, hoping that no accident will happen to the other fellow, and that he will live long to enjoy your delightful society. Good day.' And the careless husband travelled off, with his knapsack on his back, whistling in a cheery clear tone, "The girl I left behind me."

'There's our grandmother,' says a contemporary, 'a striking instance why women should vote. She's paid taxes for a dog the last ten years, and now declares she won't stand it any longer—she'll either vote or kill the dog!'

'Deevil, indeed!' said a primitive country schoolmistress to one of her pupils, as she heard a little girl designate his Satanic Majesty 'devil.' 'Deevil, indeed! set him up with such fine names—ca' him deel, lassie; its good eneuch for him.'

A Connecticut landlord, having been fleeced out of a week's board, followed his debtor some 20 miles, and seizing the valise of the delinquent, returned home, telling the fellow he could have it when he paid up arrearages. Arriving home, and the guest not appearing to pay charges and take it away, 'the landlord opened the valise to examine his security, and found—his own overcoat!

Horace Greeley, in a recent article on "newspaper power," says:—"While journalism is becoming a profession more powerful and respected than any other—which, indeed, embraces and subdues all others—its news facilities are marvellous. Steam and the telegraph have added greatly to the usefulness of the press. Few, but those in the profession, know the almost endless ramifications of a great newspaper. The editor who sits over the midnight lamp quietly arranging columns, has his servants in every quarter of the world. His orders are obeyed in the dominions of the Tycoon and the Sultan, in the torrid countries of South America, and on the dreary, humid shores of Walrussia. His ministers may be found closeted with Bismarck, or riding on the trail of the merciless Indian. And so through every branch of business and in every relation of life."

SNOW STORMS.—The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirgheez in Siberia, in 1627, destroying 285,000 horses, 30,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which, for forty-eight hours, the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty and seven twenty four feet were recorded in various places. In the South of Scotland, in 1820, there were thirteen drifty days, which killed nine tenths of all the sheep. On Eskdale Muir, out of 20,000 only 45 were left alive, and the shepherds everywhere built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures, to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in this State, January 3, 1859.

Editorial Summary.

—Wolverines are plentiful in the Township of Brock.

—A small boy was buried up in a vat of a Chicago distillery recently.

—$900 was stolen from the safe at the Grand Trunk Railway Station, London, on Sunday.

—Women often kiss each other when they had rather bite off each other's noses.

—Fenian drilling is reported to be going on in different parts of Ireland, generally at midnight.

—There are in both hemispheres at the present time about 78,000 miles of railways at work.

—The metallic cartridge company of East Bridgeport, Conn., shipped 600,000 cartridges to the British Government last week.

—The salaries of the local Ministers of Quebec are said to be fixed at $3,000; the Premier's at $4,000.

—On Tuesday a man named Charles Lalande was drowned while crossing the ice from Wolfe Island to Kingston.

—Further accounts of Dr. Livingstone have been received which confirm the hopes entertained for his safety.

—Died at Preston, Halifax County, Saturday evening, 14th Dec., 1867, Mrs. Winnie Boyd (colored) aged 115 years.

—They fear at Amherstburg that the cattle will go mad from want of water, and the effects of licking snow to satisfy their thirst.

—A new monthly paper, the *Canadian United Service Gazette*, is to be issued at Ottawa. The field is already well filled by the *Volunteer Review.*

—"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young nobleman of France. "Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

—A crusty old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared, man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

—Steam power is successfully used in London in pulling down old houses, where the contractor cares little about preserving the material.

—Forney says he is the instrument with which the Radical party does its work. Prentice says the Radical party, like the beaver, works with its tail.

—The notorious General Sweeney has again been reinstated in the regular service. The United States must be hard up for material for Generals.

—One of the Illinois railroads carried more than 80,000 hogs during the month of November, besides nearly 12,000 head of other kinds of live stock.

—At a tavern in London last week the following notice was exhibited: "Discussion this evening—'Ritualism,' to be followed by songs and recitations."

—Two fishing schooners from Eastport, Me., were wrecked at the Bay of Islands last week. The fishermen in that vicinity are suffering much distress from the severity of the weather.

—An Illinois judge is under treatment for a disease which he says was caused by wearing paper collars, into the composition of which arsenic entered.

—The skating costume of a Parisian countess consists of black velvet, lined with violet satin and trimmed with chinchilla. This is covered with an elegant polonnaise, color Bismarck, also with violet satin.

—An American panther, or cougar, measuring three feet six inches in height and five feet in length, has been shot in Wisconsin. Twelve dollars bounty was paid for this, the largest animal of the kind ever seen in that region.

—The trip of Dickens to this country will, it is expected, make $200,000 for him. He made $30,000 at Boston. He is at present engaged upon three new stories, one of which is to be published in the Atlantic Monthly.

—The Stratford *Herald* says a child of Mr. John Innis, oatmeal miller, drank some boiling water from a teakettle on the 19th inst., producing inflammation of the throat of a severe type. Hope of recovery was entertained.

—New York has now a city telegraph with forty stations. There are to be one hundred stations in all, and when in full operation a message can be sent to any part of the city in fifteen minutes and for twenty cents.

—It is said that the breaking out of a segment of the thread of a car wheel, eighteen inches long, and an inch and a half wide, next the flange, was the cause of the terrible disaster on the Lake Shore railroad.

—Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to outbreaks among the negroes in January, that he has issued a proclamation warning all such combinations that their intentions are known and cannot succeed.

—The New York *Tribune*, referring to the fact that up to the 2nd of December, five hundred shocks of earthquake had been felt at St. Thomas, says: "The man who says that Secretary Seward's last purchase is no great shakes, is clearly mistaken."

—The Montreal *Gazette* of Friday records a dreadful murder which took place the evening previous. George Wilson, a redcoat Lance Sergeant of the 100th Royal Canadians, shot a Lance Corporal of the same regiment, named James Campbell, killing him instantly. The murder took place in the barrack room, and appears to have been committed while the parties were under the influence of liquor.

—The death of the Hon. Edward Whelan, Prince Edward Island, is announced. He has for many years taken a prominent part in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and was respected and admired for his amiability of character, his commanding abilities and his steady and eloquent advocacy of progressive measures. He was a practical printer and served his apprenticeship to the Hon. Joseph Howe.

SUICIDE.—The *Leader* records the death by suicide of Mr. Greer, who was for a number of years manager of the Bank of Montreal in that city, and more lately cashier of the Bank of Commerce. Some time ago, through failing health, he was obliged to resign his situation. A short time ago his removal to a private asylum in New York was rendered necessary, and on Thursday night last he committed suicide.

PROHIBITORY LAW.—Our neighbors across the Bay are advancing. The *Picton Times* says that several years the Township of Athol had a prohibitory liquor law known as the "Dunkin Act," and during the past year the Township of Hallowell has tried the experiment, and if the idea was conceived of extending the blessing to the whole County. At the meeting of the County Council on Friday a petition signed by 5,000 persons was presented, asking the Council to pass a By-Law prohibiting the issuing of licenses and sale of intoxicating liquors. The Council complied with the prayer of the petition, and the By-Law was passed and will be submitted to the people in about a month. The *Times* has no doubt the people will approve of it. Happy County! No debts, no toll-gates, bad roads and light taxes, and no whisky!

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Up to Monday, the number known to have been killed outright or since died from their wounds, by the late railway accident near Buffalo, was forty-two. A large number of others were seriously wounded, and the list of deaths will probably swell to sixty. The Buffalo *Express* speaking of the excitement existing in that city when the bodies were brought in, says:—"There are seven boxes of the remains, each box six feet long and two feet wide. On being opened at the Soldier's Rest, a soul-sickening spectacle was revealed, the charred relics of mortality presenting themselves in every conceivable form of disgust and terror. Among this ghastly heap are plainly distinguishable twenty-three skulls not destroyed, but whether of men or women none but God knows. The sight is a horrible one, and will doubtless never be effaced from the memories of the many who saw it." Amongst the names of the dead and wounded, we observe only the name of Mr. Hubbard, from Canada.

THE WOOL MARKET.—The New York *Economist* of a late date says: "The price of wool is better, perhaps it might be difficult to say how much, but wool cannot be bought at the figures it would a few weeks ago. This is the case with low and medium wools particularly. Dealers in the early part of the season crowded their low wools upon the market, and held to their fine wools for the Spring trade. Now manufacturers are a little apprehensive that low wools may not be abundant when they want them for Fall goods. Canada wool is not abundant, and is held rather above the views of buyers; still dealers are confident about the price. Domestic combing has been bought up so very close that there is little now to be brought into competition with it; yet prices for the manufactured articles from which it is made do not warrant a large advance. The general feeling is that all kinds of wool will be wanted before the next is put upon the market. It is yet near eight months before the next crop will be available to manufacturers, and the amount of wool lying back in the wool-growing States is now ascertained to be much lighter than it was supposed to be a short time ago.

Long Dresses.

Oliver Wendell Holmes uses the following language in reference to one of fashion's foolish freaks:

But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose on our streets; where do they come from. Not out of Boston parlor's, I trust. Why, there isn't a beast or bird that would drag its tail through the dirt in the way these creatures do their dresses. Because a Queen or Duchess wears long dresses on great occasions, a maid of all work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the streets, picking up and carrying about with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarity in your bones and marrow.

Show over dirt is the attitude of vulgar people. If any man can walk behind one of these women, and see what she rakes up as she goes, and not feel squeamish, he has got a tough stomach. I would not let one of them into my room without serving them as David did Saul at the cave in the wilderness—cut off his skirts.

Don't tell me that a true lady ever sacrifices the duty of keeping all about her sweet and clean, to the wish of making a vulgar show. I don't believe it of a lady. There are some things that no fashion has any right to touch, and cleanliness is one of these things. It is an insult to a respectable laundress to carry such things into a house for her to deal with.

News from Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 24, noon.—Despatches from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendour. Immense sheets of white, yellow, and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the crater, and all night the Bay of Naples is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano. A deep rumbling, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time, as in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes for fear of an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Vesuvius for centuries, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

The accounts received at Massowah of the condition and progress of the British expedition in Abyssinia are all favorable. The army was steadily advancing into the interior. Up to date of the latest despatches they had met with no opposition; but on the contrary had been received in a friendly manner by the natives everywhere along the line of march.

Despatches from China state that owing to the urgent remonstrances and formidable demonstrations made by the foreign powers, the Formosans have promised to treat shipwrecked sailors with humanity hereafter, and the Chinese government has guaranteed that the promise shall be kept.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The debate on the Bill for the reorganization of the army was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. Marshal Neil made a speech, in which he defended the Bill, on the ground that such a measure would have the tendency to prevent war, and was in effect a guarantee of peace. M. Jules Favre spoke for the second time against the Bill, denouncing it in strong terms as a dangerous instrument. M. Oliver said the introduction of the Bill at this time proved that the government anticipated an early war. He thought France would be much stronger and better prepared for hostile contingencies should a constitutional system of government be granted to the nation. This he most earnestly wished the country would eventually have.

PARIS, December 24, evening.—The unsettled condition of affairs in Florence causes much anxiety here. The changes impending in the Italian government, it is feared, will place Italy in a menacing attitude towards France. The feeling on the bourse is uneasy, and rentes have been flat and nominal all day.

FLORENCE, Dec. 24.—The existing Cabinet is not to be dissolved. Some changes in its composition will be made; but Gen. Menebrea will remain at the head of the Government, and under his direction the re-organization of the Ministry will proceed.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The Bill for the emancipation of the Jews has passed the Reichsrath.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The precautions of the government against the Fenians continues very extensive, and unusual preparations have been made to-day, which indicate that the authorities are in possession of information that a general attempt is to be made by the Fenians to rescue the prisoners confined in various parts of the United Kingdom, for complicity in the late outrages, both in England and Ireland. In addition to the regular police force, special constables are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures have been adopted by the government, which it is hoped will result in preserving order.

The *Times* to-day in an editorial on the Abyssinian war, says it fears the war will be protracted until next year. It blames Sir Wm. Napier, the Commander of the British forces, for the delays which the expedition has encountered, and says nothing of consequence can be done during the present season.

The Russian government has addressed a note to the government of France, protesting earnestly against the shifting policy of the latter upon the Eastern question.

Advices from China by the overland mail and telegraph, report that the rebels are meeting with success in their operations against the Imperial government.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly appointed Minister of Great Britain to Washington, will sail in a few days for America to enter upon the duties of his mission.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—This morning the *Patrie* newspaper states that the French Government has issued orders for the departure of twenty thousand more troops for Cevita Vecchia.

LONDON, Dec. 27 (noon).—Another of those fiendish outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams received from there to-day give the following particulars:—An unusually large number of letters have been recently received at the post office at Dublin directed to prominent officials. Each of these letters was loaded with explosive materials designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the policemen of the city who received one of these letters was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous missiles have been dispatched. Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this the latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating and will no doubt probe the matter to the bottom.

The London *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than 80,000 special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The *Times* to-day praises the Americans for their magnanimity in giving Mr. Dickens such a hearty reception.

A despatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of General Napier for Massowah, to take immediate command of the British expedition now advancing into the interior of Abyssinia.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has offered to the Cretans an autonomous government, and has named Prince Christian as its head.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The *Moniteur* to-day contains an official note to the effect that the coupons on the Italian bonds will be paid.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—By the re-arrangement of the Austrian Cabinet, Baron Von Buest ceases to be president of the ministerial council, but retains the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he has all along held in connection with the former position.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, evening.—A general council of the Zollverein, in which all the states of North and South Germany are to be represented for the first time since the late war, will be held in this city next March.

Prussia to-day commenced withdrawing her troops from all parts of Saxony, except the fortress of Konigstein.

FLORENCE, Dec. 27.—It is said that General Menabrea has declared his intention to dissolve the national Parliament now in session on the

15th proximo, and make an appeal to the country should another vote unfavorable to the ministry be adopted before that time.

PARIS, Dec. 27, evening.—The Pope has enjoined the Rothschilds against paying the coupons on the Italian bonds in this city.

LONDON, Dec. 28, noon.—The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country.—Nearly every hour in the day despatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the brotherhood, or its absolute occurrence.

Telegrams of quite a serious nature have been received to-day from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian *coup-de-main*. Last night, about midnight, a large body of men with blackened faces, stormed the Martello tower near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement, which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by British war vessels.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fusee which caused the recent explosion at Clerkenwell.—From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

Commercial advices from Shanghai relative to the tea trade give the total exports of the new crop up to the 1st December at ninety millions of pounds. Green tea at Shanghai was active and firmer.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The steamer in command of Admiral Tegetoff of the Austrian navy, having on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, arrived at Cadiz yesterday p.m.

The Session of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the Throne, Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to his Holiness the Pope, for the preservation of the temporal power.

PARIS, Dec. 28, evening.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the Bill for the re-organization of the army was passed after several amendments. M. Rouher proposed nine years' service instead of eight, which after a sharp contest was carried. There was eighty-one opposing votes.

In his speech on the proposed amendment, he called attention to the armament of the neighboring powers, and supported his plan as the only one now practicable.

The Bill is certain to become law.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* to-day denounces the repudiation of Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 2?, evening.—Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters no great damage was done.

A large powder mill at Feversham, about fifty miles from here, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright and a large number injured.—Cause of explosion unknown.

The Papal Government offers to pay the interest of those Italian bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused by a decisive vote to pay the coupons on those bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London *Observer* says no new or extraordinary power will now be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian plots or disturbances. It is expected that, owing to the prostration of commerce and trade during the last part of the year, the January returns will show a serious decrease in the amount of the receipts from revenue in the United Kingdom.

A number of Russian statesmen and diplomatists have met in St. Petersburg, and are holding a conference on the Eastern question.

Despatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in northern and southern Italy. In Naples and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in *risings* against the authority of the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1:20 p. m.—It seems that the great powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor Louis Napoleon the basis of the conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seek to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is stated that the inability of General Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry is now the principal cause of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the conference.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial this morning, earnestly denounces those who assert that the conference to which the Government of France have invited the other European powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned.

CORK, Dec. 30.—Last night a gun-shop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and rifled of its contents. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was secured by the robbers, who are undoubtedly Fenians.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 11:15 a. m.—Consols 91⅝ to 92 for money; 92 for account; Bonds 72⅝; Ill C 89¾; Erie 43⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton steady; Uplands 7½d; Orleans 7⅝d; stock in port 497,000 bales; other markets steady.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Advices from the city of Mexico have been received to the 19th inst.

There was much misery throughout the Republic in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization caused by the protracted war for independence. A general call was made upon the government to take effective measures to prevent the increasing brigandage to which many people were compelled to resort by hunger. Peace had been re-established at Tepic. Many disturbances have taken place in different parts of the Republic.

The steamer "Vienna" from Vera Cruiz, which touched at Sisal on the 23rd, brings important news.

The revolution in Yucatan was assuming large proportions. Santa Anna has been proclaimed dictator by the revolutionists and was hourly expected from Havana with men and a million dollars. The port and town of Sisal were in the hands of the rebels, but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of officers who formerly served under the Empire, had arrived at Sisal from Matamoras. On the 16th an engagement took place between the Mexican gunboats and the batteries on shore.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Santa Anna denies any intention of going to Mexico. The Imperialists here are exultant over the news from St. Domingo. Many engagements have taken place, in which victories are claimed by the government, but the Baez party is nevertheless gaining adherents and strength. The only portion of the island which has proclaimed for Baez, is the north, where lies his principal strength.

Ten of the murderers of Col. Sanchez have been shot. Sanchez was President of the Court Martial that tried Maximilian.

Senor Rigat, President of the Cabinet of the Dominican government, has arrived here on his way to Washington to close negotiations in relation to Samana. The resignation of part of Cabral's Cabinet had been accepted, and Valverde, Curiel, and Perdomo appointed to fill the vacancies.

Advices from the capital of Mexico to the 15th, have been received.

The excitement among foreigners, consequent upon the withdrawal of British Legation, still continues. Correspondence from Europe states that it is impossible that any money could be raised in the old world for enterprises in Mexico. There was a great deal of misery, and banks were quite active in all sections. The ex-Imperialists in Campeachie were fearing the aggressions of their republican neighbors for their actions of the late revolution at Merida. The tendency of the late revolution as far as proclaimed, is in favor of Santa Anna.

Advices from Magaquese of the 18th, state that shocks of earthquakes continue there.

Intelligence from Honduras state that Mr. McRae found the forests there so dense and the timber so valuable, that he intends to return at once to Jamaica for the means and elements to buy land in Honduras, and export the products of these forests.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Herald's* Charlotte County, Va., special, says along and throughout several counties, a reign of terror prevails. The freedmen have become desperate awaiting the distribution of the farms, and now seek revenge by house-burning, cattle-slaying, and other outrages. Murder and arson are of nightly occurrence, and a war of races seems inevitable. The civil authorities are powerless to protect, and military posts are so remote that the whites have determined to defend themselves in different ways, but their resolution is "death before negro supremacy." The forty acres and two mules promised the negroes at Christmas, not being forthcoming, has caused this terrible state of affairs.

HARTFORD, Dec. 29.—The Russian Government has made a contract with the Colt Patent Firearms Company of this city for the manufacture of thirty thousand Berdan rifles, the contract to be filled in eighteen months. One hundred revolving cannon have also been ordered by the Prussian Government, to be built by the Colt Company, and the Russians also are to have some built.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The *Herald's* special telegrams by the Cuba Cable state that the Legislatures of Trinidad and Antigua were in session.

Four hundred coolies had arrived at Demarara. Seven died on the voyage.

Lord Lyttleton had been given a warm welcome by the people of Jamaica.

A tidal wave and volcanic eruption had visited Grenada, destroying several houses.

The term of Governor Walker, of Barbadoes, had expired.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The steamship "Helvetia," from Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th, has arrived. News anticipated.

This evening a deputy collector and assistant attempted to seize an illicit distillery on the corner of Hudson Avenue and Water Street, Brooklyn, but were assaulted by a mob, badly beaten and driven away.

John Savage, C. E. F. B., in a card says that the mischievous reports in this evening's papers relating to the selection of the new Council for a reunited Fenian Brotherhood, and the connection of my name, are in every particular untrue, and only calculated to throw obstacles in the way of the union so earnestly desired by all true lovers of human liberty.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—One of the heaviest snow storms ever known in this section is now raging.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Advices from Jamaica represent that much curiosity and speculation prevailed there in regard to the visit of the Dominican Commissioner to the United States, with the object, it was supposed, of offering the harbor of Samana for sale, but nothing definite was known as to the real intentions of the Dominican Government.

Lord Lyttleton continued to meet with the most cordial reception from the people.

A friend of Mr. Dickens having suggested to him a plan whereby speculation in tickets for his readings, to the disadvantage of the public, might be remedied, Mr. Dickens replies, saying he hopes the difficulties will be overcome, but that the plan suggested had been tried in England and France and signally failed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The statement of the public debt will be published on January 7th. It is expected there will be about 80,000 in gold on hand at the beginning of the new year. Out of this are to be paid about $30,000,000 to meet the interest of the public debt, the principal of the bonds of 1867, maturing on the 1st prox., the 24 years bonds of 1867, the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1861 and the semi-annual interest on 5-20's.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Notwithstanding the abrupt termination of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley on the "Alabama" claims, it is understood that Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister comes empowered with full authority to reopen the question, with a view of effecting, if possible, an easy and amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Some half-dozen prominent Republicans in the town of Waltham have had a verdict rendered against them for riding two men on a rail the day after the assassination of President Lincoln. They sought to defend their course on the ground that one said he was glad that the President was dead, and the other burned him in effigy. Several women were engaged in rail riding the parties, but no action has been brought against them.

The accounts of John T. Henry, the defaulting teller of the Shawmut Bank, Boston, are found to be short $60,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The severest storm for years has prevailed for two days, doing much damage to the shipping and the city. Disastrous effects have been suffered in the interior also.

The mining news from British Columbia is encouraging.

The Victoria schools have been closed for want of funds.

Town Council.

MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1867.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Foster, Holden, Tannahill, Watters, McIntosh, Sutherland, and Kennedy.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Brown was called to the chair.

A petition from John McIntosh, of Pickering, praying for compensation for injuries received by falling over the sidewalk into the river near Brown's Foundry, in November last, was laid over until next meeting.

Council went into Committee on Ways and Means, Capt. McIntosh in the chair. The Street Surveyor's pay list was passed. $50 was placed to the credit of the chairman of the Poor and Sanitary Committee. The Treasurer was authorized to dispose of $2,500 in silver at the best possible advantage, in order to pay the indebtedness of the County. Since the last meeting of the Council the sum of $6000 had been paid to the Trust and Loan Company, and $1600 to the Government. The account for sheep killed within the town was ordered to be paid. The sum of $100 was ordered to be paid Mr. Corby for services as Mayor during the year. Committee rose and reported. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland the time of returning the Collector's rolls was extended to the 15th of January.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, the Town Hall was granted to the Ladies Aid Society, in which to hold meetings for charitable purposes.

Council adjourned.

School Trustees.

MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1867.

PRESENT.—Mr. Bowell, Chairman, and Messrs. McAnnany, Thompson, Walton, Wills and Shepard.

The Chairman stated that as considerable misapprehension existed throughout the town as to the intention of the Board regarding the contemplated School, he thought it but justice to the Board and due to the town that the scheme be submitted and explained to the people. He had therefore called this meeting to consider the propriety of having a public meeting of the inhabitants for the purposes mentioned.

The members present concurred with the Chairman in the desirability of having the matter more fully understood by the people, and on motion of Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. McAnnany, the Chairman was requested to call a public meeting in the new Town Hall on Friday evening next, January 3rd, 1868, for the purpose of explaining and discussing the Central School system.

Mr. Shepard was in favor of the Central system, but was of the opinion that by an amalgamation of the Common and Grammar School Boards, the Grammar School lot and building could be made available for the purposes of a Central School, the Grammar School to form the basis of a Central School. If this could be accomplished it would do away with the necessity of keeping the lot lately purchased for a school, and the Grammar School building could be added to, in order to furnish the additional accommodation required, which would materially lessen the expense.

Mr. McAnnany and Mr. Wills did not think this could be accomplished, however desirable it would be, without some change in the law.

Mr. Shepard was anxious to find out whether it could be accomplished, and he would submit the following motion:

Moved by Mr. Shepard, That a Committee be appointed to ascertain whether it would not be desirable to have an amalgamation of the Common and Grammar School Boards, with a view to make the Grammar School the basis of a Central or High School, the lot on which the Grammar School is situated being sufficiently large for the purposes of a Grammar, Central and Ward School.

Mr. McAnnany seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Chairman appointed as said Committee Messrs. Shepard, McAnnany and Walton.

Some routine business was gone through with, and the Board adjourned.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR,—I have been looking through your Daily, and on the walls, fences and posts in Baldwin Ward, ever since the 12th day of December, 1867, expecting to see a notice signed by Thos. Holden, Esq., calling public meetings "to explain the position of town affairs, and also to explain the cause of the determination of certain Councillors and other individuals to drive him out of the Council." Why has this councillor, who is again seeking the support of the electors, and who promised to explain these things to us, not done so? Is he afraid to face the music publicly, and therefore confine his explanations to holes and corners in the Ward?

Another thing, Mr. Editor, is this. Have the accounts of the last few years of the town been published? I never saw them. Does the law not say the Clerk and Council shall publish the Auditor's report, and if so, why has it not been done for the last year, and I believe for the last two years? Will Mr. Holden call his meetings and explain, so that we may vote intelligibly next Monday?

Your anxious,

ENQUIRER.

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1867.

—Two boys while skating at St. Catherines on Thursday last, broke through the ice and were drowned.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train,	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East,	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East,	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train,	9.30 P. M.

Montreal Time.

NOTICE.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour throughout the County, and as only ONE CALL will be made, parties owing this office will find it to their interest to pay the amount of their accounts or notes when called upon.

Intelligencer Office, Belleville, Dec. 20th, 1867.

New Advertisements.

Dentist—Relyea.
Notice—Alexander Burdon.
Sale of Valuable Real Estate—John Bell.
Orange District No. 1—Francis Reynolds.
School Meeting—M. Bowell.
World's Week of Prayer.
To Whom it may Concern—Thomas Wills.
Thurlow Accounts—J. O. Huffman & W. Sills.
Steam Dyeing Establishment—E. C. Fowler.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

STIRLING.—Dr. G. H. Boulter, M. L. A., was re-elected Reeve of Stirling by acclamation.—Messrs. John S. Black, Wm. Martin, E. D. Allen, James Milne, B. Stedman, and Peter Chard were nominated as Councillors.

RAWDON.—Messrs. George Conly and John S. Hagerman were nominated for Reeve; Thomas Walker was re-elected Deputy Reeve by acclamation. For Councillors, Messrs. James Cook, John Stewart, Samuel Vandervoort, Joseph Hogle, and Allen McCabe, were nominated.

THE MASONIC CONCERT.—We are happy to learn that the net proceeds of the Concert and Ball on St. John's Day will amount to the handsome sum of $153 17, which is to be given to the Ladies' Aid Society for charitable purposes.

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.—The *Leader* says: "It is believed that a Government delegation will have to visit England during the recess at Ottawa, on business connected with the Intercolonial Railroad, and North-West extension.—We take it for granted that Mr. Macdougall, Commissioner of Public Works, will be one of the delegates."

INTERESTING STATEMENT.—An interesting statement has been prepared at the United States Treasury, showing the relative cash and credit transactions during the years 1866-67. During the former years the credit business of the country was 35 per cent., and the cash 65. During the present year it will be 20 per cent. credit, and 80 cash.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—Mr. Van Norman, bookseller, Dominion Building, has handed us a bound copy of the "Band of Hope Review for 1867" and the "British Workman for 1867." Both are illustrated papers, and are elegantly bound. Their character is too well known to need any special editorial reference. Hundreds of thousands of copies of these papers are weekly sold, and the influence they exert is healthy and powerful. They would make suitable New Year's gifts to children and adult members of the household.

ADVICE TO SKATERS.—As the skating season has begun, *Hall's Journal of Health* tells those who indulge in that amusement how they may rid themselves of one of its worst discomforts, cold feet. It says: "Before starting for the ice, bathe your feet in cold water, dry them perfectly and give them a good rubbing with a crash towel; put on a pair of woolen or heavy cotton stockings, and your feet will remain comfortably warm for three or four hours in the coldest weather. This will apply to any other out-door exercise as well as to skating."

DENTRIFICAL.—It will be observed by an advertisement that Mr. Relyea is determined to keep pace with every improvement in his profession. One of the latest methods of extracting teeth is by using nitrous oxide gas, under the influence of which the operation is performed without pain, and there is no danger attending its application. The machinery for generating and administering the gas is in the operating room, and is very conveniently arranged. The testimonials of our medical gentlemen show that it is perfectly harmless. Dr. Relyea has opened a Dispensary in connection with his profession, where every article used in Dentistry is kept on hand. His laboratory is fitted up with suitable machinery, his rooms are elegantly furnished, and everything conveniently arranged for prosecuting his profession.

ST. THOMAS.—It seems that after all the bother about St. Thomas, it is doubtful whether the Islanders will consent to be bought. The New York *Tribune* says: "They do not want to pay taxes or customs duty, and so we are called upon not only to pay $7,500,000 for their ridiculous little quaking Paradise, but to exempt them from the burdens of citizenship while insuring them all its rights. We had better let them alone, to be rocked in the cradle of the deep, toasted by volcanoes, and tumbled by hurricanes, at their own sweet will. At the bare purchase price they are much too dear."

A DELUGE.—The New York *Tribune* speaking of the deluge of crime with which its columns have lately been overburdened, says: "The telegraph wires bend under their weight of woe; the old earth quivers with throbs of agony from the centre to the pole; cities are shaken down, countries are engulfed, fair domains are overrun with red-hot lava; wife is arrayed against husband, mother against child, son against father; a hecatomb is sacrificed on one railway, half as many on another, and on still another the width of a hair stands between a thousand and sudden death. In social life, our newspapers are smutched all over with reports of divorce and separation trials, of infidelity and disgrace, of gigantic crimes undertaken, half accomplished or completed. What shall be the end of these things?"

Got their Eyes Open.

The London *Times* has at length got its eyes open as to the true character of the Fenians. So long as these ruffians confined their operations to Canada it was a matter of small consequence. The affair at Ridgeway was but a Donnybrook row on a small scale, and in its estimation Canadians were making fools of themselves by creating a fuss about such a trifling scrape. It was well enough to arrest a few of the leaders and confine them a few months in gaol, but we were solemnly admonished not to hurt a hair of their head. "Treat them with the utmost leniency," was the request of the British Government and the press of England. What mattered it if they did shoot down in cool blood twenty or thirty of Canada's noblest sons, it was simply a slight ebullition of feeling, and was a matter of no great concern. Chickens sometimes come home to roost, and England is experiencing now something of the same trouble, annoyance, and outrage which Canada suffered in the year 1866. How would it look if the Canadian Parliament were to send a request to the Imperial Government to "deal leniently with those misguided men." What would the London *Times* say? And yet it would only be doing what the British Government and press did to Canada when her soil was invaded, and her young men murdered in cool blood. However, it is well that the people of Great Britain have at length got their eyes open, and it is to be hoped they will treat the leaders of the recent outrages in the same manner the Manchester murderers were served. The London *Times* of the 14th, in an editorial on the Clerkenwell outrage says:

"The time is past for clemency and forbearance. The Fenians have filled to the full the cup of wrath. In dealing with them public opinion will need rather to be restrained than instigated. Ireland has suffered much at the hands of her self-constituted representatives, and never more than when she is made to appear before the world as mother of assassins. It may be that this great crime will cure many who have taken the infection of Fenianism. At least, let England show that, whatever may have to be done, she will allow neither fear nor anger to sway the balance of justice."

The *Telegraph* observe that "even before the outrage of last night, there could not be two opinions as to the propriety of the step taken by the Irish Government, of prohibiting the Fenian processions."—The papers generally concur in this view.

Ontario Legislature.

On Friday, 27th inst., the first meeting of the Legislature of Ontario took place at Toronto. Mr. Stevenson, of Napanee, was chosen unanimously Speaker of the Assembly. He was nominated by Hon. John S. Macdonald, and seconded by Hon. John Carling, who both briefly addressed the House on the occasion. Mr. McKellar, Sir Henry Smith, Mr. T. R. Ferguson, and Mr. J. Boyd made short speeches. Mr. McKellar, leader of the Opposition, was evidently chagrined at the nomination, although he accepted it because as he said Mr. Stevenson was a member of the same party as himself. Sir Henry Smith for the very opposite reason assigned by Mr. McKellar, supported the nominee of the Government. Mr. Stevenson had opposed the extreme Grits, and because he had done so he should receive his support.

The only business done was the election of Speaker. From some observations which fell from Hon. John S. Macdonald, it is likely a short adjournment of the Assembly will take place if a majority of the members should desire it. This afternoon the Governor General will deliver the opening speech.

The House on Saturday, after the speech was delivered, at once proceeded to business. A Bill was introduced providing for administration of oaths of office to persons appointed thereto and to Justices of the Peace. Petitions to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, and Ontario College, were read. Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved that the select Standing Committees of the House for the present session be for the following purposes: 1st, On Privileges and Elections; 2d, Railways; 3d, Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4th, Standing Orders. The omission of the Committee on Contingencies created considerable discussion. Mr. Macdonald said the Government had resolved to abolish that Committee. His experience led him to believe that that Committee had no responsibility whatever—that it only led to expense and embarrassment in the appointments—that the principle was to make the Speaker and the Government responsible for all the expenses of the Legislature. Mr. McKellar, Mr. Blake, Mr. T. Ferguson and Mr. McMurrich supported the appointment of a Contingent Committee. After considerable discussion the motion of Hon. John S. Macdonald was put and carried. Some resolutions respecting bribery were adopted. It was decided to consider the Address to-day. The rules of the House of Commons, so far as applicable, were made the rules of the Legislature. Respecting the franking privilege, Hon. John S. Macdonald said that members putting their names on the corners of their letters and sending them to the post office in the Parliament Building there got them stamped, and they went free. Letters and papers coming to members were also free. Some reference was made to the printing, and the House adjourned.

The session on Monday was chiefly occupied in discussing the Address, the reply to which was moved by Mr. Coyne, of Peel, and seconded by Mr. Greely, of Prince Edward, in speeches of considerable length. Some forty of the members wishing to define their position, had something to say upon the Address, reference to which we will make in another issue. The Address was carried and the House adjourned at two o'clock this morning until Wednesday the 8th of January.

Nova Scotians Rampant.

There does not seem to be any disposition on the part of some of the Nova Scotians to accept the situation. They have made up their minds to stay out of the Confederation and no amount of coaxing will cause them to relent. Mr. Howe cooled down very rapidly after relating to the House the grievances of his native Province and the determination to resist Confederation, even to the point of the bayonet, and gave evident signs of coming over to the Union side. But not so with some of his compatriots. Their hostility to the Union has become more bitter than ever, and their howls against Canada and the Union are perfectly frantic. "To be or not to be," is the question with the Halifax *Chronicle* and it thus disposes of it summarily: "Not to be "is the answer of Nova Scotia to the "extraordinary combination scraped from "the soil of British America. Canada "shall not rule Nova Scotia, is in the heart "and finds expression from the lips of nine "out of every ten Nova Scotians. And "every day does the demand come from "every quarter that we be allowed to leave "that hateful and hated Confederation."—The writer does not believe in the grand results which the "knights and buckram nobleman dwelling on the Ottawa," said would flow from Confederation, but presents a doleful picture to the people dwelling by the sea. Instead of being a free people, the owners of their own revenues, and owners of one of the finest possessions of the Crown, "we are," says this red-hot anti, "to be mere tools in the hands of a "horde of unscrupulous officials, fattening "off the spoils stolen from the people of "Nova Scotia—our country to be a mere "pasture for fattening Canadian stock—to "be without influence or power to expend "our own money, or to defend ourselves "against the encroachments of men long "given to plunder."

Unfortunate condition for Nova Scotia, but then the tale of her degradation is not yet half told. "Fools in Court dresses make mock speeches," says the *Chronicle*, and tickle the ears of dwellers by the sea, by promising grand dimensions and expansions, and "swarms of officials more inimical to Provincial life and Provincial independence, than is the vampyre of Africa to human life," have fastened upon the revenues of the Dominion and intend fattening upon them. More than that, even. New schemes are being carried out by which these vampyres will "grasp our young men and bind them as sacrifices on the altar of this young nation." Wonder if the writer is not one of those American skedadlers who fled their country in order to avoid the draft, and is afraid some day or other he may be called upon to "lay his life on the altar of his country." Dreadful thought, but then these things must be.—As he begins to fear that result, he waxes still more indignant, and howles as follows: "While they dress themselves out in ruf- "fles and laces and Court dresses, which "contrast strangely with burnt-land stumps "surrounding their palatial homes, while "they dance and make merry, and bid the "world look upon the expending arm of "their young giant, we, who have had no "part or lot in the matter, are called upon "to witness the hallucinations of these gilt "lace gentlemen, and are asked to believe "them when they say they are sane subjects "of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen."

As to the question of sanity it will be generally conceded that the man who could write such trash is a suitable candidate for a strait-jacket. After a column of similar stuff he closes with the following: "The "voice of Nova Scotia to Canada is at once "to end this scheme—to take their banks "and their officials home from whence they "came, and give us back the revenues and "liberties out of which they cheated us.—"We are a loyal, peace-abiding people. We "have respect for all laws honestly made "with good intentions, but we will resist "to the bitter end the forced acquiescence "that grinds our people to the dust—that "will be a standing menace to our liberties "and that will be ever looked upon as a "slave law disfranchising a whole Province "shackling the liberties of the people, and "little better in all its provisions than a "license to plunder Nova Scotia and Nova "Scotians for the advantage of a Province "with which we have had but little com- "mercial, social, or political connection." Unfortunately there is no other course but to bear the "burden" quietly and contentedly. To talk of "resisting to the bitter end" is perfectly ridiculous, and the sooner such mad-caps as the writer in the *Chronicle* make up their minds to accept the situation, the better for themselves and the country. They can't go out without the consent of the Imperial Parliament, and that certainly will never be obtained.

Death of Mr. Ferguson Blair.

The death of Senator Blair, President of the Privy Council, is announced in to-day's papers as having occurred yesterday, at Ottawa. No previous intimation of the illness of Mr. Blair having been given, it is presumed his death was sudden and unexpected. Mr. Ferguson Blair was the eldest son of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, and took the name of Blair in 1862, on falling heir to the estate of Balthayock, in Scotland. He was born about the year 1814, and having been called to the bar of Upper Canada, he was in the year 1843 appointed Judge of the district of Wellington. He retained the office until 1848, when he resigned it to contest the county of Waterloo with Mr. Webster. The latter was declared elected by the returning officer, but he was unseated on petition, and Mr. Ferguson took his seat on the 8th February, 1849, and retained it till 1854, when he was elected for the new county of South Wellington, from which he retired in 1857. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Brock Division, and in March, 1863, was called to the Executive Council in the Macdonald Dorion Cabinet. He resigned on 27th May, 1863, but resumed office on the 24th July, and resigned with the rest of the Cabinet on the 19th March, 1864. During the negotiations which followed, Mr. Blair was entrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet, but failed, and remained out of office until Mr. Brown's retirement from the Coalition Ministry, in December, 1865. Since then he has been a member of the Macdonald Cabinet. Mr. Blair possessed an ample fortune, was a man of considerable talent, and was respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Madoc Gold Mines.

The encouraging news daily received from the mining region should be a cause for profound satisfaction to our citizens, and more especially to those of Madoc and adjoining townships, from the fact that our mineral resources are now being tested in a manner worthy of their great importance and magnitude. Heretofore mining operations have been greatly retarded, owing to the necessary delays in erecting crushers for the practical reduction of the ores.—Meantime companies have been organizing and perfecting their arrangements for the rigorous prosecution of mining operations, prospectuses have been circulated throughout the country, soliciting the aid of capitalists. This appeal has not been made in vain—many of our most substantial business men are now in mining harness, each sanguine of success in the final issue of their investments, which have been made with a degree of caution and good judgment.

Of the numerous mining companies now at work, one, the Empire Mining Company of Madoc village is giving strong proofs of sincerity and practical wisdom; the promoters of the enterprise—few in number—have vigorously prosecuted the development of their mineral property in a manner deserving of praise for their energy and perseverance; and we are glad to learn that their labors have been rewarded with most gratifying results.—The first ton of ore from the Empire, crushed by Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor, yielded $34.76. A more thorough test was deemed advisable by the owners, and fourteen tons of ore, varying from the surface to a depth of eighteen feet, was reduced at the same crusher and yielded $21.40 per ton. This practical result from the general average of the ore, places the "Empire" in the front rank of Madoc mines. The owners of this mine have entered into a contract with Messrs. Daniels, Scott & Taylor for the immediate construction of a crusher, with capacity for ten tons per day. An exception so marked amongst so many companies, is deserving of this special notice, and we trust the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors may be fully realized.

St. John's Day.

The Masonic celebration on St. John's Day, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was one of the most successful ever gotten up in Belleville. Had the weather been fine and sleighing good, a larger number of the Brethren from a distance would doubtless have been present. As it was, the turn-out of the Masons in the afternoon was the largest seen in Belleville for many years, and the festival was one of the most successful ever held here.

At three o'clock the Brethren, headed by a portion of the Royal Canadian Rifle Band, marched from their Lodge Room to the Episcopal Methodist Church, where an impressive and eloquent discourse was preached by the Rev. Brother Wild.

In the evening there was a grand festival at Ontario Hall, which was very largely attended. The hall was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, evergreens, mottoes of various kinds, and devices and emblems of Masonry, the whole presenting a very pleasing effect, and reflecting credit upon the Committee to whom was entrusted the decoration of the room. The first part of the evening's entertainment consisted of a concert by the Philharmonic Society of Belleville, under the leadership of Mr. Crozier. The programme contained a number of excellent selections, which were admirably performed; indeed, some of the pieces were rendered in a manner which would have done credit to professionals. The concert ended about half-past ten o'clock, when the floor was cleared and dancing commenced, which continued until an early hour this morning. The music was furnished by a quadrille band from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regimental Band, and it need hardly be said was all that could be desired. The best of feeling prevailed, and under the able direction of R. W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, the whole entertainment passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The supper was got up by Mr. Cronyn, of the Club House, who distinguished himself as one of the best caterers in the country.

Albert College.

HONOR CLASSES FOR MICHAELMAS TERM, ENDING DEC. 18TH, 1867.

UNIVERSITY AND LADIES' COLLEGE.

FIRST CLASS.			
E. McMahon	9.28	E. J. Badgley	9.11
SECOND CLASS.			
Chas. Bice	8.88	G. R. Shepard	8.59
P. L. Dorland	8.82	A. Ross	8.41
J. H. Bell	8.75	J. Lent	8.34
B. Lane	8.69	E. Moran	8.08
H. F. Gardiner	8.64	J. Boyd	8.07
ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.			
S. Wells	8.86	R. Cook	8.41
P. Barkey	8.67	J. English	8.38
T. W. Crothers	8.67	J. W. Andrews	8.34
J. Hellar	8.66	T. Bleecker	8.24
A. E. Mallory	8.45	G. W. Andrews	8.22
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.			
E. Newson	8.22	Miss E. Merrill	8.07
J. F. Ashfield	8.15	W. P. Hoskins	8.06
R. Trumpour	8.15	Miss M. J. Hoskins	8.01

The College will re-open on Thursday, 2nd January, 1868.

From the Daily Intelligencer, Dec. 31st.

The Old Year and the New.

We stand on the threshold of another year. In a few hours more the last sand in the hour-glass of 1867 will have run out, the last mile-post of this year's journey will have been reached, the last page in the year's record written up, and the volume with its blurred pages, its unfinished plots, its queer episodes, its many-colored and peculiar incidents written with indelible ink, will be laid away on the shelf of Eternity. Laid away in the great library, which shall not be disturbed until the angel with one foot upon the land and the other upon the sea, shall proclaim that Time shall be no more. Laid away until the great day of reckoning, with no chance to remove the blots on its many-stained pages, nor change one line of the record written there. Laid away, by some mournfully, for they have squandered the golden days of the year, and as the last day dies down into a requiem of bells, the sound of them falls upon hearts like unto the dropping of the clods on the coffin-lid—they have spent their money for that which is not bread, and their time and labor for that which satisfieth not, and as the church bells toll the old year out, every sound falls upon their ears as if it were chanting the knell of departed joys, of broken vows, of lavished hours and love misspent—the Past is to them as a blackened waste, the Future a great Sahara with not a star to point the way. Laid away by others, thoughtlessly, as if they were placing a well-thumbed volume on their Library, little imagining that it is the last book they will contribute towards the curious Library which the Recording Angel is gathering. Laid away by a few, thankfully, that the dark clouds have been silver-lined, that the crust of the heart has been removed, and away up in the chamber one corner was found where Virtue held imperious sway. Amidst the general desolation, the hollowness and emptiness of terrestial things, they have accumulated a store of treasure where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth, and through the darkness there glimmers the radiant star; hope resumes her wonted sway, and celestial spirits point the way to the golden city of the New Jerusalem.

"Perish! O dying year!
Pass on to the dim, oblivious shore;
Take this, this bitter tear:
To those gathering waves take one drop more
And then old year, farewell for evermore."

Farewell old year, the strife of love, and hope, and fear, is nearly ended.

"Shake hands before you die,
Old year; we'll dearly rue for you,
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die."

Not much. We cannot, it we would, buy back its squandered hours. Gone, gone forever, as a tale that is told. Close up the Ledger Time:

"Hark! heavy across the frozen snow
The belfry's pealing bell;
O sexton, toll it soft and slow,
It is his funeral knell;
Good-bye, Old Year, to memory dear,
God rest thy bier! with many a tear
We give thee our farewell."

The past has been an eventful year.—Europe has witnessed again a fearful carnage of blood, and the signs of the times are ominous. The struggle of Garibaldi and his noble band of patriots has been temporarily ended, and in the gloom of night, whose end mortal vision cannot see, his star has set. His hopes of Rome's deliverance have been crushed by the strong arm of one who should have assisted him in his dark hour, and the chains which have bound the Romans for long years and which were well nigh sundered, have again been riveted still more closely. But only for a time. The day of her deliverance draweth nigh. The energies which have been crushed for a time cannot be utterly destroyed, and it can't be long before Rome shall belong to Italy, and the Italians be once more free.

The past has been an eventful year.—Something has evidently gone wrong in the terrestial firmament. The fires of Old Earth, which have long been smothered, have burst out afresh, great rocks are being vomited forth, and red-hot lava is streaming in torrents from a hundred volcanic erruptions. Earthquakes have levelled towns and cities and swallowed up whole communities. Hurricanes have swept over land and sea, and engulphed in general destruction thousands of valuable lives and millions of property. There has been a grand carnival of death by a thousand agencies. There are wars and rumors of wars, and it would seem as if there was to be a general break-up of all terrestial things. However, after a storm there is a calm, and perchance the dark clouds which overhang us may break with the dawn of the New Year, and behind a frowning Providence we may behold a smiling face.

As for ourselves there is little to discourage. The year that has past has witnessed the advent of a new nationality, which bids fair to rival in greatness and prosperity any on this continent. We have all the elements to constitute us a powerful people, and it will be our own fault if we do not work out our own Salvation. Then let us learn from experience and the end may be better than the beginning. Let us welcome the New Year with songs of gladness and rejoicing, feeling assured that the future will develop good or evil just as we resolve and act.

"The world is not so bad a world as some would like to make it;
But whether good or whether bad, depends on how we take it."

"Hark to the bells, the sweet-voiced bells,
Which float across the solemn night!
Hear what an anthem of delight
With every passing moment swells,
As far and near, with voices clear,
They welcome in the glad New Year!

He comes, his limbs with garlands bound,
And round him, like a halo, now
The dawn of childhood, and his brow
With sacred mistletoe is crowned,
And in his eyes Hope's dawning light
Shines like a star upon the night.

He comes with soft and noiseless tread,
The young, the glad, the sweet New Year;
With gentle step he draweth near
To where the Old Year lieth dead,
And takes from out his lifeless hands
The glass which holds Time's shifting sands.
* * * * * * * *
But thou, New Year, with greetings free
We hail thy advent—louder swells
The rapturous anthem of the bells;
With songs of joy we welcome thee,
With hearts which glow with hope and cheer
We greet thy coming, glad New Year!

Quebec Legislature.

The speech of His Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, was delivered to the Legislature on Saturday last. It commences by welcoming the members to the ancient city of Quebec, refers to the important interests and grave duties entrusted to them; such as the administration of justice, of public education, of the machinery of our civil and municipal system, of our public charities, of the encouragement of science, letters and arts, of the improvement of the public domain, the development generally of our resources, of immigration, colonization, police, &c. He recommends, until after the arbitration relative to the finances of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, that no measure involving considerable expenditure should be introduced. Measures for the organization of the departments of administration, interpretation of the Statutes, &c., would be submitted. Reference is made to the importance of developing colonization, to the improvement of agriculture, the more systematic and prudent management of the funds and monies, the advancement of public education, and the encouragement of science, letters and the arts. Reference is made to the geographical position of the Province of Quebec, and the speech closes with the following paragraph:—

"Canadian by birth, having borne part in the deliberations and labours of former Legislatures and Governments, I do not need to say to you how entirely the high trust committed to you commands my respect and sympathy. I pray that Divine Providence may deign to bless your labors and to pour upon you and yours all its favors for the new year which is about to open, and during which we are to lay the foundations of the greatness and prosperity of this our Province of Quebec, so dear to all of us."

Masonic.

To-day being St. John's Day, the brethren of the mystic tie met in their Lodge Room at high noon, when the following brethren were duly installed:

BELLEVILLE LODGE NO. 123, G. R. C.

R. W. Bro. L. H. Henderson, W. M.
" " J. Taylor, P. M.
" D. Pitceathly, S. W.
" G. D. Dickson, J. W.
Rev. " A. Walker, Chaplain.
" J. Smith, Treasurer.
" J. P. Thomas, Secretary.
" W. A. Shepard, S. D.
" Joseph Northcott, J. D.
" James Blacklock, Dir. of Cer.
" John McKeown, } Stewards.
" D. D. Chesebro, }
" W. Legate,
" N. O'Camb, I. G.
" D. Urquhart, Tyler.

MOIRA LODGE NO. 11, G. R. C.

W. Bro. N. B. Falkiner, W. M.
" " E. C. Flint, P. M.
" R. Price, S. W.
" G. C. Holton, J. W.
" John Kerr, Treasurer.
" R. L. Innes, Secretary.
Rev. " J. Wild, Chaplain.
" Smith Stephens, S. D.
" Jas. Mackie, J. D.
" P. D. Conger, D. C.
" William Cannifl, Steward.
" James Peard, Steward.
" J. Hambly, I. G.
" D. Urquhart, Tyler.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH OF THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, at 2 o'clock, p. m., this day proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly, and having taken his seat upon the throne, and the members of the Legislative Assembly being present, the Honourable John Stevenson then informed His Excellency that the choice of the Legislative Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges. After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In accordance with the provision of a statute of the Imperial Parliament for the federal union of the British North American Provinces, and for the erection of separate Local Governments in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I have been deputed, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to open the first session of the Legislature of Ontario.

I rejoice at the opportunity which has been thus afforded to me of welcoming the representatives of the people in this city so long known as the capital of Upper Canada.

This day is the commencement of a new and important era in our political annals. We are met together under the authority of the British Crown to enter upon a more extended application than we have hitherto enjoyed of the principle of local self-government.

For years past it has been the aim and effort of Upper Canada to secure a more direct and unlimited control over its own local affairs than was attainable while in Legislative alliance with another province.

Sensible of the many advantages which have accrued to both sections from this Union since its accomplishment in the year 1841, the people of Western Canada have nevertheless desired a wider and more elastic governmental system, which while it should strengthen and consolidate British dominion on this continent, should also afford larger opportunities for their own particular growth and expansion.

This object we have now obtained through the beneficent interposition of the mother country.

The provision for the future government of the Province is in one respect peculiar and exceptional. It confers upon you, gentlemen, the exclusive privilege of framing laws in relation to matters within your jurisdiction unaided and unchecked by the supervisory control of another chamber. It remains for you to justify by your wisdom, moderation and forethought the confidence so freely reposed in you by the Imperial Government.

You begin your legislative labours with resources at your disposal large enough to justify the hope that they will prove adequate, not only for the actual requirements of Government but also to satisfy the wants of this rapidly improving country.

It will devolve upon you to consider the best and most appropriate means of husbanding the resources and of augmenting as far as possible the public wealth.

I would earnestly press upon your attention to the expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of our public lands, by affording to the working classes of Europe and to the young men of our own province additional inducements to settle and remain amongst us.

The enactment of a liberal homestead law with a free grant of land to bona fide settlers would, I apprehend, prove of inestimable advantage in adding to the number and quality of our resident population.

I am authorized to inform you that arrangements are in progress for speedy appointment of Arbitrators for the division and the adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under the 142nd section of the British North American Act. When these gentlemen shall have completed their labours, a copy of their report shall be laid before you.

The expenses hitherto attending the establishment of a local government in this Province have been necessarily incurred upon the sole responsibility of the several heads of Public Departments appointed therein, but I have directed detailed accounts of all such expenditure to be submitted to you for your approval and sanction.

I have also caused estimates of the anticipated Revenue and Expenditure for the ensuing year to be prepared, which I commend to your careful attention, relying upon your readiness to make suitable provision for the exigencies of the Public service within that period.

In carrying out the special objects for which you have been constituted as a Legislative body, you will also be required to bestow your most serious consideration upon such applications as may be made to you for the incorporation of companies for Provincial purposes, or for the promotion of local works and undertakings.

And it must be your endeavor whilst affording due encouragement to individual enterprise to protect the interests of the public at large from the consequences of rash or ill-advised speculations.

In the fulfilment of these anxious and responsible duties, I have the utmost confidence in your zeal and fidelity to the trust committed to you by the Constitution, and in your loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our gracious Sovereign; but I would also beseech you always to remember that whilst your immediate functions are limited to matters of local concern, you form the most prominent and populous portion of a new born Dominion, which, I venture to hope, will ere long extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and be the home of a vast multitude of thriving and contented subjects of the British Crown. Your own position in this new Confederacy, weighty and influential as it now is, will hereafter become relatively of increasing magnitude, according to the degree of prudence, sagacity and forethought you may use in the management of the important interests intrusted to your care.

May the blessing of Almighty God accompany your deliberations, and make them conduce to the public welfare and to the lasting happiness of the people of Ontario.

Ontario Legislature.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The following are the speeches of the members of this county on the reply to the Address to His Excellency's Speech in the Ontario Legislature:

Dr. BOULTER (North Hastings) in rising to express my views upon the resolutions now before the House, I deem it necessary to enter into apologies, but simply ask the forbearance of the House while making a few remarks, for you know very well, sir, that, like myself, I have had no parliamentary experience, and there is no doubt but that every gentleman present will be satisfied on this point before I take my seat. I [illegible] much that has been said by the member from Peel in his excellent speech in moving the address, and therefore I will not take up the time of this House by speaking upon every paragraph in the address, but merely refer to that clause referring to the management of the Crown Lands. I feel rejoiced to see that the Government has enunciated a liberal land policy, and that immigration is to be encouraged by free grants of land to bona fide settlers, and that a judicious homestead law is to be enacted in order that an unfortunate inhabitant of this country may not be driven from our shores to the United States in search of a home that he could not retain in this Province, and although no reference has been made to the future management of the Mineral Lands of this great province, I sincerely trust that a great change may be made in regard to the disposition of our valuable mineral lands. Coming here as I have done from what I believe to be the richest gold mining constituency in this province, (I mean North Hastings) I ought to know something about the miners wants. Instead of dividing up these rich mineral lands into small lots and leasing them to practical miners, I believe these lands ought to be thrown into the market, let them be sold, under certain restrictions as to immediate occupation, to persons who are willing to risk their fortunes in mining. Let us invite miners and mining capital from the utter-most parts of the earth, no matter where they come from, to develope the rich mineral deposits of this province. Then when crushing machines are put into operation, crushing up the gold-bearing quartz of the province, let a royalty be put upon every ounce of gold that comes from the crushers, then will a revenue be fairly raised, and the poor miner will not be taxed to a greater extent than the rich miner.—Now, Mr. Speaker, the discovery of gold in North Hastings has placed that county in a peculiar position. The Corporation of that County has three long lines of gravel roads leadieg from the front of that county to the gold regions in the rear. These roads are kept in repair by municipal taxation. Nine-tenths of that taxation is raised by the townships in front of these mineral regions, and therefore very oppressive to the largest ratepayers, who derive no direct advantages from these gold lands. The immense amount of travel on these roads requires a large amount of money to keep them in a proper state of repair, and as the Ministry appear to have plenty of funds on hand to satisfy the wants of the country, I would ask the Government to assume these roads as Government roads, and keep them in a proper state of repair, or give the revenue derived from the royalty on the gold from the crushing mills for that purpose. I do not believe, sir, in the theory propounded by the hon. gentleman from Prescott for the defence of this country. He thinks we should not erect fortifications, but defend ourselves by British opinion. Now, sir, the subject of defence belongs to the Dominion Government, and will not come up before this House, but nevertheless, the best British opinion to present to our foes for defence, let them come from where they may, or be who they will, is the muzzle ends of our breech loaders in the hands of our stalwart volunteers, with a determination to use them. (Cheers.)

Mr. GRAHAM (West Hastings) stood in the House as a supporter of the present Government, and hoped he would never betray the trust thus committed to him by his constituents. He was a Conservative, and dared to announce himself as such. Regarding the wild land system he knew something, and referred to the manner in which farmers with small means had been persuaded to take up portions of unproductive lands in the country. Those who had persuaded these men there would have much to answer for. Some who came there under the plea of being settlers were nothing but lumbermen, who robbed the land of its timber and then left it worthless. Referring to the political position, he announced himself a Conservative; but if the measures announced by the Government indicated reform, he was quite willing to class himself as a Reformer. He was opposed to dual representation; but much injury he considered would be done at present by depriving the Premier of a seat in the House of Commons. He was also opposed to the creation of an upper house, decidedly opposed to a titled aristocracy which would only aid in taking money from tax-payers without any practical result, or than they could afford just now.

Mr. CORBY (East Hastings) avowed himself a Conservative, and said the Government should have from him an unflinching support. His confidence in the Government was strengthened by the adhesion of Mr. Richards. If there was an honest lawyer in the country, it was Stephen Richards.

(For the Intelligencer.)

W. M. Soiree.

The soiree in connection with the new W. M. Church on the front of Sidney, held on Christmas evening, proved quite successful. In the afternoon, on account of the rain, it was feared that the calculations of the ladies would be completely subverted; but when the hour for tea arrived, a noble company of the *elite* of Sidney presented themselves, and the tables, which were more than usually laden, were soon surrounded by those whose object was unmistakable. Another and another series of occupants speedily took their place, until all were served.

The company having adjourned to the large hall in the new department of the Factory, the table was spread for the intellectual repast. The Rev. E. A. Ward, the esteemed superintendent of the circuit, led the audience in prayer, after which the Hon. Robert Read, M. P., was called to the chair. Having briefly and with relevancy addressed the meeting, the chairman introduced severally as speakers Mr. Samuel T. Wilmott and the Rev. Messrs. Morrow, Thompson, Ross and Preston. The addresses were of a higher order than are generally to be heard on such occasions; for seldom is such a variety of topics so ably presented in so short a time. Social, intellectual and national progress; patriotism, benevolence, morality, science, literature and religion were each, in turn, subjects of remark, interspersed with notes of travel, as two of the speakers, Messrs. Morrow and Preston, have had the privilege during the past summer of visiting the Old World. Owing, however, to what is termed a "concatenation of untoward circumstances," the Trenton choir failed to put in an appearance, but very soon an amateur choir was formed, which did nicely.

Towards the close of the entertainment, J. Graham, Esq., M. P. P., made some observations relative to the financial state of the Building or Trust Fund, when voluntary contributions, amounting to some $170, were received. This, with the receipts from the tables, which were above $100, make the total upwards of $270, which may be considered as very fine.

The thanks of the audience having been tendered the ladies, the choir and the Hon. chairman, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. Preston, when the audience dispersed, satisfied, I am sure, that the past has been a moist, as well as a merry Xmas.

—The Parliament of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, 30th January, 1868.

Australasia—General Inter-colonial News.

SIDNEY, November 1—H M S Galatea, with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred on board, arrived at Adelaide early on Wednesday morning, October 30th. The Prince landed privately, and proceeded to the Government House. His official entry into the city took place yesterday. The city was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion.

The difficulties between the two Houses of the Victoria Legislature with reference to the passing of the Appropriation Bill still continue. The Legislative Council have a second time rejected the bill, on account of its containing a grant of £20,000 to Lady Darling, wife of Sir C. Darling, late Governor of the colony. The Council have, however, intimated their willingness to give earnest and serious consideration to the grant, whenever the Assembly choose to send it up in such a manner as not to preclude their giving effect to their opinions upon it.

Among other items of news lately received from Queensland, is one which gives hope of the existence of Leichhardt, or one of his party. Captain Cadell, while exploring the Roper close to Leichhardt's position, heard of a solitary white man living with the blacks, who had a very white beard down to waist. He was out turtling, when the Eagle was there, so Captain Cadell could not get to him; but he is endeavouring to get to his track.

Within sixteen years the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales have produced a supply of gold amounting in value to £150,000,000 sterling, four-fifths of which have been the produce of Victoria alone.

The approaching departure of Sir George Grey from New Zealand seems to be viewed with very general regret throughout the island. Addresses have been presented to him from both houses of parliament of a character very far from being merely formal.

The association established at Hobart Town for the purpose of securing the abolition of state aid to religion, he decided to publish a small monthly newspaper expressing its views on the subject, and to circulate 10,000 copies throughout the colony.

The Cork correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter* writes:—"We have promise of an unhappy winter in Ireland. The Fenians have within the past few days become more outspoken and daring than heretofore, and, I am sorry to have to record, are meeting with encouragement from men holding Her Majesty's commission of the peace. Parties are going openly abroad levying subscriptions for Fenian objects, and this day the names of Deputies Lieut. and Justices of the Peace were unreservedly mentioned as throwing in their mites to the Fenian treasury.

The Condition of the South.

COTTON CULTURE—THE NEGROES.

The following extract is from a private letter from Madison Station, Mississippi:

MADISON STATION, Dec. 17, 1867.

Tell us how times are with you. Down this way money is very tight. Dullness reigns at New Orleans. Cotton is on the decline. The British have us foul on cotton. They have built up their own cotton fields and ruined ours.

They are no longer dependent on us for that staple and never will be again. They are smart, but what fools we, to be so hoodwinked by them. People through this region are broke generally.

The negroes are stealing cattle, sheep, hogs, and killing them to get something to eat. The planters are all broke, and the negroes can find no employment. When turned off, their rations stop, and, having nothing to buy provisions with, they take to stealing.

But as that can't last, the negroes break from the plantations to the towns and cities. Thousands of them are without adequate shelter from the weather, and don't know where their next meal will come from.

In the towns and cities they huddle together like pigs, where, of course, morals and shame are unknown. It is estimated that in this district from 30,000 to 50,000 will perish from hunger, exposure and destitution this winter.

And next year, what of it? Tax or no tax, there will be little cotton raised. It will no longer pay to raise cotton. I doubt if even a bounty of two and a half cents a pound, instead of a tax of that amount, would stimulate production.

It is too late. The goose that laid the golden egg has been strangled by British cunning, and the day of American cotton is past, never to return.

Many white families have left this State for Illinois and other North-western States, where there are no negroes to steal all that the farm produces. Other families will follow.

A Ghastly Account.

It would appear that the full iniquity of the New Orleans massacre has not been fully disclosed. The following ghastly account has been found among the records in the office of ex-Mayor Monroe:

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

To T. E. Adams, Chief of Police, July 31, '66

Cash paid for hauling forty-six loads of dead and wounded from around Mechanics' Institute to the Station House at $3 per load	$138 00
Cash paid for carrying dead from Station House to Work House Yard, eight loads at $3	24 00
Cash paid for hauling fifteen loads of wounded from Station House to Freedmen's Hospital at $4	60 00
Cash paid for carriage hire for self and aids during the riot	75 00
	$297 00

I certify that the above was made necessary by the unfortunate difficulty of the 30th of July at the Mechanic's Institute.

(Signed) THOMAS E. ADAMS, Chief of Police.

Many astronomers will visit India next year to observe a total eclipse of the sun that will be "visible" there only.

SYNTAX.—"Well, my boy, do you know what Syntax means?" said the schoolmaster to the child of a teetotaler. "Iss, Sir; the dooty on spirrits."

Allen's Lung Balsam is composed of Roots and Herbs, which has a specific action in removing the matter of phlegm from the lungs and throat, thus relieving the cough, allaying the inflamation, and healing the irritated parts, which if neglected, would soon end in consumption.

During the war, a lady passing from one cot to another in the wards of an hospital, was shocked to hear one of the patients whom she had just left laughing at her.—She stopped to reprove the wretched fellow. 'Why, look here, ma'am,' said he, 'you've given me a tract on the sin of dancing, when I've got both legs shot off."

The Mayor of Philadelphia married a couple on Thursday, and the deed having been committed, the groom asked the price. The Mayor said there was no "regular" charge. "Gosh! Mr. Maygroom, "you're just the kind of feller I like to meet," and shaking the worthy chief magistrate violently by the hand, bowed him politely to the door.

The oldest House in Boston was built in 1636, and is consequently 206 years old, the timber for which was cut near the spot, is sound and still in a good state of preservation, the most reliable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of summer complaints, sudden colds, rheumatism, pleurisy, &c., is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicine at 25 cents per bottle.

When Dr. Johnson asked the widow Porter to be his wife, he told her candidly that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The widow replied that she had no money herself, and she cared nothing for his parentage, and though she had not had a relative hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. So they made a match of it.

The efficacy of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where the marvelous Wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Thurlow, on Saturday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. Walker, John Redner, Esq., to Miss Avaline Carscallen.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Mr. C. Barker, B. C. M., Mr. Edward Gillam to Miss Ann Jewell, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Climo, all of Cobourg.

On Christmas Day, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Lover, assisted by the Rev. E. Morrow, B. A., J. S. Loomis, M. D., of Madoc, to Jennie, youngest daughter of William Vandervoort, Esq., of Sidney.

By the Rev. D. Ryan, Wesleyan Minister, Dec. 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. Kerr, of Hungerford, to SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. Alexander Morton, of Huntingdon.

BIRTH.

On the 1st of January, 1868, the wife of Mr. W. H. Garratt, of a son.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 31.

Commercial Bills buying at.......97
" " selling at.......98
Greenbacks, buying at...........74½
" selling at...........75
Bank of Upper Canada Bills......61
Silver, buying at..............4½ dis.
" selling at ....4 to 4½
Gold opened at 133⅞; closed at 133⅞.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867.

FALL WHEAT—$1 45 to $1 50.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 45 to $1 50.
BARLEY—75c to 80c.
RYE—firm at 97c to 98c.
OATS—55c.
PEAS—demand only for local use at 75c to 80c.
BUCKWHEAT—55c to 60c.
BEEF—Dull at $3 50 $4 50.
PORK—$5 00 to $5 50.
MUTTON—3c to 5c per pound
BUTTER—15c to 20c.
EGGS—18c to 20c.
HIDES—$7.00 to $7.50.
SHEEPSKINS—dull at 35c to 45c.
CALFSKINS—8c ₩ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—25c.
POTATOES—50 to 60c.
APPLES—$0 30c to $1 00.
HAY—$10 to $13.
CHEESE—10c.
CORN—70c to 80c.
FLOUR—No 1, $7 50 ₩ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31, 1867. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 00	@	8 25
Extra	7 80	@	8 00
Fancy	7 50	to	7 60
Welland Canal Superfine	7 20	to	7 25
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat	7 20	to	7 35
" " 1 Western Wheat	7 20	to	7 25
" " 2 " "	6 85	to	7 00
Bag Flour	3 55	to	3 65
WHEAT.—Canada Fall			
Spring	1 25		
Western	1 60	to	1 67
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	41	to	42
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	85	to	90
BUTTER—Dairy	16	to	19
" Store Packed	14	to	16
ASHES—Pots	5 40	to	5 50
Pearls	5 95	to	6 00
PORK—Mess	18 50	to	
Prime Mess	12 00	to	00 00
Prime	11 50	to	00 00
DRESSED HOGS	5 50	to	6 00
PEAS	81	to	82
RYE FLOUR	5 70	to	5 80

Flour—Trains late; no arrivals; market quiet and sales trifling; rates generally unchanged. Grain—no sales and rates unchanged. Provisions—Pork, small sales of mess at former rates. Hogs—large supplies, trifling demands, and prices drooping. Butter unchanged. Ashes neglected and prices unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 31.

Cotton firm at 15¾c.

Flour quiet; receipts 5,300 barrels; sales 4,100 bbls, at $8 35 to $9 05 for superior State and Western; $9 75 to $10 60 for common to choice extra State; $9 40 to $12 00 for common to choice extra Western.

Rye flour steady at $7 50 to $9 50.

Wheat firm and quiet; receipts 25,000 bush; sales 18,000 bushels, at $2 30 for No. 2 spring; $2 85½ for white Missouri; $3 02½ for white California.

Rye steady; receipts 3,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels.

Corn shade firmer; receipts 58,500 bushels; sales 39,000 bushels at $1 36 to $1 37½ for new mixed Western afloat; $1 41 for old ditto afloat.

Barley quiet; receipts 495 bushels; sales 1,000 bushels state at $1 88 at railroad depot.

Oats firmer; receipts 4,200 bushels; sales 21,000 bushels at 84c to 84½ for western in store.

Pork quiet and steady at $21 05 to 21 25 for mess.

Lard dull and heavy at 12c to 13c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

American Exchange 77¾.
Sterling Exchange, 110 to 110½.
Gold 133¾.

The *Post* says: Money easy at 7 per cent with transactions at 6 when borrowers are first-class houses. Stocks opened weak, and the break in Rock Island last night was succeeded by a further decline to 89½. Governments strong. Exchange firm. Gold closed at 133¾.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.* November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S COROLLIA will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for trial for 10 cents. No letter taken unless prepaid. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York. w24-6m

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, these two processes are made inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or cases, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simple astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, indubitably the most remarkable of all agents for renewing the vitality of the blood, is indispensible in such cases. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are sold by prominent druggists.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "Darlie's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $60 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. Jan.

WONDERFUL!!

DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the following:

SIRS.—The present is to certify that I, M. J Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart, sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable—very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers Bristol's Sarsaparilla, "*Blood is Life.*" I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitation and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similiar afflictions.

(Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX.
EMELIEN ROY, *Merchant.*
MR. HEROUX, *Notary Public.*

LAPRAIRIE, Sept. 20th, 1862.

Dr. P. Meredith, Dentist, office No. 132 West Sixth Street, states as follows:

CINCINNATI, October 1, 1868.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.—Gents.—About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I expectorated large quantities of Phlegm and matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night-sweats. A diarrhoea set in. My friends thought I was in the last stages of Consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

The formula was shown to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my business as usual. Yours respectfully,

P. MEREDITH.

Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
☞ Perry Devis & Son Agents for Dominion of Canada. 42 185-4w

R. R. R. PILLS.

Composed of vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuo) they purify the blood, regulate the liver, and purge all corrupt and acrimonious humours from the system.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative or Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

True comfort for the aged and others afflicted with Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels.

One to Three of Radway's Pills—once in 24 hours, will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled to use *injection*, have been cured by a few doses of Radway's Pills.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS CURE ALL DISEASES of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billousness, Billous Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely vegetable, contains no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Dr. Radway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants. Price 25 cents.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 44-2w

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are warranted to kill Worms.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are light and porous.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES dissolve instantly in the mouth.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES leave no disagreable taste.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are put up in large boxes.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES contain a sufficient laxative.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are for sale by all Druggists and dealers.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are manufactured by Henry, Simpson & Co., 513 and 515 St. Paul St. Montreal. 42w-3m

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C W.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-similie signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites &c. &c*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Painestroy er never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by E. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

WORLD'S WEEK OF PRAYER!

THE order to be observed in the Meetings during the "Week of Prayer" to be held in BELLEVILLE,

Commencing on 6th Jan. 1868,

Will be (D.V.) as follows:

Noon Meetings!

For one hour of each day in said week,

IN NEILSON'S HALL,

Commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. The Evening Meetings will not be held as in former years.

Monday,	6th	Jan.	Rev. Wm. McLaren.
Tuesday,	7th	"	Rev. J. Preston.
Wednesday,	8th	"	Rev. A. Walker.
Thursday,	9th	"	Rev. J. Wild.
Friday,	10th	"	Rev. J. Burwash.
Saturday,	11th	"	Rev. A. Carman.
Sunday,	12th	"	[3 o'clock, Neilson's Hall.] Leader to be appointed.

☞ Collection at the close of Sabbath afternoon meeting to defray expenses.

P. S.—All true Christians are invited to co-operate in these meetings. Christ says: "By these shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another," and He has prayed, "that they all may be *one in us*, that the *World* may believe that thou has sent me."

By order of the Evangelical Alliance Committee.

Belleville, Jan. 2d, 1868. 46w1t.

ABSTRACT

OF AUDITOR'S REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TOWNSHIP OF THURLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST OCTOBER, 1866, W. H. ROSS, TREAS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per audit 1st day of Jan. 1866,		$ 946 38
Cash from Seed Grain notes,		897 40
Amount received from N. W. Lazier, Collector,		3,339 85
From Tavern License certificates,		100 00
Fines from Justices of the Peace,		17 50
Total amount of Receipts,		$4,801 13

EXPENDITURE.

County requirements,	$3,320 00	
Balance of pay to Councillors of 1865,	7 50	
William McDavitt, ex-Treasurer,	131 00	
Clerk,	68 00	
Councillor's pay,	114 50	
Assessors,	107 10	
W. H. Ross, Treasurer, Salary 1865-66,	140 00	
Election expenses,	63 00	
Charitable allowances,	193 00	
Washburn's deficit in school funds,	121 37	
Wm. McDavitt,	70 05	
For wood,	13 00	
P. R. Palmer, Insurance,	9 00	
		$4,357 52
Balance on hand,		$443 61

JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer, in account with the Municipal Corporation, of the Township of Thurlow from the 1st of Oct. to the 31st day of December, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from John Thompson, Collector, on settlement with Council,		$ 101 58
" W. H. Garrison, Collector,		6,582 00
Balance from W. H. Ross, ex-Treasurer,		443 61
Treasurer's 2½ per cent for 1861-62-63-64,		736 00
Taxes from George Taylor, Sheriff,		550 00
Fines from Justices of the Peace and inspectors,		20 00
From Tavern License Certificates,		92 00
Dog Tax,		173 00
Total amount of receipts,		$8,698 19

EXPENDITURE.

County requirements,	$8346 00	
Councillor's pay,	30 00	
Clerk,	53 00	
Auditors,	20 00	
Printing and Stationery,	17 24	
School Section No. 5, non-resident Tax,	11 70	
Rent of Town Hall two years,	40 00	
E. Oliver, for sheep killed,	6 25	
Roads and Bridges,	60 00	
Charitable allowances,	71 50	
		$8,655 69
Balance on hand 1st day of Jaunary, 1867,		$42 50

We, the Auditors appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the Treasurers of the Municipality of the Township of Thurlow, beg leave to report that we find the same correct.

JAMES O. HUFFMAN, WILLIAM SILLS, } *Auditors.*

Thurlow, Dec. 24th, 1867. 46-1t

SCHOOL MEETING.

BY order of the Board of Common School Trustees of the Town of Belleville, a Public Meeting will be held in the NEW TOWN HALL on FRIDAY evening next, Jany. 3rd, 1868, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of explaining and discussing the Central School System. M. BOWELL, Chairman C. S. B.

Belleville, Dec. 31, 1867. 206

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of County of Hastings, will meet at the Shire Hall, Belleville, on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of JANUARY, 1868, for despatch of general business. By order,

THOMAS WILLS, County Clerk, C. H.

Belleville, Dec. 31st, 1867. 46

NOTICE.

THE Belleville County Grammar School will be re opened after the Christmas Holidays, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1868.

ALEXANDER BURDON. Head Master.

Belleville, Dec, 30th, 1867. 46w-1t



ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1. NORTH HASTINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Orange District No. 1, North Hastings, for the election of officers for the year 1868, and the despatch of general business, will be held at Clark's Corners, Rawdon, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, District Master.

Rawdon, Jan. 3, 1868. 46w2t

ONTARIO STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber, at considerable expense, has fitted up a STEAM DYE HOUSE, in West Belleville.

People can get their goods back in the right time. He will dye Silk, Wool, and Cotton various colors and charge the cheapest rates.

Particular attention will be paid to Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' garments.

Gentleman's garments Cleaned and Dyed, without ripping, and nicely pressed.

Parties residing at a distance from the Town can forward their goods by express or stage and have them returned the same way in one week. All goods to be addressed to

E. C. FOWLER, Belleville, Ont.

☞ Tuscan, Straw, and Felt work done as usual. 46w-3m

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by M. Nulty, Esq., Auctioneer, on **Saturday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868,** at 12 o'clock, NOON, at the Auction Rooms of M. Nulty, in the Town of Belleville, for account of whom it may concern, all the right, title, and interest of Henry George Gillespie, of Belleville, Esq., in and to the following valuable real estate:

1st. The West half of Lot No. 20, on the hill or plan of Michael Teal, for part of Lot 5, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

2d. Part of Lot No. 10, as laid out on the plan of the Commercial Bank, of part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

3d. One quarter of an acre of part of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, on the East side of the road to Caniffton; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

4th. One hundred acres, the West half of Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession of Madoc, subject to a mortgage to the Bank of Upper Canada.

5th. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the South side of Wright Street; Lots 1 and 2 on the West side of John Street; Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the North side of Robert Street; and Lot No. 19 on the North side of Weaver Street, in the Village of Stirling, as laid down on a plan of Weaver's Block, and which said lots in the Village of Stirling are subject to a mortgage to John Bell.

The undersigned will only sell the interest of said Henry G. Gillespie, held by him in trust, and will only covenant against his own acts.

For terms of sale and further particulars call at the office of Ross, Bell & Holden.

JOHN BELL, Trustee.

Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 46-4t

1868. RELYEA, DENTIST. 1868.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years.—Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competent mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anasthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D
D. E. BURDETT, M D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.,—indeed, every article required in the profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46tf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec, 24, 1867. 47w1y

Commercial Bank!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for a NEW DEPARTMENT in his business, now offers his entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

And while respectfully soliciting a call, assures all who may favor him that prices will be as represented.

BILLS OF THE ABOVE BANK TAKEN AT PAR.

J. PEARD, Front Street, Belleville, Two doors south of Hambly's.

Belleville, Dec. 12, 1867. 43wtf

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of September last, a TWO YEAR OLD BULL, coming three next spring, of a roan color.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH GARRISON, Lot 19, 9th Con. Thurlow.

December 17th, 1867. 44w3t

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors, (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

☞ Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-tf 36tf

Christmas Presents!

Ladies Work Boxes.
" Writing Desks.
" Dressing Cases.
Photograph Albums.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Ladies Bonnets.

A Fine Assortment of Dress Goods AND THE LATEST STYLES IN CLOTH FOR LADIES JACKETS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Dec. 19, 1867. 44w-tf

THE GRAND X-MAS SALE OF Overcoats, Underclothing, &c., &c., At J. MUIR & CO'S

Will Begin on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Don't fail to call and see their Stock, which will be offered at

PRICES that CANNOT be BEATEN!

BELLEVILLE, December, 1867. 43

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER. JONES & HENRY

WOULD solicit an inspection of their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to sell very CHEAP for CASH. Their Stock will be found complete in all its branches, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, OVERCOATINGS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, &c.

Having in connection with their business a first-class TAILOR, they are prepared to make garments to order, and warranted to FIT.

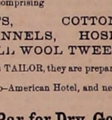
☞ Remember the Stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.

Commercial Bills Taken at Par for Dry Goods.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.

Belleville, Nov. 7, 1867. 38tf

HURRAH! FOR THE



First Christmas of the Dominion! R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'BRIEN & HENCHY, where he will keep on hand

General GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS, TEAS.

Young & Old HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c.

COFFEES, THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS!

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES, IRISH, SCOTCH AND MORTON'S WHISKEYS,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND GINS!

In WOOD and BOTTLE, together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE of the Most POPULAR BRANDS. LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a Splendid Stock of

LAMP GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

☞ Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the Town.

Belleville, Dec. 12th, 1867. 43w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Streets; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or en bloc, to suit purchasers. Apply to

THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

Cheap! Cheap! FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $900, half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.

Belleville, Jan. 28th, 1866. 50-tf

BELLEVILLE CLUB HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having just opened that New and Splendid SALOON & RESTAURANT near the Market, better known as the Head Quarters, begs to notify the public that he is prepared to take Day Boarders on reasonable terms, WITHOUT LODGING and that those wishing it can procure HOT MEALS, Soup, Oysters, Coffee, &c., &c., At all Hours of the Day or Night.

J. I. SHAVER.

Belleville, Sept. 6th, 1866. 9tf

Mrs. AMY JAMES

WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding country that she has refitted her Photographic Gallery in the best style. She has also improved her sky-light, so that she is now able to make Photographs inferior to none on the continent. She is happy to say her PHOTOGRAPHS again took the FIRST PRIZE! at the County Fair. Two new arrangements she has made in her sky-light leaves nothing to be desired, and her light and shade cannot be surpassed. She warrants every person to be pleased with her Pictures. She is now taking the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, for the new sized Album, they are beautiful—call and see them. She has reduced the price of her LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, and is now making them every day for heads of families. Photographs taken at $1.00 per dozen for a few weeks only. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Belleville, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wtf

New Book AND STATIONERY Store! F. Van Norman

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 4TH NOV'R., A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c., IN THE Dominion Building! Opposite the Post Office.

☞ A liberal discount made to Clergymen, Teachers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade.

THE FAVOR OF A CALL IS SOLICITED.

Belleville, Oct. 31, 1867. 37tf



W. J. NORTHGRAVES, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity that he has just received a large addition to his stock of GOLD & SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and SWISS LEVER WATCHES, and Fine Gold Jewelry, Jet, Bog Oak and Glass Goods; all kinds of American Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware, Spectacles, Watch and Clock Materials, and almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for old Gold and Silver.

Also, has on hand a good assortment of the celebrated Barclay Sewing Machines, lower than any other machine of the same power in the Dominion.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES, Next to Vair's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Feb. 1867. 10-6t 28-2m

LARGE Direct Importations!

NOW ARRIVING AT THE BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE, F. H. ROUS.

Including 80 Crates, Hhd's, &c.,

AS BELOW:

48 per *Ardencraig*, ex Liverpool.
19 " *Yumuri* "
10 " *Nuncastle* "
3 " *Moravian*, M. O. S. S. Co.

Assorted Crates!

To suit Country Dealers, who may purchase here cheaper than at Montreal; and save freight.

N. B.—Stationary and School Books on advantageous terms.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, July 7th, 1867. w21

Tenders for Cord Wood.

100 CORDS OF WOOD for the County Goal required, to be delivered on or before 1st of March, 1868. The wood to be composed of Beech and Maple. Each cord must contain 128 feet, by measurement; the smallest stick must be not less than three inches across the small end. Crooked sticks will not be received. Tenders to state the price per cord of 128 feet, as above stated.

Tenders will be received at any time up to the 1st of January next, at the office of the County Clerk, Shire Hall, Belleville.

Tenders for the above cordwood will be taken for any quantity from 10 cords upwards.

ROBT. FRANCIS, County Surveyor.

Trenton, Nov. 23d, 1867. 175-31 41-6t

COAL OIL —AT— CHARTERS & WEBSTER'S Dominion Drug Store,

FOR 20, 25, and 30 cents per Gallon.

Call and see the different samples burning and judge for yourselves, before buying elsewhere. 30c. oil is the best production of Canadian Manufacture, and is the first of the kind sold in Belleville.

Belleville, Dec. 10th, 1867. 190tf-43w41

STRAYED.

INTO the premises of the undersigned on the 9th of August, a three year old Heifer. The owner may have it by identifying property and paying expenses.

ROBERT DAVIS, Lot 24, 4th con. Sidney.

Sidney, Dec. 23, 1867. w45-3t

J. C. VAPOR, No. 93!

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

August 28th, 1867. 30

WILSON & Co., Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HAVE MESS—PRIME MESS. EXTRA PRIME PORK—HAMS, SHOULDERS—BACON, &c.

Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 41f

Which?

"Which shall it be? Which shall it be?"
I looked at John; John looked at me,
(Dear patient John, who loves me yet,
As well as though my locks were jet),
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak,
"Tell me again what Robert said;"
And then, I list'ning bent my head,
"This is his letter:"

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live
If in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty, and work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep;" so, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band.
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lilian, the baby, slept,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white.
Softly her father stooped, to lay
His tough hand down its loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said. "not her—not her."

We stopped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough red cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak—
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.

Pale, patient noble angel's face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him;"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who gave,
Bids us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he.
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer.

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love,
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in willful way
And shook his head. "Nay, love, not thee?"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our oldest lad,
Trusty and faithful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I cannot, will not, let him go."

And so we wrote in courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

FROM MADOC.

From our own Correspondent.

MADOC, Dec. 24th, 1867.

The ball still rolls. Fresh discoveries of gold in several directions. One of the most important is on lot 8, 1st con. Elzevir, at a place where Black Creek crosses the lot, known as Smith's Falls. Rock has been taken from a lead that crosses this lot, which is exceedingly rich—gold plainly visible on all side. This was found by tracing a lead running north and west from the Barry mine, crossing lots 6, 7 and 8 in the 2d concession; 9, 10 and 11 in the 1st concession, 11 and 12 in the 11th con. of Madoc, and some very wise persons say, continues on to the Richardson mine. Be this as it may, there is no doubt about this, that a very rich lode has been found on No. 8, 1st con. Elzevir.

I have just been shown a certificate from Messrs. Scott & Taylor of an assay made for H. R. Fletcher, Esq., mining engineer and superintendent of the Wellington mine. Forty pounds of rock was taken from the bottom of a shaft 15 feet deep, and after crushing, 4 lbs. was taken and submitted to the same process as used in the amalgamating process of the mill. Result, $146 to the ton. This mine is situated on the east half of Lot 18, 5th con. Madoc.

A piece of rock is being exhibited in the village of Madoc just now, of extraordinary richness, said to come from Marmora. I have never seen anything like it for richness. It is a sort of reddish quartz, studded with veins of gold.

The crushing mills are the centres of interest just now. Scott & Taylor are busy at work, and Turley & Gilbert are making some improvements in the working of their amalgamating process. They expect, so soon as complete, to be able to do first-class work. The Scott & Taylor mill has just completed a lot of 12 tons for Jones & Co., from the Empire Mine. I have not learned the exact amount, but have reason to believe that the result is very satisfactory.

West of the village of Madoc about six miles, Mr. Nichol, of this village, has a mine that has repeatedly yielded by assay over $100 to the ton. One made by Mr. Smith gave $160; another by Scott & Taylor over $150. This mine is in the north-east corner of Rawdon.

From all parts of the country reports are coming in of satisfactory results. Gold is reported to-day as being found in rock from the Caledonia Mine, visible to the eye. If this prove true, it is a matter of some moment not only to the proprietors, but to all parties interested in this locality.

The nomination of candidates for municipal honors passed off very quietly, Mr. Wood being re-elected Reeve. A sharp contest for Deputy is expected between Messrs. Ward, Tumelty and Reid. Seven persons were nominated for Councillors. The affairs of the Township were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Reeve stated that he intended to call the attention of the representatives in the local Parliament from this county to the necessity of making provision for the sale by the municipality of mineral rights upon highways throughout the township. This appears to be very desirable, as no doubt good quartz veins do exist in the highways and can be worked without harm to the public travel.

That the season of tea meetings is about commencing is apparent from the number of bills and notices that stare at you from every corner. Well, it is rather a pleasant way of raising funds, though somehow you feel as if partially sold, but can't tell exactly how. I suppose it is all right, however, as everybody does it, and what everybody does, &c., &c.

The hotels appear to be doing a lively business—both the old and new ones. If the excitement continues, no doubt increase hotel accommodation will be required. GRANITE.

A sailor in the pit of a theatre, looking over his play-bill, read, 'an interval of twenty-five years occurs between the first and second acts.' At the end of the first act he put on his old tarpaulin and left the house, saying, 'few of those folks will see the end on't.'

A man once having fallen into a slough, his friend called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged cutting a log, and wished to procrastinate, inquired, 'How deep is the gentleman in?' 'Up to his ankles,' was the reply. 'Then there is plenty of time,' said the other. 'No, there's not,' rejoined the first, 'for he's in head first!'

On the tombstone over the graves of a husband and wife are the following lines:

Within this grave do lie,
Back to back, my wife and I,
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up I'll just lie still.

The following quaint epitaph on husband and wife is to be seen in one of the Parisian cemeteries:

"I am anxiously expecting you.—A. D. 1827."
"Here I am.—A. D. 1867."

So the good woman was forty years making up her mind to follow her husband.

For The Intelligencer.

Surprise Party and Presentation.

On Tuesday evening—Christmas Eve—at the hour of 10 o'clock, P. M., a surprise party, made up of the members of Dr. Pott's Bible Class, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School of this town, collected at his residence in the house of Mr. William Watt, and presented Dr. Potts with a magnificent Family Bible, and Parlor Album to Mrs. Potts, as a mark of their esteem and affection for him as their teacher, as also a substantial method of offering their congratulations on his recent marriage. The Bible is elegantly embossed, bound in the most substantial manner, has copious comments throughout, chronological dates, concordance, apocripha, and an elaborate history of the various translations of the Holy Scriptures, marginal references and family register. The Album presented to Mrs. Potts is an elegant and beautiful Parlour Album, and has her name neatly lettered on the cover. Accompanying the presentation, Mr. Ferguson, the senior member of the class, read the following address:—

To George J. Potts, M. D.,

BELOVED TEACHER,—We, the scholars who have been under your spiritual care and attention, as a slight token of respect and esteem, desire to present you with this Bible, and also, through you to your respected wife, the accompanying album; and in case you should be separated from us, we assure you that we will remember with heartfelt gratitude your great kindness and the spiritual benefit we have, under God's blessing, derived from your teaching. We remain, your attached pupils,

D. C. Ferguson,	Charles Martin,
J. Lacey,	George Walker,
Thomas Port,	Samuel Hudson,
Thomas Legate,	George Davenport,
Thomas Quinsey,	George Coulson.
Robert Watson,	

To which Dr. Potts made the following reply:

MR. FERGUSON AND MEMBERS OF MY CLASS,—It is almost impossible for me to find words to express my heartfelt gratitude to you individually, and as a whole class. The unexpected presentation of such a book as this Holy Bible almost overwhelms me and renders me deeply sensible of my frailty and of your kindness. Whatever instruction I may have been the means of imparting to you has been repaid a thousand fold, not so much by the intrinsic value of this magnificent Book of Books, as the sensible pleasure it gives me to know, in this act of yours, that my humble services have been and are appreciated by you. On behalf of Mrs. Potts I may say that I am sure that she is no less sensibly affected by your kind and considerate gift of this elegant album, and I feel assured that she will, with myself, ever hold in the highest regard every one of you. And with you, dear pupils, we trust to learn out of this blessed Bible those truths that are sufficient to make us all wise unto salvation, and with you at last endeavor to get to that heavenly and better country where we shall ever be with the Lord.

The Cheese Market.

[From the Utica Herald, December 17th.]

There were about 400 boxes of cheese from family dairies at Little Falls market on Monday, Dec. 9. Prices were no better than the week previous, and we noticed fewer dealers on the ground. This was to be expected, as the weather was extremely cold and near the close of the cheese making.

Sales were made at from 12c to 14c, only a few reaching the last figure. We have no report of factories this week. We think there can be but little, comparatively, of factory cheese now back, most of it being sold or sent forward to New York to be held for better times.

We have advices from abroad down to Nov. 23. R. Macdonald, of Liverpool, says, at that date, that the imports for the week have been only 7,646 boxes. He remarks that there is a good demand for fine factories at 52s to 54s, and some very extra quality has been sold at 54s to 56s; medium to good parcels sell but slowly at 45s to 50s.

Our London correspondent reports that two hundred tons of English cheese was put on the Salisbury market on the week ending Nov. 23, and one hundred and eighty tons sold at from 40s to 66s. The supply of English cheese will carry the dealers along some two months, when a brisk demand for American is anticipated. We can scarcely hope, then, to have much better prices until along in January.

The fact that the English dairymen are putting their cheese into the market so early must show that the demand for American will be considerable in the spring and we shall hope that our stocks, which will not exceed 250,000 to 300,000 boxes, will go out at fair rates.

FEED ECONOMICALLY.—For some years past hay and grain have been unusually high in this section of the country, so much so that many farmers have sold hay and kept less stock. The result of such a practice will soon be felt on the farm and in the lack of profits from the sale of animals and farm products. It becomes a question of no small importance how the farmer shall manage under these circumstances. We meet the question at once with the response, "feed economically." Fodder of various kinds is yearly wasted, sufficient to feed one-tenth more stock than is now kept, and in many instances the waste might be estimated at double that amount.

There is a loss first at harvest-time.—Grass is badly cured, corn fodder is allowed to remain in the field until its vitality is washed out by autumn storms. Straw is profusely spread about the barn yards at threshing time. And then again, when farmers come to feed, they are extravagant in the amount they give their animals, and allow much to be wasted through heedlessness.

If those who keep stock will be regular in feeding, giving only at each time what is required, they will find that a much smaller quantity than is generally supposed will keep their animals in excellent condition. Use the cutter, and mix cut feed, be it straw, poor hay or corn stalks—meal, shorts or some kind of grain; keep your cattle well sheltered; make use of racks in which to feed; give roots well cut, and whenever it is practicable steam the fodder and cook the vegetables fed to cattle.

Don't misunderstand us and stint your creatures—keep them in flesh, and you will see the benefit in the spring.—*N. H Farmer.*

HOW TO KEEP MEAT FRESH.—Simply immerse it in butter milk. This will keep it for several days, when the milk should be changed, and fresh milk substituted.—In this way, beef, veal, &c., can be kept for several weeks and it will be as sweet and fresh at the end of that time as when first put in. Our butcher furnishes us with the receipt. The whole neighborhood is now saving its meat in this way. It is equally efficacious in the hottest weather.

DO NOT SELL LEAN CATTLE.—We commend the following to our readers, as a matter of great importance. It is from the *American Farmer:* "Farmers sell too many of their beef cattle when they are in merely ordinary beef condition. In doing this there is a twofold loss that but few consider. The animal yields a less number of pounds, and the meat brings a lower price. Between ordinary beef and really choice fat beef, there is always a difference of two or three cents per pound, and this difference, when added to the whole number of pounds when the animal is in the best condition, will be found to be no mean amount. Nothing pays better than the few bushels of grain, that puts the finishing touch upon what is generally denominated a good beef animal. Those of our readers who have followed this often repeated advice in our live stock market reports, are witnesses to its soundness. Do not be in a hurry to market under ordinary circumstances, untill cattle are really fat. The same applies to all other market animals.'

A little boy having asked his mother what 'blood relations' meant, and being told it meant near relations, said, after a moment's thought, 'Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got.'

You are not required to lay down your life to save that of another. But if you can induce the victim of Cough or any pulmonary disease to use Allen's Lung Balsam, you may be the means of saving that person's life, and that person would ever afterwards remember you with gratitude.

Sleeping in Church.

"They would scarcely believe him when he told them that when in Thurso some time ago, he on one occasion saw six hundred people asleep in church."—*Speech of Dr. Guthrie, 26th Oct.*

O'er their devoted head
While the law thundr'd
Snugly and heedlessly
Snor'd the six hundred.
Great was the preacher's theme;
Screw'd on was all the steam;
Neither with shout nor scream
Could he disturb the dream
Of the six hundred.

Terrors to the right of them,
Terrors to the left of them,
Terrors in front of them—
Hell itself plundr'd
Of its more awful things,
All those unlawful things
Weak-minded preacher flings
At the dumb founder'd.
Boldly he spoke and well;
All on deaf ears it fell,
Vain was the loudest yell
Volley'd and thundr'd;
For, caring—the truth to tell—
Neither for Heaven nor Hell,
Snor'd the six hundred.

Still, with redoubled zeal,
Still he spoke onward,
And, in a wide appeal,
Striking with hand and heel—
Making the pulpit reel,
Shaken and sunder'd—
Call'd them the Church's foes,
Threaten'd with endless woes—
Faintly the answer rose
(Proof of their sweet repose)
From the united nose
Of the six hundred.

L'Envoy.

Sermons of near an hour,
Too much for human power;
Prayers, too, made to match
(Extemporaneous, batch,
Woefully blundered);
With a service of music
Fit to turn every pew sick—
Should it be wonder'd?
Churches that will not move
Out of the ancient groove
Through which they've flounder'd,
If they will lag behind,
Still must expect to find
Hearers of such a kind
As the six hundred.

OLD RHYME.

The man to the plough,
The wife to the cow,
The boy with the flail,
The girl with the pail—
Your rent you will net;
But the man—"Tally-ho,"
And Miss—piano,
The boy—Greek and Latin,
The wife—silk and satin—
You'll be in the "Gazette."

"Mamma," said little Nell, "ought governess to flog me for what I've not done," "No, my dear; why do you ask?" "Cause she flogged me to-day when I didn't do my sum."

A new leader for the Democracy has arisen in Kansas. He sends the following letter to the editor of a Leavenworth paper:

"KIKAPOO, nov. the 24, 1867.

"DERE ZUR: Will you pleze Inform me weather niggur suphrage Was carrid at The late lection. If sech igurant peepul is to voat I want to leav this God fursaking State, and go back to Suthern illinois."

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, ½ chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea	$0 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do	0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do	0 75
SOUND OOLONG	0 45
RICH FLAVORED do	0 60
VERY FINE do. do	0 75
JAPAN	0 58
VERY FINE do	0 75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common	$0 38
FINE do	0 55
YOUNG HYSON	0 60
FINE do	0 75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE	1 00
FINE GUNPOWDER	0 85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do	1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D96,w28-1y

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is, indeed, little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying guages and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home.—Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

☞ EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 182, Broadway, N.Y.
ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO and MONTREAL,
General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867. 168-3m 40-3m

Insurance Agencies.

THE PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
S. P. NILES.

DIRECTORS:
WM. A. RICHARDS, JAMES CAVAN,
WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL,
W. N. BEDELL.

DAVID BARKER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

JOHN HOWELL, *Trav. Agent & Surveyor.*
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in *Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, Sept. 23, 1867. 36-1y

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most easonable terms.

☞ All claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43D 19w1y

FARMERS, FARMERS,
Please Investigate Your Interests.

THE CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1842.]

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON, C.W.

President, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton; *Vice-President*, Thomas Stock, East Flamboro' R. P. Street, *Secretary and Treasurer*; W. A. Cooley, *Inspector*.

This Company not only claims itself the oldest, but the safest and cheapest Company in Upper Canada. Losses promptly and satisfactorily settled, without deduction.

N. C. KENNEY has been legally authorized and commissioned sole Agent for Hastings County, and is fully confident that in effecting risks he can gratify the mind of the Farmer.

OFFICE,—At Weese's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Can be consulted at the Office every second and last Saturday in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 p. m.

N. C. KENNEY, *Agent.*

Belleville, 1867. (18w1y)

Imperial Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - - - £1,945,000 Stg.
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000

INSURANCES against loss by Fires effected on the most favorable terms. Losses paid without reference to the London Board.

RINTOUL BROTHERS,
General Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12W1y Agent for Belleville.

ity of Glasgow
Life Assurance Comp'y,
ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, - - - - £600,000 Stg.

SUMS Assured, exclusive of Bonus, exceed Three Millions Sterling.

RINTOUL BROTHERS,
Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12W1y Agent for Belleville.

Life and Accident Insurance.

THE ORIGINAL
Travellers Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Insures against
ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause!!
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
With Surplus of $200,000.

J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
41 Agent, Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED,)
OF ENGLAND.
FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.

Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.

MACLEOD & CARRE,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.

Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 87-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.
(LIMITED.)

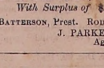
CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
Ontario Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.

A. DE GRASSI,
Chief Agent.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent.

Belleville, August, 1865. 25

MAIL STAGE LINE.



Belleville to Bridgewater.

THE Mail Stage leaves Belleville every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8½ o'clock, for Bridgewater, arriving at Bridgewater at 3 p. m., connecting with a Line of Stages for Madoc, which place may be reached the same afternoon. Returning, leaves Bridgewater every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Belleville at 2½ o'clock p.m.

The proprietor has procured the best of horses, commodious and comfortable carriages, and sober and careful drivers, thus ensuring a quick and safe passage.

Parcels and light freight carried at moderate charges. All orders given to the drivers for articles in Belleville or elsewhere on the route will be punctually attended to.

Terms reasonable.

A. S. REID,
Proprietor.

Belleville, July 4, 1867. 20w1y

J. & W. SUTHERLAND

Would respectfully solicit an inspection of their new Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialities:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,	SCOTCH ALL WOOL HOSIERY,
FRENCH MERINOS,—2s 6d. and upwards,	CANADIAN "
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS,	" FLANNELS,
FRENCH DELAINES,	BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,	DUNDAS COTTONS & BAGS,
	AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1867. 35w-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON,	A. T. FULTON, Esq.,	W. J. McDONELL, Esq.
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq.,	H. S. HOWLAND, Esq.	J. McGILL, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq.,	A. R. McMASTER, Esq.	A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. McANNANY, Esq.,
Agent, Belleville.
JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER,
Manager.

November 12, 1867. 39w6m-165d6m

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, $1.00.
Protected by Trade Mark.

☞ Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1867. D90-1y w27-1y

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF DRY GOODS
AT M. NULTY'S.

The subscriber offers the whole of his immense stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Buffalo Skins,
&c., AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

At greatly reduced prices, LOWER than ever before heard of in this section. A call will convince the most credulous that the above is no puff, but a reality.

☞ Sales Made Only for CASH

Liberal discount to Jobbers, Country Merchants, Lumbermen, &c.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
100 CASES--La Ronde Freres--BRANDY,
VINTAGE 1848. ALSO
200,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY.

Belleville, October 31, 1867. 37tf.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs!

The proprietors have much pleasure in offering

FINE FRENCH MADDER!

A much SUPERIOR ARTICLE to the Dutch Madder ordinarily sold. Also

Ext. Logwood, Cudbear,
Cochineal, (very fine.) Redwood,
Fustic, Indigo,
AND OTHER DRY WOODS.

All of which are offered at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

Call and examine our DYE STUFFS before purchasing elsewhere and thus

SECURE ENTIRE SATISFACTION BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE!

T. WILLS & Co.

Belleville, September 5th 1867. 29w-tf

BUFFALOES!

AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

MINK FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

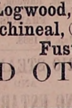
RAW FURS
AT
G. H. HAYMES'.

BELLEVILLE, October 7th, 1867. 35wtf

CHEAP!

CHEESE VATS & CANS, at
TIN and HARDWARE, at
CHEAP!
W. SHEA'S,
TRENTON
CHEAP!
STOVES and PLOUGHS, at
LAMPS & COAL OIL, at
CHEAP!

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention

GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—Franklin.

WHY will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents on trial and *given away* to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass. W19-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864 36

FORREST & LOZO'S
ROYAL
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES
BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 123d6t-32wtf

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion,

T. WALTERS.



HAVING Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find

My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS
Crockery, Hardware, &c.
Will keep what is called a
"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

JOHN BEDFORD, *Plaintiff*, vs. JACOB NICHOLSON and JOHN CALLAGHAN, *Defendants.*

BY virtue of an Execution issued in this cause and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office, in the Court House Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at NOON, all the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Callaghan, in and to the South half of Lot number Fifteen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, SHERIFF C.H.
Per C. E. MILLER.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 29th October, 1867. 37-13w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

NOW OPEN
AT THE
"CORNER STORE,"
FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS
and
BACON
AT THE
CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co

Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GILBERT CANNIFF,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 25th November, 1867.
41w2m GILBERT CANNIFF, Insolvent.

FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his
Improved and Enlarged Brewery,
TRENTON.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a
First-Class ALE BREWERY

IN this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y



BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM!

DON'T forget when you want to furnish yourself with good "UNDERSTANDINGS," that

McKeown & Robertson's
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM
Is the best place to obtain them.

They have now in Stock one of the Largest Assortments of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemens', Ladies' and Childrens' wear, ever shown in Belleville. The Stock is suitable for the Season, and the price is suited to the times.

They continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and as all work is done under their own supervision, they can warrant satisfaction.

☞ Remember the place, opposite Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front St., Belleville.

June 12th, 1867. 17wtf.

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W ¼, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal,

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Hastings. In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of ALBERT MORTON,
An Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ALBERT MORTON,
By DEAN & GILBERT,
His Attornies, *ad litem.*

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1867.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

HEADOLOGY.

WHILE some radesmen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance)

GEO. ROCHE

Deals with the intellect, coolly, justly, and mercifully, not pressing the forebrain with harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore call and examine his stock of

HATS AND CAPS,
which consists of all
THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.

Belleville. April 18th, 1867. 9

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE
NORTH HASTINGS.

THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.

Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.

The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.

The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.

The title is direct from the Crown. Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.

For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

ANDREW THOMSON,
W. W. DEAN,
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March 5, 1867. 8tf

The Intelligencer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:
$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.
$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.
When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.
No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS
To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.
Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868. NUMBER 47.

The Intelligencer Book and Job Establishment
IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE
Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS
For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:
RAILWAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, FUNERAL CARDS,
POSTERS, BILL HEADINGS,
LAW BLANKS, SHOW BILLS,
CONCERT BILLS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, STAGE BILLS,
CHEQUE BOOKS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
BLANK NOTES, BILL BOOKS,
CIRCULARS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.
Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.
☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville.
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., Madoc. 1D6m-Wtf

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

Mrs. James,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Front Street, Belleville. 19w.

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.
DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.
15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to
WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.
THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.
McLEOD & CARRE. Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

REMOVAL!
PRICE & VANDUSEN
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
THEIR NEW BUILDING!
☞ COME AND SEE THEM. ☜ w27
Belleville Aug. 20, 1867.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
November 28, 1867. 41

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent.
CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.* BARTON S. GILBERT.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. J. H. SIMPSON. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.
January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,
BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them.
Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

BLANK NOTES,
BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Clear the Way.

Men of thought! be up and stirring
Night and day!
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream;
There's a light about to beam;
There's a warmth about to glow;
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unmingled glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it, type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
Lo! the right's about to conquer—
Clear the way!
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
With that right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

C. Mackay.

A Story for the Little Folks.

BY E. TAYLOR.

"And the Lord shall stand by them and save them."

"There is no help for us. If we turn back to the village we have passed, we shall be recognized and the officers of the Prefect will instantly seize and drag us to danger and death. The forest of the Cebenna is dark and gloomy—it is said to be filled with ravenous wild beasts; but our trust is in the Lord; he will not let us be confounded. He can hide us in the 'hollow of his hand,' as he did his people of old, when the Egyptians were behind, the Red Sea before, and the mountains on either hand."

Thus said the leader and guide of the little band of Christians who were fleeing from persecution and death: six souls, all told—three able men, brave and tried, one crippled boy of sixteen, and two young girls. Cruel and unrelenting persecution had been waged against their faith. Fathers sisters, brothers and friends were daily passing through terrible ordeals, giving life, hope, everything for the cause of their Master, in the city of Arles, from whence they had escaped barely with their lives, and not knowing where they might lay their heads, with the broad heaven for a covering overhead, and the snow of winter beneath their feet.

The dark winter night was falling upon them, the storm was increasing, and the snow came faster as they entered the dark forest, leaving behind the abodes of men. The strength of the cripple was nearly exhausted, and with difficulty he dragged himself on, with the assistance of his companions, who endeavored to keep slow and sympathizing footsteps with the wearied boy, whose spirit, far more willing than the weak flesh, now quailed before the dismal night and dark prospect, in which there seemed no ray of light or hope; and, as they went in the dark forest, he exclaimed with bitterness:

"Would that I had glorified my God before his enemies in the city; better far than having my bones picked by the wild beasts of this dreadful forest!"

"Our father in heaven has not so willed it," said their leader, kindly, to the heart-sick, weary boy. "He has rescued us thus far from great dangers. My poor child, still believe that his will alone is for our eternal good, and cling to the promise he has left for his followers—'I am with you always.'"

"Yes," murmured the boy, "I can believe it, 'to the end, to the bitter end.'"

Darkness was coming on, and as the party were casting about in their minds for the best and safest way of spending the night, they came unexpectedly upon a clearing in the forest. Several logs of trees that had been felled by woodmen were lying on the ground near an oak of immense size and of great age; few boughs were living, but the trunk was hollow, and contained an entrance large enough to admit one person, though the cavity could have contained a dozen with ease. It had been used as a sleeping place by the woodmen when night had overtaken them engaged in their work. There it had been left standing, untouched for centuries, a magnificent monarch of the forest, glorious in old age and decay.

"This is Cæsar's Oak," said one. "I have often heard of this famous tree. It is said he slept under it one night when on his way to Gaul."

"Now God be praised," said their leader; "here we will pass the night. This will give us both shelter and protection from the storm. Let us be thankful for this tent prepared for us in the wilderness."

They crept through the opening and disposed themselves comfortably for the night, with grateful hearts, and for further protection, some loose planks that were lying near the tree were fastened firmly across the entrance. A few snowflakes drifted through the crevices of the trunk, showing that the storm was raging without; but, comfortably sheltered, their hearts were filled with thankfulness, and they thought little of the cold and storm and dreary, dark night.

"Listen," said one, "I hear a shout. Do you not hear voices?"

They heard distinctly. The sounds came nearer, and they could see the flash of torches. They had been tracked and discovered, and were at the mercy of six soldiers, who surrounded the oak.

"Shall we drag out the vermin?" asked one. "They have caught themselves in a trap of their own making it seems."

"We could not guard them till morning," said another.

"No! no! Leave them as they are; they are safe enough for to-night. We will build a fire and take comfort, if possible, until daylight; then we can carry our prisoners safe back to Arles."

They made preparations for spending the night there. Worn out with the fatigues of the day, and accustomed to rough beds and a hardy, rough, wild life, they slept soundly, despite the storm, leaving one of their number as sentinel; but drowsiness overtook him also, and the souls of the soldiers were lost in slumber, while the hearts of the Christians were anxious and thoughtful. The future loomed before them dark and terrible. The agony of martyrdom, with its untold, untried pangs of horror, filled each breast with forebodings, as they strove to comfort, sustain, and strengthen one another for the terrible ordeal through which all who would not apostatize were called upon to endure.—Brave men and timid women, whose hearts might quail and faces become blanched at the mere recital of cruel tortures, through the grace of God, and for the glory of his name, had, in the hour of trial, found courage given them—"grace in the time of need."

The night was wearing away. There was silence in the heart of the great oak, and silence without, where the guard were sleeping heavily. The cripple raised himself on one arm on the hard couch where he was lying.

"Hark!" he said, "hark! They are coming! they are coming!"

They listened, and they heard in the distance a sound as from some solemn, gigantic instrument of music, swelling low and then louder through the grim forest, borne far away, and then caught up by the returning wind, growing loud and louder, and bursting into one terrific crash of ferocious sound, starting the soldiers from peaceful dreams of rest to an awful knowledge of present danger, as the howls of hundreds of wolves rang out upon the dark night, summoning their companions to a banquet of blood.

From their place of security, the Christians looked out upon the scene of bloodshed that had already begun.

"Will you let us in?" shouted a brave, undaunted Roman soldier. "Will you let us in?"

"Alas! it is impossible," was the answer. "We could not now save you, and would perish ourselves in the attempt." And the hearts of the Christians were filled with sorrow and pity for the men who had been hunting their own lives like the wild beasts that were now fastening upon them.

"Climb to the boughs and save my son—he is young, and my only son," cried the sentinel; and the young man, mounting upon his father's shoulders, sprung upon the lower branch, and receiving assistance, slid through an aperture above, and stood in the midst of the little band, pale bleeding, and trembling.

"My everlasting curse upon you," shouted the father, "if you betray one of these men!"

These words were the last. Faster, thicker came the ferocious wolves; thousands came hurrying on; the whole forest seemed alive, and a few faint struggles against an overpowering force, the dying moans and last agony, were quenched in the yells of the ravenous beasts. The slaughter was soon ended; and five souls who had never known or believed in the Saviour of men, the Lord of compassion and mercy, were summoned to their last account.

"Praise the Lord for this signal deliverance," said the Christian guide, "for he hath been on our side. 'Our soul is escaped, even as a bird out of the snare of the fowler.' Blessed is he that hath the God of Israel for his help."

Hidden, indeed, as it were, in the hollow of God's hand, through that long, dreadful night, daylight brought them safe escape, and through the instrumentality of the young Roman soldier, who had been saved from the wolves in so wonderful a manner, the band of Christians received free permission to worship as best suited their conscience, unmolested and undisturbed by persecution, until the fury of the war waged against their brethren in the reign of Decius subsided. They had another cause for thankfulness and rejoicing connected with that dark night; for the young Roman soldier dated his convictions of the True Light from that time, and the convert of the Cebenna forest proved, by his life and example, a worthy and sincere follower of the "despised Nazarene."

The Valley of the Shadow of Death.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from the Headwaters of Yellow Stone, Montana Territory:

"Out of this plain, or valley, rather, which extends over an area of fifty miles, issue a million sharp jets of bluish-white flame, interspersed with fitful puffs of pearly vapour, which sail upwards in endless turbinated convulsions, until, reaching a high altitude, they dissolve and become blended with the fluctuating cloud which hangs over the valley, as if to shield it from mortal eyes. The plain is dotted with innumerable stumps, from whence these vapory and fiery columns are emitted. In their formation they resemble miniature volcanoes. Fire springs like these may be found in China; and the geysers of Iceland are but results of volcanic action of the same nature, though of greater force and power than the Hot Springs in the valley of the Yellow stone. One cannot help thinking that fiercest fires range somewhere below the external envelope of the plain to thus fan and force flames above the surface. A gentleman and a *savant*, connected with our parts, ascribes these ingenious streams to gases escaping from a 'veiled hell.'

Another speciality of volcanic action may be observed by a closer observation of the conical hills which loom up from the surface in every direction. Though there are no deep craters in their summits, it is an easy matter to detect a gentle hollow in each, more or less deep, covered with crumbling particles of lava like rock. The base and sides are also thickly strewn with the like porous deposits some of very large size, like enormous cindery cakes, the refuse of a foundry furnace. A sulphorous odour is in the atmosphere, reminding one of our companions of the experience of a choke damp.

Surrounding the entire plain are lofty calciferous rocks, eroded and skeletonized by action of rains or shifting bodies of water which now bear the appearance of inverted pyramids, prisms, and various other configurations. Besides preparing *detritus*, which lay piled in heaps at the foot of the cliffs, frequent torrents had so corroded and dismantled the rock that one would imagine a destructive fire had raged and burned up a city, by the quantity of fallen columns which lay scattered around in the most indescribable confusion. In the interstices of the debris, there bubbled numerous saline springs and continuing our examination further, we discovered several hot water springs, from whence vapory columns continually ascended. On testing the warmth of the water with a Fahrenheit's thermometer, the mercury, which stood previously at 80 degrees, shot up to 180 degrees.

The tread of our horses feet sounded hollow, while the noise seemed to reverberate along the earth like an echo. Not a blade of grass was to be seen except along the margin of the tiny streams. The whole aspect of the plain was arid in the extreme. Ghastly relics of animal life literally covered the ground along the stream. This was evidently caused by the gathering of the buffaloes in the fall to cross the Sweet Grass, where they luxuriated for a season, protected by the rising hills from the bleak winds, which, with the force of simoons sweep over the northern prairies, until the severity of the season and the scarcity of grass warned them to leave, when they found their egress prevented by the deep snows in the passes, and they must have perished from hunger and cold, leaving their bones to be picked by the hungry wolves, and to be bleached by the sun and rain.

No language can give any idea of the desolation of this wonderful valley. It struck our hearts with a nameless dread. Not a wolf infested the chamber cavities of the cliff; not a buzzard hovered over the vicinity. All was silent in this Valley of Death. One of our party of explorers bestowed upon it the significant appellation of "Hell."

Solomon's Temple Exhumed.

The London *Times* publishes an interesting letter in regard to the discoveries at Jerusalem, from which we select the following: "The colossal foundations of the temple wall, which are 'stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits,' laid by Solomon or his successors on the throne, are now being laid bare at the enormous depth of 90 feet and more beneath the present surface. The bridge that once spanned the palace of Zion and the temple on Moriah is now proved to have been upwards of 150 feet high. If this be, as it seems, the ascent to the House of the Lord which Solomon showed to the Queen of Sheba, we cannot wonder that on seeing it there was no spirit in her. The pinnacle of the temple on which the tempter placed the Saviour has just been uncovered to the base, and is found still to have an elevation of 136 feet. The statement of Josephus is therefore no exaggeration. If any one looked from the battlements into the valley he would be giddy, while his sight would not reach to such an immense depth. Sections of the ancient wall of Ophel have been exhumed, showing that, as Josephus says, it was joined to the south-east angle of the temple. Aqueducts, cisterns, rock-hewn channels and passages have also been discovered within and around the harem, throwing new light on the buildings, the arrangements and the service of the temple. The great work of a complete exploration of ancient Jerusalem is thus fairly and auspiciously commenced. The opportune visit of the Sultan and Grand Vizier to this country, and the representations made to the latter by the Archbishop of York, followed up as they have been by the energy, the wisdom and tact of Lieutenant Warren and his admirable staff, have smoothed down Moslem prejudice, removed local opposition and thus brought about opportunity for excavation and exploration such as never occurred before; and besides, large numbers of Arab laborers have been trained to the work, and are eager to be employed; and the exact points for successful exploration are now well known."

Public Meeting on the School Question.

The meeting on Friday evening last, in the Town Hall, to discuss the Central School question, was numerously attended. HENRY CORBY, M. P. P., Mayor, was called to the chair, and A. G. NORTHRUP, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Mayor briefly stated the object of the meeting. He was glad to see so many present. There was a wide diversity of opinion respecting the school systems, but he did not think the Trustees had any other object in view than the welfare of the community.

M. BOWELL, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, said he supposed it would devolve upon him, as chairman, to state the reasons why the Board had determined to attempt to change the system. He might state, in the outset, that it had never been the intention of the Trustees to establish the system in its entirety, as there was school property in the Town which the Board would be obliged to use. But as near as practicable it was proposed to carry it out. He was gratified to find that the people were at last waking up to the necessity of doing something. In school matters, hitherto, there had been so much apathy that at elections sometimes there would not be enough of the electors present to nominate and second the candidate. The present large assembly showed that at length the people were taking an active interest in the cause of education, and if the Trustees had not gone one step further they would have earned the respect of the people of the Town for agitating this scheme. His experience of ten years as a Trustee had convinced him that the public were paying too much for the return they received, and in saying this he meant no reflection upon the teachers, for he felt that for ability and real talent this Town had as good a class of teachers as any in the Province. But under the present system it was utterly impossible for teachers to do justice to their scholars. The question had often come before the Trustees and at length it was thought that the adoption of the central system would remedy the evil, and from what he would state he thought he could satisfy them that it would be equally as cheap and much more effective than the present. For some time past it has been found necessary to build a school house in Baldwin Ward in place of the one on the Hospital Lot.—That lot belonged to the Town, and the Trustees had tried to get the Town Council to allow them the lot for a school, and select some other lot for hospital purposes. An Act of Parliament allowed the Town to give or sell the lot, provided they purchased another for hospital purposes. The building was not fit for a school, it cost a large amount every year for repairs, and besides the Board was liable to be turned out at any moment. It was conceded that a building was necessary, and it was a question that while spending enough to build a Ward School, it would not be better to expend a little more and put up a building for a Central School. The Board had purchased a lot, and had asked the Town to pay for it. There had been some cross-firing between the Town Council and the Board, but the Board had asked the Council to pass the By Law, submit it to the people, and if they voted it down, the Trustees certainly would have no disposition to act contrary to their expressed wishes. But he was confident that after the people understood what was required they would support the scheme. They had been told that the Trustees were building a costly school, and that if they did so it would drive half the people from the Town. He would ask if those members of the Board who were large tax-payers were likely to fasten upon the Town a scheme which would ruin their property and drive the people from it. He did not wish to individualize, but he would ask if such men as Francis McAnnany, Thomas Wills, James Smith, George Walton, John Thompson and Charles Martin, some very large property holders, would be disposed to adopt such a suicidal course. He would now give an estimate of the present expenses, and what the expenses would be under the proposed scheme.

PRESENT EXPENSES.

4 Male Teachers, $500 each		$2,000
1 " "	400	400
1 Female "	200	200
3 " "	160 each	480
Rent of Grove School		80
Cleaning School Houses, Wood, &c		500
Superintendent's Salary		100
Secretary Treasurer's Salary		150
Insurance, repairs & other Incidentals, say		590
Total		$4,500

EXPENSES OF PROPOSED CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Head Master	$700
1 Male Teacher	500
1 " "	300
1 Female "	250
1 " "	180
3 " " in Ward Schools, at $200.	600
Incidental expenses, the same as present system, less rent, fuel and cleaning of the Grove School; and insurance, cleaning and fuel of Hospital School, $300	1,120
	$3,900
Add expense of fuel, cleaning, &c., of Central School	250
	$3,900

Shewing a saving of $600 by the proposed scheme, instead of being so much more expensive as had been supposed. It might be necessary to vary and change the details slightly, and to employ extra assistant teachers, if it were found necessary, and that the $600 would enable them to do so without imposing any additional taxation upon the people. The Samson ward school house being large enough for extra teachers were it found necessary to employ them. The first female Teacher in the Central School, would occupy the same position as the female Teacher in the Ward Schools. It was proposed to keep open the three brick school houses, giving each Teacher a salary of $200, who would have the sole control of the Schools, and who it would be expected would be older, and more experienced. With respect to the cost of the Central School building, a great deal had been said, which was far from correct.—They must bear in mind that the Ward School which must be erected, will cost not less than $3000. The estimate for the Central School building was: for lot, $1570; building $7880, making a total of $9450, or say in round numbers $10,000. Deduct from this the $3000 for a Ward School, for the Ward School would be attached to the Central School, and the price of the lot $1,570, and we have an additional outlay of $4,890, say $5,000. It was suggested by a large property holder, Mr. Bell last night, that the Grammar School be made more effective, and when he said that School was not efficient owing to it being overcrowded it was the best evidence that could be given for a change in the Common School system. For the six months past the average attendance at the Grammar School was 70, taking the annual cost of the School at $1680, the average cost per head was $24. But if we take the actual income derived from the Government, and Town appropriations, and fees from scholars living outside the limits of the Town, amounting to $1971, and which Mr. Burdon claims, should be paid to the Grammar School Teachers, and which from the wording of the law he believed he was entitled to, it would give an average cost per head of $28. Now take the cost per head of the Common Schools, and what do we find.—For the month of November there was an average attendance at the Common Schools of 632 per month, the Schools cost $4,500, and the average cost per head would be $7.12. If the Grammar School therefore was inefficient though two Teachers had but 70 scholars, or 35 each, and costing $28 per head, how could it be expected that the Common Schools in one of which there was an average attendance of 171, or 85 to each Teacher, and costing but $7.12 per head, could give satisfaction unless a proper system of classification could be adopted by which a teacher would be relieved of the duty that he now has to perform of teaching from the A. B. C. to the highest classes in mathematics, and this could only be done by having more school accomodation, and which he believed could be accomplished by the system proposed. For it was admitted by all practical teachers that one man could do more justice to double the number of pupils thus classified. Many people had said the Trustees were bound to shove the concern down the people's throats at all hazards. All he could say with regard to this was no such disposition existed on the part of the Board. They had said to the Council, submit the By-Law to the people, and if they vote it down the Trustees would then know what to do. For the Trustees have no personal interest to serve and only have the desire to promote the educational interests of the community. He referred to the time when the question came before the people some years ago. Dr. Hope and others of his political opponents supported the system we are now advocating and he regretted it had not then been adopted; it was the greatest mistake ever committed. The question now is shall the schools go on in the old system—a system which, with our school accommodation, every one who has any experience in educational matters will admit is very inefficient—or establish the central system, which has been found to be equally as cheap as the present system and far more effective.

G. E. HENDERSON, Esq., expected to have heard something with regard to the relative excellence of the school systems, but he was disappointed. He admitted there would be a fair argument for building a central school, if the Town did not now possess school property. The system proposed by the Board was neither the central nor the present system. It was a mongrel system. He referred to the Peterboro' school as an evidence of the cost which would be entailed upon the Town if the proposed school was built, and that the Trustees intended building it, is proved by the demand made upon the Town. That demand was followed by a mandamus, and the Town was threatened with an action if it did not comply. For his part he did not believe the Trustees had the power to compel the Town to raise the money. He thought that the present hospital building in Baldwin Ward would be sufficient for some years, and that there was no necessity for erecting a new building now. He referred to the Grammar School, and to boys who had received their education there, went to Toronto and graduated with the highest honors. Those who were not satisfied with the present system, let them pay for it. He did not find fault with the Trustees, for he did not believe they were desirous of forcing the scheme upon the people.

Mr BOWELL wished to correct an error of Mr. Henderson. The Board never threatened the Town with a mandamus.

Hon. R. READ, M. P., was anxious to commence the meeting in a business manner, and he would therefore submit the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is not expedient to introduce the Central scheme, as proposed by the Board of Common School Trustees, and for which they have required the Town Council to provide the necessary funds."

Mr. READ felt obliged to his friends the School Trustees for having called this meeting, and giving an opportunity to the public to express an opinion upon the proposed Central School. The expense mentioned by the Trustees as the cost of the proposed School was but a commencement. He was satisfied before they were through with it, it would cost double that sum. Reference was then made to the number of Teachers required, which he thought would be more than was estimated. He was prepared to amalgamate the Grammar with the Common Schools, and make the Grammar School more efficient, a plan which he found one of the Trustees advocating. He read a letter from a gentleman in London, stating that there, the Grammar and Common Schools were amalgamated, and were in successful operation. He referred to the Front of Sidney School, as an evidence of the success of the present system, a school which had turned out several Teachers. Why had not this central system been adopted in the country where Dr. Ryerson had been advocating it? If the Schools in Town did not work well, it was the fault of the Trustees, and it was time the people went to the polls and taught them a lesson.

JOHN BELL, Esq., seconded the resolution, and said he was decidedly opposed to the proposed scheme of the Trustees, for he was conscious that the system was as fallacious as could be introduced. He complained that the scheme had not been put in a proper shape for discussion. He was at a loss to know what is to be taught in the Central School. He had asked the chairman if there was to be a higher grade than in the present schools, having understood that there was to be a classical education given.

Mr. BOWELL—I said decidedly not.

Mr. BELL—Well, what do you intend teaching?

Mr. WILLS—We intend teaching a more advanced system of English education.

Mr. BELL—Are you going to have new branches taught?

Mr. WILLS—We expect to have the children attain a higher standard of English education.

Mr. BELL—I want to know if you intend to introduce into the Central School any English branches not now taught in the Common Schools.

Mr. BOWELL—The duty of the Teachers of the Common Schools is to teach all the English branches perfectly. It is not intended to teach any new branch of English education, except to give an enlarged system of commercial education.

Mr. BELL then went into the figures produced by the Chairman, and contended that the estimate of expense given was far too low; that the building could not be put up for any such sum as is proposed, and that a larger number of Teachers at higher salaries than mentioned would be required. Take their own figures, and the proposed expenditure would be a waste of money and ruin the schools. He heard a gentleman from Brockville state that there they would be glad to go back to the old system, and he had also heard a person who had taught either in Galt or Guelph say that the Central system worked very unsatisfactorily. He was glad to hear the Chairman say the Trustees had exhibited no disposition to coerce the Town.

Mr. DIAMOND at some length discussed the educational and financial aspect of the Central system. He assumed that the Central system was the simultaneous system, and argued that it was a perfect fallacy, giving illustrations to prove his position. The financial aspect of the question as furnished by the figures of the chairman were in his opinion perfectly monstrous and delusive.—He estimated the salaries for the Central School $1500 a year more than the estimate of the Trustees. He admitted that the Central School at Hamilton was completely successful, because it had such a man as Sangster at its head, but he did not think it could be introduced here at present. He contended that no Teacher could do justice to over forty pupils, and that the best way to provide for the over-crowded state of the schools, was to employ more Teachers and build more Ward school houses.

F. H. ROUS, Esq., was glad to adopt the idea of Mr. Diamond that he was willing to pay more for educational purposes. He thought the people were pretty thoroughly satisfied that something was necessary to be done. He referred to a statement made by Mr. Bell that the system in Brockville did not give satisfaction, and said he had a letter from Mr. Begg the principal, stating that the introduction of the Central system there was very satisfactory, and a decided economy.—One other fact regarding Brockville showed the great superiority of the system. In 1860 when the Central School was built, the average attendance at schools was 250; In 1865 though the population had not increased, the average attendance was 454. That surely was a fact of great importance. He then endeavored to show the difference of the two systems by describing the many interruptions that a teacher must have upon the present plan when instructing any one class, if he attempt to preserve order among the other classes and to give them the needful assistance. He drew a strong comparison between the confusion that is inevitable among fifty or sixty scholars divided into five or six classes, all under the care of one teacher, and the tranquility and industry that would accompany the instruction of the same number in one class. He was very emphatic in drawing attention to the fact that the comparison of the two systems turns on the question whether a teacher can, for the same salary, teach sixty best if they are in all the different stages of education, or when they are all nearly on a par. He explained that under the proposed change the present assistant teachers would teach the same scholars in the same places they now do, but that all the scholars now taught by the principals in the different Wards would be taught together in one Central School. On entering this school they would first pass through the lowest division—reading, perhaps, in the Third Reader—getting perfect in the spelling, &c., in that book, at the same time getting a corresponding amount of instruction in the other studies—say in arithmetic to have a knowledge of the compound rules; in grammar to know the definitions of the parts of speech, &c.; in geography to know the general outlines of the maps of the four continents, and so forth. When perfect in these several matters, they would pass on to the next division, where their knowledge of each of the above studies would be pushed forward to another fixed point. Thence to the next division, &c., until, in the highest of all, they would have the opportunity of completing a thoroughly sound practical commercial education. Each of these divisions would be placed under the charge of one competent teacher, who would teach them all in one class, and have no other scholars to attend to. He pointed out that by adopting the gallery system (the scholars being ranged on tiers of benches rising successively one above the other) they could all be brought well under the eye of the teacher and within the range of his voice. He related an anecdote that occurred on a visit which he paid to the High School at Edinburgh, and which illustrated the completeness with which this system of instruction may be brought to play upon individuals, pointing out that in all good schools simultaneous and individual instruction must go hand in hand.

JAS. BROWN, Esq., M.P., referred to a joint meeting of the Finance Committee and a committee of the School Trustees, at which the Committee expressed their willingness to refer the matter to the people, but he understood that the Trustees were opposed to this course. At this stage of the proceedings the stamping of feet and hooting became so loud that not a word could be heard, except now and then Baldwin Ward, the banner Ward, etc.

Mr. BOWELL rose to reply, when cries of question, question, came from several parts of the room. There was considerable confusion for a time, and Mr. Bowell insisting upon his right to the floor, the audience quieted down. Mr. Bowell said Mr. Diamond had laid great stress upon the figures he had submitted. If he will take the salaries paid in Brockville, he will find that the highest salary paid was $700, and the lowest $200. The report of the Superintendent of Education shows that of 104 Grammar School Teachers, 65 had received from $700 to $450 per annum. It also showed that in the Province of Ontario, only 11 teachers are paid over $500, the amount paid by the Board to their first class Teachers; so that it was nonsence to talk about not being able to get Teachers at the salaries proposed. When Grammar School Teachers, men who had to have a classical education, could be obtained at the salaries ranging from $700 to $450 per annum, it was not unreasonable to suppose that a Teacher could be procured for our school at $700. He then made some remarks in reply to the Hon. Robert Read, telling him that it was well that the Trustees had done something worthy of his attention. There could be no doubt that that gentleman would like to have the benefit of schools, provided they cost as little as the one on the front of Sidney, which had an endowment of 200 acres, and thereby relieved the richest part of that Township, in a great measure, from taxation. He, Mr. Read, had stated that Dr. Ryerson had agitated through the country sections, this central system, and in no case had it been carried out. This was not the fact. Dr. Ryerson never did anything of the kind, knowing that such a system could not be carried out in the rural sections. What he did advocate, was Township Boards instead of Section Boards; but it was quite evident the hon. gentleman did not know or understand the difference between them. He then said that if time permitted he would shew the utter fallacy of Mr. Bell's remarks, or never open his mouth upon the school question again.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mr. BELL submitted the following resolution, seconded by Mr. FALKINER,

"That this meeting recommend that in the several Wards of this Town no candidate for the office of School Trustee, shall, at the approaching elections, receive the support of the electors unless he do first pledge himself distinctly and clearly to oppose by all means in his power, and defeat, if possible, the Central School scheme of the present Board, and for the carrying out of which they have required the Town Council to provide the necessary funds."

N. B. FALKINER, Esq., amid the greatest confusion and uproar, hoped that every elector present in Coleman Ward would go to the polls and vote down the Central system.

FRANCIS MCANNANY, Esq., said the resolution was most contemptible and discreditable to the man who moved it.

CHAS. MARTIN, Esq., the retiring Trustee of Coleman Ward, said it was a most unmanly resolution, and as a free man he refused to be governed by it in any way whatever.

The resolution was put and declared carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then given, and the meeting adjourned.

Coroner's Inquest.

The man Sullivan, who was injured during the fracas which occurred at the Anglo-American Hotel on New Year's Eve, died this morning about seven o'clock, from the injuries received. Coroner John P. McDonald immediately afterward summoned a jury, who assembled at the hotel, at 12 o'clock, noon, and after being sworn in proceeded to view the body. The following are the names of the jury:—

Messrs. Wm. Sutherland, *Foreman;* M. Nulty, Wm. Templeton, F. Hackett, John Cook, D. D. Chesebro, Hugh Graham, James Johnston, Michael Graham, Wm. Donovan, Chas. Doran, Francis McKay, Thos. Rutherford, Geo. Roche, Henry Rosenberg, R. D. Conger, and J. H. Clapp.

C. L. Coleman, Esq., County Attorney, was present watching the case on behalf of the Crown. S. B. Burdett, Esq., appeared also for the prosecution. John Bell, Esq., Q. C., appeared on behalf of the relatives of deceased.

After viewing the body the investigation was commenced by calling Mr. T. A. Holbrook, one of the proprietors of the hotel, whose evidence in substance was, that about 12:30 o'clock, on the night of Tuesday last, the deceased was sitting quietly at the stove in the bar; that about five or six persons entered and a scuffle commenced, all attacking the deceased, who cried for fair play.—Some of the mob shouted, "give it to him Kehoe." Quinn was there assisting, and also a man whom he understood to be Holmes. They pressed the deceased towards the cellar door, which gave way, and he, with some of his assailants, fell a depth of fifteen feet. Witness got a light and went down and found the deceased lying senseless with an upturned table partially covering him. He saw no blows given with sticks or other weapons. He saw Kehoe and the deceased with their coats off, but the crowd was so close that they could not strike. Saw Kehoe attempting to kick deceased, when the door gave way and they fell into the cellar. The gas was put out in the struggle. Saw only Kehoe and the deceased in the cellar; Quinn was not there at the time, but came with others after me. Not more than a minute or two elapsed from the time Kehoe and the deceased fell until I came with the light.

The next witness called was

John VALLIER, who, upon being sworn, said,—I was in the Club House on Monday night; there was a large crowd there; some person asked me if the deceased boarded there, it was neither Quinn nor Kehoe asked me; I cannot know what was said, but I understood that they were going to lick Sullivan; I do not know any of the parties; I left the Club House about 12 o'clock; there was a crowd at the Anglo-American bar, and after some little time Kehoe and Sullivan stripped off their coats; heard Sullivan say to Kehoe, "We may as well have it out now, any way;" Kehoe said something, but don't know what it was, Kehoe might have said "take off your duds;" could not say who struck the first blow; could not say that these parties went to fight Sullivan; saw Quinn strike at Sullivan; no doubt that the gang there were assisting Kehoe.—The man who was arrested was helping Kehoe, at least I think so. Believe his name to be Holmes. Don't know the names of the parties who were there, except Kehoe, Holmes, Quinn and Sullivan. The evidence of witness as to what occurred until the parties got down stairs was corroborative of Mr. Holbrook's testimony. Think some eight parties were down stairs. Heard deceased say, "O my God, don't kill me!" Do not know what occurred down stairs. Thinks Kehoe went up the steps which lead to the cellar first, and dragged Sullivan after him.

At this stage of the proceedings the County Attorney objected to the publication of any evidence until the whole case was concluded, as it might prejudice the case.

The Coroner thought that no objection could be made to the publication of a synopsis of the evidence, so long as public interests were not prejudiced.

The next witness called was

FRANCIS LAFLEUR, who was a boarder in the house. Sullivan was standing with his elbow on the bar, and Kehoe came in and said, stretching forth his arm, "I am on my muscle." He then went up to Quinn, tapped him on the shoulder, and went towards the door. Sullivan moved up to the bannister and rested his arm there. A moment or two afterwards Kehoe and Quinn went up to Sullivan in a provoking manner. Something was said but I did not hear what it was. Kehoe took off his coat. Sullivan struck Kehoe first. Kehoe then struck Sullivan several times, and several others assisted Kehoe by striking and shoving Sullivan. They would not give Sullivan a fair chance. They pitched on to him like sheep, punching him all the time until they got him down stairs. The gas went out. I went down cellar and saw Sullivan lying on the floor with the table turned upside down on him. Kehoe told Holbrook that he had no son that could lick him. The man who is arrested was with the crowd. When he was down on the floor he groaned and said "my back is broke." Sullivan told me afterwards that some one took a stick and struck him on the back of the neck, and tried to rob him of his watch, and kicked him. At this time Sullivan supposed he was dying. Sullivan thanked me for trying to protect him.

The jury then adjourned until 7 o'clock on Friday evening.

The Jury met again according to adjournment on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.—Donald Bain and Wm. Jordan were examined, and proved that the statements of the previous witnesses were correct: that the

quarrel was simultaneous between the deceased and Kehoe; that the latter clenched the hair of Sullivan, and that both Sullivan and Kehoe were precipitated into the cellar by the mob that pressed them onward.

Dr. Lister, who held the *post-mortem* examination, assisted by Drs. Canniff, Steward, Powers and Burdett, proved that the deceased came to his death by extravasation of blood in the spinal column; that the immediate cause of death was the falling down the cellar; that several obtuse wounds were on the forehead and shoulders, but that they were caused by the scuffle that occurred, and neither of the wounds were of such a nature that would cause death. The other medical gentlemen concurred in the opinion, and the inquest was further adjourned to the 7th instant.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—The investigation into the cause of the death of Sullivan was resumed on Tuesday, before Coroner John P. Macdonell, R. M. Roy, Esq., acting as associate Coroner. Several witnesses were examined, and important evidence was given, but we are debarred from publishing it, the jury having decided that the ends of justice would best be served by keeping the proceedings secret.

News from Europe.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The Government has forbidden the recruiting within the Austrian empire of reinforcements for the Parpal army.

LONDON, Jan. 2, noon.—Despatches received to-day give particulars of another Fenian outrage last night, in the county of Cork, and near the city of that name. Under cover of darkness, a large party of the Brotherhood attacked the house of Mr. Charles Mathew, brother of the late Father Mathew. Happily, the family of Mr. Mathew was apprized of the villainous scheme of the Fenians in ample time to successfully repel the attack. Quite a large force was collected and concealed in the mansion and on the premises. When the marauders came up they were met with a galling fire, and they incontinently fled. Several were wounded, but they were carried off by their comrades. The motive for the assault, whether murder or plunder, is not known.

PARIS, Jan. 2, evening.—On New Year's day the ambassador of the Foreign Powers now in Paris, were received in a body by the Emperor, at the Palace of Tuileries. The Papal Nuncio, speaking for the diplomatic *corps*, assured the Emperor of their good wishes for himself and for the Imperial family. The Emperor, in reply, said he was happy to again begin the New Year as heretofore, surrounded by the representatives of all the Great Powers, and to once more re-affirm, by this interchange of assurances, the friendly relations which existed between France and their respective governments. The Archbishop of Paris, who was present, prayed that God would preserve the life of the Emperor as a guarantee of peace. He said the progress of religious and moral ideas in France was the only safe basis of the throne. To this the Emperor responded in these words:—"The wish deeply touches me. Believe me, the interests of religion, of country, and of civilization are inseparable."

The official statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 32,000,000 francs in the metallic reserve of the institution during the week ending to-day. The feeling on the Bourse to-day was confident and rentes closed firm.

LONDON, Jan. 2, evening.—Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, is alive and well. Positive advices just received from Africa, leave no longer any doubt of his safety.

PARIS, January 2.—A deputation of the Corps Legislatif, with the President of the Chamber at their head, waited upon the Emperor on New Year's day. President Sneider made the customary address of congratulation. The Emperor, in reply, urged upon the members of the legislative body the speedy and final passage of the Bill for the reorganization of the army, which he declared was indispensable to the safety of the Empire.

FLORENCE, January 2.—In a public speech yesterday King Victor Emmanuel declared that it was the unanimous desire of Italy that Rome should be the capital of the nation, but the treatment of the question demanded patience on the part of the people.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—*Le Nord* newspaper has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian brotherhood on the continent have been discovered in the Faubourg du Temple in Paris, and have been seized by the French police. A large quantity of letters and documents revealing the plans of the organization, and a list of the head centres of the brotherhood, were found on the premises and have been forwarded by the French authorities to London. The account in *Le Nord* also states that among the documents brought to light, was one containing the details of a plot for destroying a portion of the British Channel fleet by fire. Other papers of a similar character have been discovered, all of which have been placed in the hands of the British Government.

LONDON, Jan 2, evg.—The examination of Desmond, Allan and others, alleged to be implicated in the Clarkenwell gaol explosion has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality, and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as it was before the investigation commenced. The magistrate has adjourned the examination one week.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—An urgent note has been received by the French Government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that Russian agents are endeavoring to incite revolt among Christian subjects of the Sultan, and a rigorous protest is made by the Turkish Government against such hostile action, or at least connivance therein on the part of Russia.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—It is now generally conceded, notwithstanding the recent attempt of certain journals to revive an impression to the contrary, that all hopes of the assembling of a general conference of the European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned by the French Government.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is thought that the conference on the Eastern question recently held in St. Petersburgh, by leading diplomates of Russia, has warlike significance.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—Lord Strathnairn, the commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing his troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the Counties of Cork and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the River Shannon and the west coast of the island are guarded with increased vigilance to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are usually active and watchful.

FLORENCE, Jan. 3.—Menebrea has not yet succeeded in completing his new Cabinet, and the ministerial crisis continues. Meanwhile political agitation in the country is incessant and wide spread.

LISBON, Jan. 3.—Tumults have broken out in this city, and other parts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of new taxes. The unpopularity of the new system, and the excitement created by the attempt to carry it into effect, have led to the resignation of the Ministry.

BERNE, Jan. 4.—The Council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, the Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—An imperial decree has been issued for reorganizing the courts of law in Cuba.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag, on Wednesday next.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.—A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening, in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

LONDON, Jan. 4, evening.—The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood, has by no means abated. To-day despatches have been received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city and unchallenged, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians. The clergy of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.—Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters, proving that Baron Ratazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of Garibaldi against Rome and favored it; he also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Turkish envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately, to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

Late despatches from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Negasaki have been released.

LONDON, January 5.—The latest despatches from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British expedition still remained at Senafe, where it had been encamped since December 7, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander in Chief, General Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want of proper forage.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout northern and central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel, and as a large number of Senators are unable to reach the capital, the reassembling of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th.

PARIS, January 5.—The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Emperor urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the Bill for the reorganization of the army.

The same paper editorially declares that the relations of Italy and France were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but fear is expressed that the false rumors now in circulation in regard to the Ministry Menabrea is forming, will have a bad effect.

LISBON, January 5.—The resignations of the members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new Ministry has been formed under the Count of Avila, who succeeds Senor Angiers as President of the Ministerial Council.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A special to the *Herald* says: The eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Cerecila. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks as of earthquake, and detonations loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

PARIS, January 6.—Late despatches from Civita Vecchia state that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there.

FLORENCE, January 6.—The reorganization of the Italian Ministry has been completed by Menabrea, and the new Cabinet is announced as follows:—Gen. Menabrea, President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of Foreign Agairs; Cordova, Minister of the Interior; Digny, Minister of Finance; Reale, Minister of War; Filippo, Minister of Justice; Broglio, Minister of Public Instruction; Cantillo, Minister of Public Works; Rabotti, Minister of Marine.

COPENHAGEN, January 6.—The debate in the Rigsdag on the proposed sale of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States was adjourned to a future day. No decisive vote has yet been taken on this subject.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Stanley, acting upon the remonstrances of the Sublime Porte, has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 7.—Reports have been received here from Siberia of the discovery of rich and extensive gold deposit on the Amoor river. The natives were flocking to the gold regions by thousands. Troops had been sent by the Governor of the district to preserve order and guard the mines. Bloody conflicts had taken place between the natives and the soldiers.

LONDON, January 8, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 91¾ to 92 for money; 92 to 92⅛ for account; Bonds 71¾; Ill C 88¼; Erie 48¼.

LONDON, January 8, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 92 to 92⅛ for money; 92⅛ to 92¼ for account; Bonds 71¾ to 71⅞; I C 88¼; Erie 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 8, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛d; Uplands 7¼d; Orleans 7⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 8, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton unchanged. Wheat firm. Pork 78s for new eastern prime mess. Tallow 43s 6d.

American Despatches.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 3.—Sylvester G. Sherman, Associate Justice of Rhode Island Supreme Court, died suddenly last evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Herald's* Havana special says at St. John, P. R., there were slight shocks of earthquake felt on Sunday, Dec. 29th. The shocks caused but little alarm, as the inhabitants have become accustomed to them.

The *Herald's* special says the President is gathering all the official information in possession of the War Department in relation to the destitution in the Southern States, and has called upon Gen. Grant to report on the subject.

Senor Pujol, the special ambassador from St. Domingo, to propose a lease from Sama Bay to the United States Government, arrived on Thursday, and will leave to-day for Washington.

Judge Blatchford has decided in a suit brought by Drake, Eil, Woort & Cohon, of London, against the assignees of Robert L. Taylor and Henry W. Hubbell, that they are entitled to be paid as creditors, the sum of $200,000.

The opposition against the purchase of St. Thomas is more determined and the chances of the success of a ratification by the United States senate are about equal.

The *Tribune's* special says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have investigated the case of father McMahon, convicted in Canada as a Fenian raider, and Judge Orth will report to the House a joint resolution, asking the British Government for his speedy release.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Further particulars of the explosion of the "Henry Dean," state that J. Rider was killed, three deck hands burned to death, the cabin boy fatally injured, and several others badly burned or otherwise injured. The boat was heavily laden with four hundred barrels oil, salt and potatoes, all of which is a total loss.

HAVANA, Jan 5.—By the arrival of the English steamer "Danube," from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received.

The proposed expedition against Yucatan has been abandoned. Gen. Porofino Diaz opposed the measure, warning the government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that state should be left to fight among themselves rather than given an opportunity to combine against the national government. The revolution in Yucatan was increasing and there had been more mutinies among the military forces. There was a probability of a military outbreak soon against the government of Juarez, headed by a leading military chieftain. The security of the roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Advices from Nicaragua describe the recent volcanic eruption near Leon. The regular eruption of fire continued sixteen days, followed by an eruption of sand which was rained down all over the country. This sand is composed so richly of fertilizing matters, that a few days after its fall, corn, cotton, and grass commenced to grow more rapidly than ever seen before.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 6.—The business portion of Indianola was destroyed by fire on the 3rd inst. Loss $100,000. The Custom House and other buildings were destroyed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. The *Tribune's* special says of the destruction of the United States military asylum near Augusta, Me., by fire. The patients had all retired when the fire was discovered, but every effort was made by the Surveyor and his assistant to arouse them, and get those who were sick to a place of security. Unfortunately, a barrel of whiskey that was rolled out and ordered to be destroyed, was taken by some soldiers, and nearly every soldier who could hobble about was in a state of intoxication. In a short time fights took place between one-armed and one-legged men. The scene in the laundry building was one fearful to witness; men fought each other with the fury of demons; they were so crazed by liquor that they obeyed nothing. Men lay dead drunk in the snow and could not be aroused. One of these intoxicated beings, while being conveyed to this city, died from the effects of the cold, absolutely frozen to death.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—The loss by the burning of the military asylum is estimated at $150,000. One of the patients froze to death while being removed here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Herald's* Havana special says by a special despatch from Santiago de Cuba, it is stated that the Dominican government had fled to Turks Island, and General Baez had been proclaimed President of the Republic. His brother had blockaded the capital for five days. The abdication of President Cabral was expected soon. Gen. Baez was at Auracoa, but was expected soon to arrive at Port au Platte. There were violent shocks of earthquake felt at St. Thomas on the 30th ult. The Commissioner from the United States to take charge of the Island, was anxiously expected. The merchants are quite content to pass under the authority of the American government, but are somewhat anxious in relation to the effect that the American laws and tariff will have upon the trade of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Johnson was yesterday presented with a cane made from the old charter oak. The presentation was made by the citizens of Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* special says the subject of the purchase of St. Thomas has been postponed until the result of the vote of the people of the island on the question is ascertained. The election takes place on the 9th. S. S. Cox is promised the Austrian mission.

The report of Commissioner Wells is published. In suggesting an estimate of our natural annual expenditure at $140,000,000; for ordinary expenses, $130,000,000; for interest of $50,000,000, for retirement of the principal of the debt, he intimated his belief that it would be easy for the whole country, with its labor and capital restored to productive employment, to meet this annual expenditure by means of a *per capita* taxation of eight dollars and seventy-three cents which continued at the same rate would extinguish the principal of the debt in less than twenty years.

By Steamer From Europe.

English mail advices to the 24th December, state that five British ships of war have gone in search of a strange armed vessel without legal papers. Commanders of all ships in commission have been ordered to take every necessary precaution, especially at night, to protect ships from insidious attacks. Guard boats and steam launches are to be kept on duty. The dropping of torpedoes in streams are most feared by the Government.

An attempt to blow up the gas works at Warrington was frustrated. One of the prisoners is a well known Fenian.

Two meetings in Clerkenwell Green in reference to the late explosion, had been prevented by the authorities.

It is stated that a more intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy.

The *Debats* denies that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Gallician frontier.

In the case of Accolas and others condemed as members of a secret society, the proclamations produced were found in Accolas' house, in Paris, stigmatizing Napoleon as usurper, criminal, adventurer, and France as going to ruin her industry; affected misery at her doors, her honor impaired, and the laughing-stock of the nations, and calling on the people to rise and take their destinies into their own hands.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train,	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East,	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East,	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train,	9.30 P. M.

Montreal Time.

WOOD! WOOD!

THOSE of our SUBSCRIBERS who want to pay for their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

Intelligencer Office,
January, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour throughout the County, and as only ONE CALL will be made, parties owing this office will find it to their interest to pay the amount of their accounts or notes when called upon.

Intelligencer Office,
Belleville, Dec. 20th, 1867.

New Advertisements.

Preceptory No. 153—W. H. Scholes.
Notice—James J. Ryan.
15th Battalion—St. G. B. Crozier.
Strayed—E. Ketcheson.
Orange District No. 2—John Graham.
To the Trustees and Teachers of Hastings.
Money to Invest—Elijah W. Meyers.
Notice—K. Graham.
Notice—George James.
Orange District No. 1—W. Meredith.
Ticket Agency—R. P. Davy.
List of Letters—J. H. Meacham.
Farmers' Insurance Company—R. P. Street.
Notice—Arthur Fletcher.
Caution—American Watch Co.
M. D. Ward, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1868.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ALIVE.—Our cable despatches to-day announce that this distinguished African traveller is alive and well. Positive advices received from Africa leave no longer any doubt of his safety.

FAILURE IN HAMILTON.—The *Leader* of today says: "We regret to hear of the failure of the extensive business house of Messrs. Brown, Gillespie & Co., of Hamilton. The suspension is owing to that of a house in Montreal, with which they had large transactions."

PROPERLY PUT.—The New York *Herald* in a recent article on the late Fenian atrocities says "that it has ceased to be a British question. It is one betwixt civilization and barbarism. What is England's difficulties to-day, may be ours to-morrow."

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 1111.—The following officers were elected at the last meeting of this lodge, held at Glenmira, in December. Bro. Andrew Jelly, W. M.; Wm. Ray, Treas.; John L. Hickey, Secretary; Committee, Robert Holland, D. Simmons, Wm. J. Thwaites, Wm. Neal, and Wm. Armstrong.

FROM ABYSSINIA.—A despatch from London of the 31st, states that later advices had been received from the expedition now marching into the heart of Abyssinia. It is reported that King Theodore, on ascertaining the extent and power of the measures taken by the British Government to effect the liberation of the English captives, voluntarily released them himself.

DOMINION STOCK.—A despatch from Ottawa says that it is understood that tenders will be immediately invited for the new six per cent. Canada Dominion Stock, and that applications will be received at designated offices at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Halifax, and St. John, N. B. This loan will remain open, it is said, for about three weeks.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The Customs Department publishes the following departmental orders: that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when specially imported for the improvement of stock in Canada, whether by Agricultural Societies or private individuals, shall, until otherwise ordered, be imported without being liable to the payment of customs duty, and should be entered accordingly.

THE FENIAN PRESIDENT.—The Fenian Council have at length found a President in the person of Gen. O'Neill, of Ridgway notoriety. He has issued an address in which he condemns the conduct of the Fenians in Great Britain, in blowing up houses, in sending explosive letters through the mail and using such means to carry out their ends. He speaks hopefully of the future and promises "Liberty to Ireland." His plans for the conquest of Canada are not made public.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for December. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. Contents:—Relations of Hethanism and Judaism with Christianity; Modern Provencal Poems; Ralph Waldo Emerson; The Natural History of Morals; The Military System of Prisons; Population; Italy in 1867; and the Social Sores of Great Britain. This number is one of the best issued for many a month; its article on the Social Sores of Great Britain is timely, and may do good.

SANTA ANNA.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says there is unfortunately reason for believing the report, that the incorrigible old Jack-in-the box, Santa Anna, has started up again in Mexico, and is cursing Yucatan with a fresh attempt at revolution. He is a terrible affliction to his native country, and up to the present advanced period of his career has been of no particular benefit to any portion of the human race, not even to himself. The best thing he can do now is to come back to New York and open a cigar-shop. He can do no harm in the United States, because nobody will mind him; and if his course here does not promise to be brilliant, it is likely at least to be safe.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of Blackwood comes to hand freighted with its usual supply of good things. "Brownlows" is continued, and the denouement which seemed imminent in November is still postponed. "Linda Tressel" is still unmarried, though this portion of her story is very interesting.—"Cornelius O'Dowd" treats of "Garibaldi *versus* Pio Nino," "Cheap Nobility—Warranted;" and "Growing Old." There are three political articles on "The Church—Her State and Prospects" (defending the English through her outwork the Irish establishment.) "Sir Charles Hood's administration of Indian Affairs," (a review of a book with that title by Sir Charles' private secretary,) and "the Government and the Press," an answer to the article in the last quarterly, "The Conservative Surrender," generally attributed to Lord Cranborne's pen. The three recently published volumes of Montalmbert's book, on the "Monks of the West," in which he treats of the "Conversion of England" is renewed. There are also two very good bits of poetry, one comical—"Grimm's Law;" and one sentimental—"Nina." Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. For terms &c., see advertisement.

Municipal Elections.

The following is the result of the township elections, so far as heard from:

TRENTON.—Messrs. Jas. Cummings, Reeve; G. H. Gordon, W. H. Austin, John Dench and Thomas Jeffs, Councillors.

THURLOW.—Messrs. J. J. Farley, Reeve; P. R. Daly and Philip Clapp, Deputy Reeves; John Diamond and — Sills, Councillors.

MADOC.—Messrs. A. F. Wood, Reeve; Wm. Ward, Deputy Reeve; James Blair, John N. Moore, and Thomas Cross, Councillors.

SIDNEY.—Messrs. B. Rose, Reeve; C. Armstrong and John Rowe, Deputy Reeves; R. E. Gears and S. Wilmot, Councillors.

MARMORA.—Messrs. Jas. Hamilton, Reeve; Sol. Johns, Adam Airheart, Hugh Jones and Wm. Leonard, Councillors.

STIRLING.—Dr. Boulter, Reeve; John Black, Wm. Martin, B. Steadman and Peter Chard, Councillors.

TYENDINAGA.—Messrs. N. S. Appleby, Reeve; Donald Anderson and Thomas Deasy, Deputy Reeves; James Meagher and Benjamin J. Allison, Councillors.

HUNTINGDON.—Messrs. Thomas Emo, Reeve; James Findlay, Deputy Reeve; Richard Newton, John R. Sills, and Matthew Robinson, Councillors.

HUNGERFORD.—In this Township the election resulted in the return of Felix Gabourie, Reeve; George Stokes, Deputy Reeve; Messrs. Wm. Wrath, R. Gabourie, Councillors. John Graham and Wm. Burley, we learn, had an equal number of votes, and it was not known which way the Returning Officer had voted.

RAWDON.—The following was the state of the poll at the close of the election in this Township: For Reeve—Geo. Conley, 207; John S. Hagerman, 190—majority for Conley, 17. Councillors—James Cooke, 245; John Stuart, 231; Samuel Vandervoort, 227; Joseph Hogle, 221; Allan McCabe, 101. We are informed that Messrs. Hagerman and Hogle intend contesting the election, on the ground that Messrs. Conley and Vandervoort secured their return by the votes of men who had not paid their taxes on the 16th of December.

The School Meeting.

The meeting held last Friday evening in the Town Hall, to discuss the present system of Common Schools, will, whatever the result may have been so far as that meeting was concerned, result in good in arousing the people of the town to the importance of a subject to which, from the remarks of several speakers, it was evident very little thought or attention had been given, both of which are necessary to enable one to arrive at correct conclusions. But one thought seemed to pervade the minds of the majority of those present, and that was the enormous expense which would follow the introduction of a Central School system, but no sooner was this idea shown to be fallacious than it was argued first, that the estimate laid before them was too small; if not, the system proposed was so cheap that it was useless, and being so cheap they would not have it, and voted it down accordingly. Having given, in our Saturday's issue, the pith of the remarks of those who addressed the meeting, we shall now call attention to some of the ideas, if they are worthy of that designation, thrown out by those who opposed a change. After Mr. Bowell, the Chairman of the Board, had explained the plan proposed and the probable expense which would attend that change, Mr. George E. Henderson took the floor, and complained that the relative excellencies of the two systems had not been explained, notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman, in his introductory remarks, said that part of the subject he would leave to another who was to follow him, who, from an experience of nearly twenty-five years as a practical teacher, could speak with more authority upon that point than he could. This, however, was ignored by Mr. Henderson, as was to have been expected, he having but one object in view, and that was opposition. He then dilated in glowing language upon the impropriety of assembling so many children together in one building, where a fire might take place, the small-pox or cholera break out, and the direful consequences that might result therefrom; forgetting, or fancying that he was addressing a number of ignoramuses, and therefore could gull them with any amount of nonsense, that the same objections were just as strong against assembling any number of children together in a Ward school. He next depicted the wrongs that would arise from taking children from under the supervising eye of their parents, just as if a child attending a school on Taylor's Hill, would be any further removed from parental authority, than if it attended the school in Samson or any other ward. These were the bone and marrow of this legal gentleman's objections. The Hon. Robt. Read followed and was opposed to the whole scheme, it was too cheap to be good, and therefore argued that it must cost more. He did not descend to particulars, it was sufficient for him to declare that he knew it was so, and that if the schools were not efficient, it was the fault of the Trustees. It would have been much more satisfactory to the people and to the Trustees in particular, if this gentleman with his extensive experience and unlimited knowledge of the management of Common Schools, had descended from generalities to particulars and told them how a school with an average attendance of 171, could be made efficient without enlarging the school House, employing more Teachers, or adopting some system of classification, and how that could be done under the present system. Amalgamate with the Grammar School was the only plan suggested. How would that better the present difficulty? That school it is contended by those who send their children to it, is already too much crowded, and that justice cannot be done to the pupils owing to that fact. Besides Grammar Schools are not expected, nor should they be asked to do the work of the Common Schools; and to prevent this, the law provides that the Government grant shall only be apportioned in proportion to the number of pupils studying the classics, clearly showing that the Educational Department of Ontario was desirous of confining Grammar Schools to the important duty of giving a superior education to the young, and making them the stepping stone to our Colleges and Universities. It was this change in the law that led in a great measure to the breaking up of the amalgamation which had existed between the Grammar and Common Schools, and which amalgamation was as violently opposed, when first suggested, as the present change is, and that, too, by the same class of people. But Mr. Read says, enlarge the Grammar school sufficient for your purpose. At present it is questionable whether this property can be used for such a purpose. If it can, which some legal gentlemen deny, then the proposition is feasible and worthy of consideration. In suggesting this plan, the honorable gentleman concedes all that the Trustees propose, for it admits the necessity of a change, and therefore relieves the Trustees of the charge which he brought against them, of being responsible for the inefficient state of the schools. Our own opinion is that the cause of education in our town will be better subserved by allowing the Grammar and Common Schools to perform their proper and legitimate duties respectively. This gentleman also informed the people that Dr. Ryerson had advocated the Central School system in townships. In this he was in error, probably from confounding the Township Boards of Trustees, which the Dr. advocated, with a Central School for each township. It was near enough, however, to prove how much thought and study he had given to the subject. One fact is worth mentioning in this connection, and that is that Dr. Ryerson, with every other man who has given this subject much attention, favors the Central School system wherever it can be carried out. Mr. John Bell followed, and argued very plausibly that, as no new study was to be introduced into the Central School, and no extra number of teachers to be employed, therefore the proposition of the Chairman on behalf of the Board was an absurdity, and all the arguments based thereon fallacious. To the man who does not know what is really taught in a Common School, or what educational standard is required of a first-class Common School Teacher, this argument would be conclusive. But when the fact is known that all the branches of an English education are taught in a Common School, and that the master who teaches the higher branches in mathematics, has also to look after the a. b. c. class, the untenable ground taken by Mr. Bell will be apparent. If Mr. Bell is prepared to say that a Teacher can instruct 100 scholars, commencing with a, b, c, and going up to the highest branch, with from ten to twenty classes to look after in various stages of proficiency, as well as he can the same number of pupils with but one class in each study, then there might be some reason in his argument, but as this is known to be simply absurd, there was no force in what he said. Take for example, Book-Keeping. This branch is taught in all our schools, but is it reasonable to suppose that a teacher can do that justice to those under his charge, with his other arduous and multifarious duties, that he could if he had a class room in which, at certain hours of the day, he could devote his undivided time to it. No reasonable man will say he can. Yet this is the plan the Board of Trustees desire to adopt, and which those present at the meeting voted down on Friday night. The mechanic and laborer who avail themselves of the benefits of the Common Schools, joining those who never even condescend to patronize with their presence, much less send their children to them, in voting the scheme down; a scheme which, if carried out properly, would prove of incalculable benefit to all who attend the schools.

Mr. Abraham Diamond next took the floor, and to do him credit, he was the only one who opposed the proposition of the Board, that approached the subject with anything like an argument, or any degree of fairness. It is true he ridiculed the figures laid before the meeting by Mr. Bowell, and contended that no man fitted for the position of head master could be procured at less than $1,200 or $1,400 per annum, and that all head teachers in such schools did receive more than the sum proposed, and yet when reference is made to public documents, it will be found that only about nine Common School teachers in Ontario receive a larger salary than it was proposed to pay the head master in Belleville, and that out of 104 Grammar School teachers in the same province, over 65 receive a salary ranging from $700 to $450 per annum. We do not say these salaries are a proper remuneration for the services performed, and we should be delighted to know that Mr. Diamond and those who cheered him on, had convinced the people that the salaries of our teachers should be doubled, and that they would submit to be taxed to pay them. When that is done, we doubt not the trustees will readily act in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. Diamond further contended that the centralization system was wrong, and that no teacher should have more than 40 scholars under his charge to do them justice, and frankly admitted that no teacher could be blamed for not bringing on children in schools crowded as ours are; and when asked how he would remedy the difficulty, replied, employ more teachers; which carries with it the necessity of building an additional wing to each of our five school houses, and the employment of, if his number of pupils to each master be taken as the standard, of seven extra teachers. We do not think that the trustees have any cause to regret Mr. Diamond's speech, as it gives the most incontestible evidence that they were right in endeavoring to effect a change. Examine the expense of Mr. Diamond's plan, and see which is the most preferable, his or the trustees.

Mr. Rous followed Mr. Diamond briefly in pointing out the advantages of a Central School, where a proper system of classification could be carried out; and was proceeding to point out the practical difficulties, which a teacher under our present system had to contend with, which were the experience of 25 years teaching, and which some of the previous speakers had complained had not been given; and though only one had had an opportunity of speaking in favor of a change, he was not permitted to continue his remarks, but was met with stamping of feet that drowned his voice, led on by men who claim to be gentlemen, and who were and have been the most clamorous against the Trustees for not explaining the advantages of the one scheme over the other. Probably the plain and convincing illustrations of Mr. Rous were too simple for the colossal intellect of some of those who commenced the stamping, and therefore did not want to hear it. However effective this method of preventing a speaker from being heard may be, it speaks very little for the desire for fair and open discussion, particularly when it is known that every man who occupied the time of the meeting, with the exception of the Chairman of the Board, had spoken against any change. Mr. James Brown followed, or rather attempted to follow, but what his object was, or what he intended to do beyond turning the whole meeting into ridicule, we know not. He commenced by stating that the Town Council was willing to submit a By-Law to the people. He then, amid much noise from those who felt annoyed at the manner in which Mr. Rous had been treated, talked about Baldwin Ward, its prolificness, its having all the churches and the Dafoe House, all of which might be made more efficient, together with a good deal more irrelevant matter, until Mr. Wills rose to a point of order, when for a short time confusion reigned supreme. When the noise subsided a little, Mr. Bowell rose, but Mr. Brown insisted that he had the floor, and repeated this a number of times, claiming that he had the floor, but after a time gave way, when, after a few remarks, the resolutions were passed, and thus ended a meeting called to consider one of the most important questions that agitate a people.

Town Elections.

The elections for the Town passed off quietly, and with the exception of one or two of the Wards, very little interest was taken by the people. In Baldwin Ward, Mr. Holden's supporters came up to the polls early, while those of Mr. McArthur lagged behind. The consequence was that Mr. Holden was some fifty ahead an hour and a half after the polls opened, and this majority steadily increased until one o'clock, when Mr. McArthur resigned. In Samson Ward comparatively little interest was taken. Mr. Henderson took the lead from the first, which he kept until the close of the polls. In Coleman Ward the contest was carried on with more spirit than in the other Wards, though there was not that interest which is usually manifested in this Ward. In Ketcheson Ward there was no contest, Mr. Sutherland having been re elected by acclamation. The following is the state of the poll at the close at five o'clock:

COLEMAN WARD.

A. Watters	111
S. J. Bull	60
Majority for A. Watters	51

SAMSON WARD.

Geo. E. Henderson	86
Francis Clarke	32
Majority for G. E. Henderson	54

BALDWIN WARD.

Thos. Holden	135
Neil McArthur	25
Majority for Thos. Holden	110

The Council for the year 1868 will be composed of the following gentlemen, being the same as for the year 1867:

MAYOR.—Henry Corby, Esq., M.P.P.

BALDWIN WARD.—Messrs. James Brown, M.P., R. H. Jones, and Thomas Holden.

COLEMAN WARD.—Messrs. Alex. Robertson, Thomas McIntosh, and Alex. Watters.

KETCHESON WARD.—Messrs. John Sutherland, James Kennedy, and A. Diamond.

SAMSON WARD.—Messrs. R. Tannahill W. A. Foster, and George E. Henderson.

School Elections.

The election of School Trustees for the ensuing term for this Town, took place today. In all of the Wards the polls opened at ten o'clock, a.m., the Returning Officers having decided that the recent Municipal Act did not affect the school elections. For Ketcheson Ward, M. Sawyer, Esq., was nominated by Mr. Wm. Templeton, and seconded by Mr. Parker Mills. Mr. Bowell having determined some months since not to offer again as a candidate, declined a nomination, and Mr. Sawyer was elected by acclamation. After the Returning Officer had declared Mr. Sawyer elected, he (Mr. S.) paid a high compliment to the retiring Trustee, Mr. Bowell, for his activity and for the time he had devoted to the management of the schools. He avowed his belief in the advantages of the Central School system, but as the Ward Schools had been established, and the taxes already very high in the Town, he did not think the time had arrived to inaugurate the Central School system. This was the only difference between Mr. Bowell and himself.

Mr. Bowell said that after having been twelve years in the Board, ten of which he had been Chairman, he had declined a nomination when asked to contest the present election. He had every confidence in Mr. Sawyer, whom he believed, would devote his energy and talent for the benefit of the schools, and he was the more gratified at his election on account of what had fallen from him just now. He admitted all that the Trustees had advocated, with the exception of the time to inaugurate the new system. Upon this point they differed, Mr. B. thought that an outlay which was for the benefit of succeeding generations (though opposed upon general principles to borrowing on the part of corporations), was one that might legitimately be made an exception, because if a benefit was to arise from such a system the present school generation would have grown beyond school age, and thereby lose the advantages. However he was glad to learn that upon general principles, there was no difference of opinion between the trustee elect and the Board of Trustees.

In Baldwin Ward, Mr. W. A. Shepard was re-elected by acclamation. In Coleman Ward the contest was between Mr. Charles Martin and Mr. E. J. Sisson. In Samson Ward, Mr. C. L. Coleman opposed Mr. John Thompson. In these Wards Messrs. Sisson and Coleman led the poll, and there is no doubt will be elected.

Commercial Bank.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS YESTERDAY—AMALGAMATION WITH THE MERCHANTS' BANK AGREED TO.

The business men of this county, as well as those of the Province of Ontario, will be glad to know that there is a prospect of the Commercial Bank resuming operations. At the meeting of the shareholders held yesterday in Kingston, which was a very large and influential one, a resolution of amalgamation with the Merchant's Bank of Montreal on the basis of one share of the Merchant's Bank for three of the Commercial Bank, was adopted. A telegram from Mr. King, of the Montreal Bank, was received at the meeting, proposing to negotiate on the basis of 30 cents, if no better offer were made, reserving the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds for the benefit of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank. It was certainly an extraordinary proposition, and was very properly characterized by Mr. Workman of the City Bank, Montreal, "as a fire-brand thrown into their midst, couched in Mr. King's oracular, Napoleonic style, and quoting Talleyrand's famous expression, in relation to it, that "Words were given to us to conceal our thoughts." The meeting wisely treated it as such, and refused to take any notice of it whatever. The following is a report of the proceedings of the meeting:

KINGSTON, January 7.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank was held to-day, R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M. P., President, in the chair.

The Chairman read the following statement of liabilities and assets, as at Dec'br 13th, 1867:

LIABILITIES.

Bank notes in circulation	$ 483,254
Deposits, including unpaid drafts and items in transitu	1,110,245
Balances due to Local Banks	17,127
Balances due to London Agents	220,517
Total	$1,831,173
Capital Stock	$4,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 395,604
Government Debentures	400,000
Real Estate	285,715
Mortgages	107,550
Bonds of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad	1,770,220
Doubtful debts	666,805
Notes discounted, stamps and all other assets not stated above	2,205,279
Total	$5,831,173

(Signed,) C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

The Chairman then read a report, stating that the Directors had received an offer from the Merchant's Bank to amalgamate with the Commercial Bank on the basis of one share for three, or in other words, taking the stock of the bank at 33⅓ per cent. of its par value, and that after mature consideration, the Directors had decided on recommending the shareholders to accept it. He, the Chairman, remarked that it might be asked how they could recommend such an offer after the recent valuation of the stock at 60 cents on the dollar, but it must be remembered that assets in liquidation were not the same thing as assets in a bank carrying on its usual business.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the following telegram from Mr. King, of the Bank of Montreal, was read by Mr. John Paton: "In case any terms for "sale or amalgamation are proposed less "favorable than the following at the Com "mercial Bank meeting to-day, this Bank "is willing to enter into negotiation at "about 30 cents on the dollar, leaving the "Milwaukee bonds for the Commercial "Bank shareholders, provided the publish "ed statement of assets and liabilities are "found on examination to be correctly "stated and valued."

Mr. W. Workman moved that Mr. King should be invited to make an unconditional offer. A number of other gentlemen thought Mr. King had no intention to transact real business, but that his offer was made merely for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the arrangement with the Merchants' Bank.

The report recommending the adoption of the offer of the Merchants' Bank was then carried almost unanimously.

The following motion was made by the Ven. Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Mr. J. C. Hale.

Resolved—That attacks having been made upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Ross, the shareholders present at this influential meeting, take this opportunity of stating that such charges are in their opinion unfounded, and they therefore desire to place on record their conviction of his entire integrity and honesty of purpose, and to express their appreciation of his zeal and devotion to his duties during the long period which he has occupied important positions in this institution"—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Nova Scotia.

The press of this Province still keep alive the embers of discontent. The *Casket*, a Nova Scotia Journal printed in the County of Antigonish, raves in this style: "It is high time that Canadians "understood the real feeling of Nova "Scotians—high time the *Times* and its "confreres of the press should cease from "jabbering about things of which they "know nothing, for assuredly, we will not "remain in this Union, no matter what "breaking away from it may cost." It then tells us, that Mr. Campbell, a Nova Scotian, who was elected by acclamation, but who refused to follow the lead of Mr. Howe, in his anti-union tirades, and declared in the House his intentions to accept the logic of events and do the best for his country, had been burned in effigy by a portion of his constituents, for this statesman-like declaration on the part of their representative. It also says, dissatisfaction is manifested at Mr. McKeagney's conduct. Why we are not told, nor can we divine, unless it be that he changed his seat from the opposition Nova Scotian corner, to one on the Ministerial side of the House. His votes have been with the antis, but the selection of a seat outside the "ring" is sufficient for Nova Scotian Antis to read him out of their confidence. If their objection to union is based upon as slight grounds as their opposition to these two gentlemen it will soon melt away before reason and common sense.

—An English officer writes from Abyssinia to his friends at home that campaigning in the dominions of Theodore is not pleasant. The thermometer gets up to 100 regularly; sleepers in the tents, roused by hissing noises, find snakes under their beds; and when the men put on their boots they find scorpions in occupation.

The Tariff.

It is to be regretted that the Tariff has been a source of constant irritation and doubt to the commercial and manufacturing portion of the Canadas for years past, owing to the frequent changes which have taken place. At one time fostering manufactures, and then when in active and profitable operation, reducing the Tariff so as to cripple or close these hives of industry altogether. That the changes made during the session just adjourned were but temporary, was stated by the Minister of Customs, and that the only reason for interfering with the Tariff at present was to assimilate the laws imposing duties in all the Provinces, and that the whole question will be again re opened at the re-assembling of Parliament in March next. The Halifax *Express* says, "A telegram has been receiv-"ed in this city from Hon. S. Tilley, Minister "of Customs, stating that if any interests are "aggrieved, the Dominion Tariff will be re-"adjusted during the session in March next. "In the meantime any person representing "interests alleged to be aggrieved by the op-"eration of the tariff can communicate with "the Government at Ottawa, setting forth "the nature of the grievance." We would recommend the same course in Ontario. Let those whose interests are injured by the operations of the present tariff point out the requirements of their calling, and seek to have the law so amended as to meet their cases.

Examination of Teachers.

The examination of candidates for certificates to teach Common Schools in this County, took place on Thursday, the 2nd inst. That for South Hastings was held, as usual, at No. 3 School House, Belleville. The attendance was smaller than usual, 44 candidates presenting themselves for examination. Of this number 4 obtained first class certificates; 15 second class; 17 third class, and 8 failed. It will be observed that two permanent certificates are issued—one to Mr. Beatty, the teacher in School No. 2, Belleville, he having this time obtained five-sixths of the total possible number of marks; and one to Mr. Vermilyea, who teaches the school by the Railway Station, and who has at three successive examinations obtained more than 200 each time. The following is a list of those who obtained certificates:

FIRST CLASS.

S. G. Beatty	233	W. L. Bullis	207
N. Vermilyea	207	Thos. McGurn	203

SECOND CLASS.

Wright M. Ward	182	Cath. Gargan	157
Lucetta Morden	175	Mary A. Canniff	152
R. J. Gorman	173	Bridget White	149
G. McLachlan	172	Anne J. White	147
W. B. Robinson	170	R. Reyburn	147
W. H. Osborne	167	Helen E. McTaggart	143
W. E. Sprague	166	Martha Shanks	141
Wm. A. Ward	161		

THIRD CLASS.

A. A. McGunion	138	Ed. M. Ketcheson	112
Bridget McConaghy	131	Cath. Proctor	111
Cath. Rankin	129	Fanny J. Currie	103
Peter L. Palmer	128	Mary Vanderwaters	102
Susan E. Hunt	124	Welln. P. Chisholm	101
FannyAnnRutledge	117	Jennie F. Walsh	98
E. H. Anderson	114	Ellen White	96
Sarah E. Canniff	114	Cynthia Gunsolus	93
Cath. Hanley	113		

JOHN GRIER, A. M.,
F. H. ROUS, Secy. Chairman S. H. B.

NORTH HASTINGS.

List of Teachers who obtained certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction at Stirling, 3d January, 1868:

FIRST CLASS.

J. Metcalfe Wilson	228	George Bradley	203
George W. Sine	224		

SECOND CLASS.

Bradley Davis	169	Martha Armstrong	147
Phœbe Clark	162	George Anley	146
Mary Tracy	155	Charles Fuller	145
Thomas McShea	152	Honoria Larkins	142
Jane Porter	151	Ruth Ashley	141
William O'Brien	151		

THIRD CLASS.

Margaret Crosbie	135	Elizabeth Benedict	112
Mark Anderson	133	Clarissa Geary	111
Sarah Benedict	133	Eva Lewis	111
Jane Larkin	132	Esther Pogue	110
Christina Robertson	130	Hannah Eagleson	109
Elizabeth Campbell	126	Susan Hunter	109
Margaret Morreau	125	Hannah Mulroney	108
Augus McMerney	122	Elizabeth Geary	108
Frederick Beddome	120	Mary Garrett	106
Ellen Allen	120	Margt. J. Garrison	106
Wm. P. McGuire	119	Mary Hinch	105
Elizabeth Murray	117	Margaret Dunn	105
Catherine Dolan	117	Eliza Wiggins	99
Maria Donoghue	116	Mary Squires	99

G. H. BOULTER, M. D.,
T. S. AGAR, Secy. Chairman.

Disasters on the Lakes.

A Detroit paper contains what professes to be a correct statement of all the disasters which have occurred on the Lakes during the past season of Navigation. The total number far exceeds that of any previous year. The following are the aggregates given for the past eight years:

Total number of disasters in

1860	277
1861	275
1862	200
1863	300
1864	329
1865	421
1866	621
1867	931

Town Council.

TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held last evening. There were present, His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. Watters, Holden, Tannahill, McIntosh, Henderson, Kennedy, Brown, Diamond, and Sutherland.

The Mayor briefly referred to the objects for which he had called them together.

A report from the physicians was read, making certain recommendations.

After some discussion with regard to the report, the following resolution was submitted and carried:

Moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Foster, that the old Board of Health, be reappointed, with two additional members of the Medical Profession as members thereof, and that the Professional members of said Board be authorized to vaccinate the poor of the town at the rate of twenty-five cents a head; that a list of the persons so vaccinated at the public expense, be kept for the supervision of the Council, and that such persons be vaccinated at the Town Hall, at such hours each day as the Board of Health may appoint and that the same be publicly advertised, and that a By-Law be passed to carry out this resolution.

Drs. Powers and Dorland were appointed the other members of the Board.

The rules were suspended, and a By-Law appointing the Board of Health was passed.

The Mayor stated that he had been called upon by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Common School Trustees, who made a demand upon him as Mayor, for the sum of $1,570 for the purchase of a school lot. To this demand he answered that he had no money for that purpose.

The Mayor also stated that the lease of the Ferry was handed him to sign, but he wished the Council to satisfy themselves that it was all right before signing it.

On motion of Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Holden, the lease was referred to the Solicitor for examination, to see if it was all right, and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Henderson, that during the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Corby, at the Legislature, James Brown, Esq., be appointed presiding officer of the Council.

The Council adjourned.

—J. C. Thompson, Esq., has won the Anderson silver Cup of the Qubec Curling Club.

—The Fenian excitement in Liverpool has closed the dock and timber works to Irish laborers.

—The emigration to the port of New York for 1867 was 242,738, an excess over the previous year of 9,320.

—The loss last year by fires over $20,000 sums up to 37 millions of dollars. In 1866 it was 66¼ millions, in 1865, 43 millions.

The School Question.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—As a School Trustee you will oblige me by allowing space in your paper for a statement of my reasons for supporting the system of education commonly called the Central School System, but may more properly be named the "Classified System of Teaching."

I think sir, it may be granted as an axiom, that the more attention a master can give to his scholars, both in keeping them at work and explaining to them the difficulties of their studies, the more likely they are to learn. And I think it will be acknowledged by most reasonable persons, that such a system as will give this desideratum in the greatest degree, will be the best and most efficient.

I will now endeavor to describe in a few words, the present system as in use in our Common Schools, and also the proposed or Central School System, and leave the comparison for the parents of the children of the Town to decide which is the best, and which comes nearest to the axiom above stated.

1st. *The Present System.*—The male teacher in either of our schools, has at least three classes or grades of scholars, namely: 1st class in the third book and corresponding studies in other branches; 2d class in fourth book, with studies to correspond; and the third class in the fifth book with suitable advanced studies. Now, when the first class is up saying their lessons, either reading or spelling, as the case may be, the other two classes are nominally learning their lessons, but in reality idling their time, because the teacher's time is employed in hearing the class before him, and even that class does not get the attention it might, because the mind of the master is distracted by the interruptions of the children at their seats. The same interruptions, the same idling, and the same want of attention is repeated as each successive class comes before the teacher for the repetition of their lessons, and it is plainly to be seen that no class under the present system can have the attention of the teacher for more than one-third of his time.

The Proposed System.—Under the proposed system, the children of all the schools in town, say for instance, in the third book and corresponding studies, are placed in one room and under one teacher, whose attention will be devoted wholly to these children, as the seats in the rooms are to be so arranged as to be completely under his eye. I will now endeavor to set forth the manner, and follow through a portion of a day's studies. 1st. The teacher will say, for instance. Reading, giving the page and subject to be read, each scholar will then take his book. The teacher will then name some pupil to commence, who, having read a few lines, will be told to stop, and some other one will be called to continue, and so on, the pupils being so called on irregularly, will be compelled to give attention to their work, as they will not know when their own turn comes. Next study, say, Arithmetic. The master will state certain sums on the blackboard. The seats being numbered consecutively; the scholars occupying seats with odd numbers to have one sum, and those occupying the even numbers to have a different one, so that two pupils having the same sum cannot sit together and copy from each other, the master being then at leisure to pass between the seats and give assistance to the pupils if necessary, and also see that they are at work; and so will all the other lessons go on, the master being able to give his undivided attention to his class. It may be asked how will you manage children more advanced in one study than in another, although in the same room. In answer, I may say, that by an arrangement of the studies in all the rooms a scholar may change from one to another in certain classes.

I have been told, on good authority, that a school in Boston conducted on these principles, with seven hundred scholars, only required seven teachers. I am also assured by competent teachers that the labor of teaching under this system is much less than the old, so that I think the question, when fairly laid before the intelligent electors, that, the Central School system will be adopted with overwhelming majorities. I will now state the position of the Trustees. 1st. The old Hospital School is almost untenable, and the possession held by the Trustees of said lot is such that they may be turned out any time. So that it is absolutely necessary to get another school. They have applied several times to the Town Council for the hospital lot, which could be given to them by the Town, provided another lot is furnished for the Hospital. If the Town will only grant the lot now, it will save some $1,000, as the hospital site can be purchased for $600. With regard to the amalgamation with the Grammar School and the putting up the buildings on the lot, it cannot be done without an Act of Parliament, and there are so many obstacles in the way that I think it not worth while to try to overcome them.

The Grammar School lots were granted to certain gentlemen to be held in trust for a Grammar School for the County of Hastings, and for no other purpose. Not for a Grammar School for the Town, but for the County, and I am inclined to think that the County Council would object to the Town's endeavor to appropriate it for Common School purposes. Further, Dr. Ryerson is not favorable to the principle of such amalgamations, as shown by his Grammar School Act.

The Central School at present contemplated cannot, nor is it intended to compete with the Grammar School for pupils, as by the structure of the building it will only contain four classes in addition to the Primary School. I see no argument for amalgamation but the expense of the ground, and even that is questionable, as it may be reduced to $600, the price of the lot to be purchased as a substitute for the hospital lot, and this $600 should be reduced by the extra cost in attaching and altering buildings over what would be the cost of erecting a suitable building from the foundation.

Some persons object to females teaching in the Ward Schools, on the ground that they would not be able to manage some of the larger scholars who are backward in their education. This can be remedied by sending them to the Primary School, situated in the Central building.

I have some authority for saying that the tenders for building the proposed Central School will be much less than the estimate. So the whole matter in dispute will be the expenditure of some $3,000 or $4,000 more than the cost of a Common School the same as in the other Wards. I therefore think that the benefit to be derived from the Central School system will far outweigh the extra expenditure.

I am, Sir, Yours, THOMAS WILLS.
Belleville, Jan. 6, 1868.

WESTERN STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—Official reports show that during the past year 128 accidents of all kinds occurred on the western and south-western rivers; 82 of which resulted in the total destruction of the boats, involving a loss of $645,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $512,000. The other casualties resulted in only a partial destruction of the boats. Seventy-seven lives are known to have been lost by these accidents, and it is believed that about 20 more might be added to the list.

The Great Remedy for Cough and Consumption! Allen's Lung Balsam will break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time, without fail. It is making cures of many cases of Consumption which were considered incurable.

The Buffalo brokers are running against each other to secure Canadian money which is now quoted at one per cent. premium, but the run is nothing compared with that after the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which the people have found out to be the very best thing for the cure of colds, rheumatism, sore throat, bowel complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throats, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season.—Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the Province, at 25cts per box.

—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is now the largest steamship owner on the continent, having 25 vessels of 32,926 tons.

—A Canandaigua letter says Mr. Greer, late cashier of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, did not commit suicide, but was run over by a train.

—Lord Lyons is a sensible man. Upon taking his place as English Ambassador at Paris, he has given out that he is in Paris to attend to business, and not to arrange *fêtes*.

—*The Gallipolis Journal* says that Peter Cartwright, the venerable and well known Methodist preacher, who is still vigorous at the age of 83, preached in that place over 50 years ago.

—The Young Woman's Christian Association of Boston have purchased two four story houses, with the intention of giving lodgings to 70 women.

—It is thought that less than nine cents per gallon has been collected on the whiskey tax in the United States during the fiscal year. The tax is two dollars per gallon.

—On Dec. 12 a disastrous explosion of fire damp occurred in a coal pit at Blanzy, in the department of Saone et Loire. The latest despatches set forth that eighty bodies had been recovered.

—Rich deposits of gold have been found in Arkansas.

—A Paris editor has paid $16,000 in fines since 1852.

—The Albany Penitentiary has earned $22,-400 over expenses this year.

—The Free Reading Rooms of New York are crowded by unemployed workingmen.

—Colonel Hoe is fitting up a press to print on both sides of a sheet at the same time.

—Agassiz predicts that there is to be thirty-six snow storms this winter.

—The cost of new buildings erected in Chicago this year was nine millions of dollars.

—Trinity Church in New York is hereafter to be known as a cathedral.

—A huge gray wolf strayed from the adjoining forests into Milwaukee, on the 26th, and was shot and killed on Third street.

—The Halifax Chronicle, in speaking of the new tariff, says: "We ask, can this be borne? How long, Oh Lord! how long?"

—The Montreal *Gazette* announces the suspension of the old and influential house of H. L. Routh & Co.

—Commodore Vanderbilt proposes to substitute steel rails for iron ones on all the railroads under his control.

—Somebody who professes to know, advises housekeepers to grind their tea as they do their coffee.

—The corporation of the Halifax have ordered from the United States a machine for levelling the snow in the streets.

—A young ecclesiastic having asked of his Bishop permission to preach, the latter replied, "I do not forbid you to do so, but nature does."

—An official report says there were 30,151 marriages in Ireland last year, and 11,677 of the men and 15,063 of the women made their mark on the register instead of signing their names.

—The Angola disaster was caused by the peculiar construction of one of those cars which are built to run upon roads of different width of guage.

—A Barrie editor has received on New Year's day a joint of veal, a parcel of sausages, and a cask of ale from his subscribers. Barrie is destined to be one of the foremost cities in Canada.

—When your wife begins to scold let her have it out. Put your feet up closely on the fender, lounge back in your chair, light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing, make no answers to anything.

—A dreadful fratricidal row took place in Brantford on Christmas. One Peter McNeal was attacked by his father and brother and badly mangled.

—A young Canadian woman of pleasing appearance and handsomely dressed, named Eliza Nagle, has lost her money and is in charge of the city authorities at Milwaukee. It is believed she left home in a fit of delirium.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 9.

Commercial Bills buying at.......97
" " selling at.......98
Greenbacks, buying at...........72½
" selling at...........73½ to 74
Bank of Upper Canada Bills......61
Silver, buying at.............5 dis.
" selling at 4½
Gold opened at 137¼; closed at 136⅝.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Jan. 9, 1868

Receipts of everything very light, with a firm demand for rye and barley.

FALL WHEAT—$1 45 to $1 50.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 45 to $1 50.
BARLEY—$1 00 to $1 05.
RYE—firm at $1 00.
OATS—55c.
PEAS—demand only for local use at 75c to 80c.
BUCKWHEAT—55c to 60c.
BEEF—Dull at $3 50 $4 50.
PORK—$5 00 to $5 50.
MUTTON—3c to 5c per pound.
BUTTER—15c to 20c.
EGGS—18c to 20c.
HIDES—$7.60 to $7.50.
SHEEPSKINS—dull at 35c to 45c.
CALFSKINS—8c ₩ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—25c.
POTATOES—50 to 60c.
APPLES—$0 30c to $1 00.
HAY—$10 to $13.
CHEESE—10c.
CORN—70c to 80c.
FLOUR—No 1, $7 50 ₩ bls.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER. *From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.*

MONTREAL, Jan. 8, 1867. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 00	@	8 25
Extra	7 90	@	8 00
Fancy	7 70	to	7 75
Welland Canal Superfine	7 60	to	
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	7 50	to	7 75
" " 1 Western Wheat,	7 50	to	
" " 2 " "	7 20	to	7 30
Bag Flour	3 60	to	3 75
WHEAT.—Canada Fall			
Spring	1 65	to	1 67½
Western	1 67½	to	1 70
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	42	to	43
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	85	to	95
BUTTER—Dairy	16	to	19
" Store Packed	14	to	16
ASHES—Pots	5 45	to	5 50
Pearls	5 95	to	6 00
PORK—Mess	18 50	to	
Prime Mess	12 50	to	
Prime	11 50	to	
DRESSED HOGS	5 75	to	6 25
PEAS	82	to	83
RYE FLOUR	5 70	to	5 80

Flour—Liberal receipts, rates nominally unchanged, but market dull with few transactions. Grain—Wheat unchanged; no sales noted.—Pease—none offering; enquiry for spring delivery. Provisions—Pork unchanged. Hogs—good market demand and holders firm. Butter no change to quote. Ashes nominal; no buyers.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

NEW YORK, January 8.

Cotton quiet at 16c to 16½c.
Flour dull and 5c to 10c lower; receipts 9,500 barrels; sales 6,500 barrels at $9 00 to $9 40 for superior State and Western; $10 20 to $11 15 for common to choice extra state; $9 85 to $12 40 for common to choice extra western.
Rye flour quiet and steady at $7 75 to $9 50.
Wheat dull; receipts 500 bushels; sales 9,800 bushels, at $2 50 for Canada spring; $2 95 for white Canada; $2 45 for No. 2 spring.
Rye quiet.
Corn dull and 1c lower; receipts 27,000 bush; sales 84,000 bushels at $1 38 to $1 39 for new mixed western afloat; $1 40 for old do in store.
Barley dull; receipts 1,150 bushels; sales 500 bushels C. W. at R. R. depot, at $1 92½.
Oats quiet; receipts 3,300 bushels; sales 24,000 bushels at 87c for western in store.
Pork quiet and steady at $21 00 to $21 10.
Lard firm at 12⅝c to 13⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Stocks active and lower.
Sterling Exchange, 110 to 110⅝.
Gold 136⅝.
Gold closed 136⅝.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS.—DR. LAMONTE'S COROLLIA will force Whiskers on the smoothest face, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail. Sample sent for trial for 10 cents. No letter taken unless prepaid. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York. w24-6m

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Messrs. Picault & Son Chemists and Druggists No. 62 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctor Picault & Son:

SIRS,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have. [Signed] ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn before me this 21st day of July, 1863.
J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace.

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE, all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanses, tones, and regulates these organs as Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. The warrant for this unqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example; Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14, 1862:—"After having suffered eight years from constantly-recurring headache, two vials of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse." Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson of Great Jones street, New York, says: "Your Pills have restored my enjoyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the disease, but wonderfully improved my general health." They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

☞ Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front-St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds. 47-1y R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

CHRIST CHURCH,

NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offertory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Cholic, Inflammation of the Kidneys, almost instantly. If seized with sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diptheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

HOW THE RELIEF ACTS!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action; perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle.—Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

See Radway's Almanac for 1868. 47-4w 213-4w.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

I. P. BOWIE, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1866: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the throat and Lungs."

STERLING BROS., Druggists, write from Carrollton, January 27, 1866: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."

Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
☞ Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-4w 213-4w

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "Darlie's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $50 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. Jan.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are warranted to kill Worms.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are light and porous.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES dissolve instantly in the mouth.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES leave no disagreeable taste.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are put up in large boxes.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES contain a sufficient laxative.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are for sale by all Druggists and dealers.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are manufactured by Henry, Simpson & Co., 513 and 515 St. Paul St. Montreal. 42w-3m

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our repuation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for female complaints, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue or slight exertions, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics. These Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full direction in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, get a Pamphlet, free o the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and five postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent will ensure a bottle containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

JOB MOSES, N. Y., Sole Proprietor.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle C. W.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-similie signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites &c. &c*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Painestroy er never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by E. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean. Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

To the Trustees and Teachers OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal grant will be paid at the undermentioned places on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, instant, at TEN o'clock A.M.

Madoc, at the Town Hall Madoc.
Elzevir, " " " Bridgewater.
Hungerford, " " " Tweed.
Huntingdon, " " " Moira.
Rawdon, " " " Stirling.
Marmora, " " " Marmora.
Tudor, " " " Millbridge.
Tyendinaga, " " " Melrose.
Thurlow, at Mr. Rous's Store, Belleville.
Sidney, " " "

The Treasurers of the several Townships will be pleased to be in attendance at the time and places above stated.

T. S. AGAR, *L. S. N. H.*
F. H. ROUS, *L. S. S. H.*

Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-3t
_ "Chronicle" copy twice.

Money to Invest.

HAVING been appointed Valuator to the Colonial Securities Company, limited, I am prepared to furnish forms of application for loans, and to give every other information required by parties desirous to loan money from the company.

Apply personally, or if by letter, pre-paid.
ELIJAH W. MEYERS.
Trenton, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-1y

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the South Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on SATURDAY, January 18th, 1868, at the hour of TWO o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.
K. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Sidney January, 7th, 1868. 47-2t
(*Chronicle copy.*)

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Thurlow Cheese Manufacturing Company (limited), will be held at the Shire Hall, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at ONE p.m.

ARTHUR FLETCHER, President.
R. D. WATSON, Secretary.
Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 213-3t

STRAYED,

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber on the Front of Sidney, on the 14th December, 1887, one yearling Black Mare Colt, and one small spring Fox Mare.

Any person giving information of the above will be suitably rewarded.

E. KETCHESON.
Sidney, Jan. 8th, 1868. 46-1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, that by order of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs. J. P. McDonald and George James, is constituted by By-Law for three months from this date, and the public are hereby informed that on and after the 10th inst., between the hours of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the new Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate all persons wishing to have that operation performed.

The Board of Health requests that all information connected with the existence of Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be promptly furnished to the undersigned, with a view of his visiting and reporting thereon; and it is also notified that any infringement of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will be promptly and seriously dealt with.

GEORGE JAMES, *Secretary.*
Board of Health Office, January 8th, 1868. 47w1m-213d1m

List of Letters

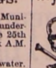
REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of January, 1868.

Adam, Agusta A	Jones, Mrs Maria
Agnew, M	Jones, Aaron
Addison, Miss Cath'ne	Jones, Mr G
Allen, J H	Knrl, Chas
Allan, Thos	Kershaw, Thos
Ashton, M	Kile, James
Atkins, Richard	Kenneston, Daniel
Arnold, P	Knox, Albert
Atkins, Thos	Lafleur, Fred
Burrows, Thos	Leslie, Adam
Baker, Annie	Lott, John
Bali, R J	Lloyd, R R
Baker, L G	Lund, R E
Bartlett, Thos	Meagher, G W
Badgley, Thos P	Millen, Mary R
Bell, Isabella	May, Alfred
Benninger, Joseph	Mahony, Dennis
Bedford, Mrs St	Madden G A
Beattie, Wm	Martin, Geo
Bird, Dr John	Moloney, Mary
Beso, Triflen	Maybey, Samuel
Bowman, Jos W	Merrel, Elizabeth
Bown, R	Merrett, A W
Bly, Wm	Merrett, Calvin
Bond, Rev Mr.	Milne, James
Black, Miss L	Morden, S L
Brock, Edwd	Morcimet, Sarah
Braund, Rey Wm	Moroow, S C A
Brown, Mrs S	McCavy, Mrs C
Brown, Chas W	McCammon R
Brady, Mr	McCardy Mary
Brown, Geo H	McAvoy, Rosanna
Bready, James	McCoy, Wm
Broderick, John	McDonald T H
Brown, Mr S.	McDonald John B
Brown, A S	McDaniel, H D
Burns, Mary	McKimer, John
Bullock, Jos	McNulty, M A
Casey, Stephen	McMullen, M
Campbell, Rev Thos(2)	McPherson, Elizabeth
Caldwell, J B	Nix, Albert
Campbell, Helen	Northcrass, A G
Campbell, S L	Neugent, P
Caverly, Mrs	Ockerman, Elisha
Cox, Thos	Orr, George
Coady, John	Osborne, Richd
Corbett A P M	Ostrum, Annie
Cline, E	Paquin, M
Charters, R D	Palliser, G
Chisholm, P S	Parker, F
Chisholm, Jos	Paquin, H
Chapman, C A	Pelit, Chas
Cronkhite Thos	Perkins, E A
Crawford, Cathrine	Parlon, John C
Crawford, Wm	Rawley, Archibald
Devough, Mrs.	Reynols, J D
Despard, W A	Robison, Mrs Jas
Despont, W P	Robinson, P
Davis, Miss C	Ross, Arch'd
Dalton, John	Ross, H B
Davas, Jas A	Rawe, John
Dawson, Chas	Robertson, Mrs Wm
Davis, Morgan	Robinson, H C
Dubene, Hilaire	Ross, Wm
Donahue, Mr	Ritan, Philip
Dooke, Chas	Rudd, James
Dawnlay, R	Saller, Richard
Esmond, James	Slamon, Amanda
Everett, John	Scoby, G
Fargey, John	Shoebridge, Thos
Falkon, Alford	Spencer, Miss A
Fergusson, Chas	Soles, Margaret
Fouster, Miss Millee	Steel, W
Flynn, Frank	Stamma, A
Foster, Henry	Stells, Margt
Fretz, W H	Stars, Jos
Fisher, Mrs A L	Stephen, N
Glass, James	Staten, Mr
Gilbert, R	Stimers, L J
Galvin, Martha	Trap Manufacturers
Gallon, J	Taylor, R
Gayrier, Luke	Taunt, Margaret
Glyn, Mrs J P C	Thompson, Mrs Margt
Garrison, Caleb A	Thompson, John
Gules, Mrs Geo	Thompson, Matilda
Gormley, Jas	Thompson, Mary A
Graham, Mrs Julia	Thrasher, J W
Griffin, Milton	Traner, Jeremiah
Hollows, Alford	Tapliff, Anson
Howard, N H	Vandewater, H
Holden, Geo H	Vanderwaters Henry
Hamilton, Jas S	Warren, Chas S
Haskin, Jos L	Walker, W H
Hardy, Wm	Walker, M
Harsham, Mr	Wardrope, Geo
Hardu, Mrs Emily E	Woodcock, Elizabeth
Hough, Isabella J	Woodley, Fisey
Harrin, Mrs Margaret	Williams, John
Huff, Jacob B	Wiggins, Mrs C C
Hunter, Capt W	Wood, E
Hynes, Mrs Cornelia	Woods, Ellen
Huff, Nelson	Welsh, Jas
Hunt, Mary A	Walsh, J
Inch, Mrs Mary Jane	

_ Persons calling will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

J. H. MEACHAM, Postmaster.
Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1868.

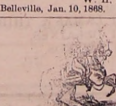
PRECEPTORY No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland.



THE regular monthly meeting of Preceptory No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th, 1868.

☞ All Knights interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. SCHOLES, R.
Belleville, Jan. 10, 1868. 47 2w



ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1, SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Orange District No. 1, South Hastings, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 14th, 1868, at SEVEN o'clock. By order

W. MEREDITH, District Secretary.
Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-1t

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 2, SOUTH HASTINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Loyal Orange District No. 2, South Hastings, will be held in Lodge Room No. 131, Thomasburgh, Hungerford, on TUESDAY, January 14th, at ONE o'clock P.M.

JOHN GRAHAM, District Master.
Hungerford, Jan. 2, 1868. 47-1t

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1. NORTH HASTINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Orange District No. 1, North Hastings, for the election of officers for the year 1868, and the despatch of general business, will be held at Clark's Corners, Rawdon, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, District Master.
Rawdon, Jan. 3, 1868. 46w2t

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage with which he has been honored by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a-half years, and cordially thanking them for it, would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Ceasar's wife, both are above suspicion; his efforts have been invariably crowned with complete success. 'Tis true there are many Dentists in the world, and, so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "Live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the prices of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee, at least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing precept by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameliorate pain in the extracting of teeth, such as Nitrous-Oxide Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.

M. D. WARD, *Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.*
Belleville, Jan. 8, 1868. 211d6t 47w4t
_ "Chronicle" copy for one month.

15th Battalion.

ORDERS having been received to return the Peabody Rifles to Kingston, with BAYONETS—the commanding officers directs that those men in possession of BAYONETS and BELTS will return the same into store immediately.

By order,
St. G. B. CROZIER, Qr.-Master, 15th Batt.
Belleville, Jan. 6, 1868. 210-2t 47-1t

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH have given it such a wide world celebrity that unscrupulous dealers years ago imitated its style and printed its trade marks. Irresponsible dealers are occasionally found, who furtively trade upon the popularity of the American Watch, by selling a base imitation under the name of the genuine article. It is hardly necessary to state that such watches are worthless as time-keepers, and when bought for genuine are calculated to injure the high reputation which our watches have attained. The several grades of the American Watches—except the lowest grade, marked Home Watch Co.—*are guaranteed by special certificate*, bearing the number of the watch and the signature of the Treasurer of the Company, R. E. ROBBINS.

The purchaser should in all cases require one of these certificates, which is furnished to all dealers in the genuine Watches.

The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:

AMERICAN WATCH Co.
APPLETON, TRACY & Co.
WALTHAM WATCH Co.
P. S. BARTLETT.
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the General Superintendent, Altona, Pa., 15th Dec., 1866.

GENTLEMEN—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed I have great satisfaction in saying that your watches give us less trouble and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware we trusted to those of English manufacture of acknowledged good reputation, but as a class they never keep time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, *General Superintendent.*
American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dep.'t Western Division, Rochester, Dec. 24, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that Waltham watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine; and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, *G. Chief Engineer,*
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, New York.
ROBERT WILKES, Toronto & Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS.
Nov. 2, 1867. 169-8m 40-3m

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Huntingdon, on the 16th day of JANUARY, 1868, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

JAMES J. RYAN, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1868. 47-1t

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND Stock Insurance Company.

THE Annual general meeting of the Members of "The Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company," will be held (pursuant to resolution adopted at the last annual meeting,) on Thursday, the 6th of February next, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, and of electing four Directors to serve in place of the late Jacob Binkley, deceased, H. J. Lawry, who retires, and William Burrell and Thomas Stock, whose term of office expires, but who are eligible for re-election.

RICHARD P. STREET, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
Hamilton, January 2d, 1868. 210 5w

1868. 1868.

RELYEA, DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years.—Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competant mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anasthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D
D. E. BURDETT, M D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.,—indeed, every article required in the profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46tf

New Book AND STATIONERY STORE!

F. Van Norman WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 4TH NOV'R., A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c., IN THE Dominion Building! Opposite the Post Office.

☞ A liberal discount made to Clergymen, Teachers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade.

THE FAVOR OF A CALL IS SOLICITED.
Belleville, Oct. 31, 1867. 37-tf

LOOK, LOOK.

IF you want a good Sewing MACHINE, buy RAYMOND'S IMPROVED patented, price only $12, suitable for all family work, fine and coarse. They are superior and of more value than either of those sold at $15. For the reliable, durable, and first-class machine, apply to

JOHN HEWLETT, 157 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
November 18, 1867 171-T6t 40 6t

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.
Belleville, Dec. 24, 1867. 47w1y

Commercial Bank!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for a NEW DEPARTMENT in his business, now offers his entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

And while respectfully soliciting a call, assures all who may favor him that prices will be as represented.

BILLS OF THE ABOVE BANK TAKEN AT PAR.

J. PEARD, Front Street, Belleville, Two doors south of Hambly's.
Belleville, Dec. 12, 1867. 43wtf

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors, (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

☞ Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-1t 36tf

Christmas Presents!

Ladies Work Boxes.
" Writing Desks.
" Dressing Cases.
Photograph Albums.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Ladies Bonnets.

A Fine Assortment of Dress Goods AND THE LATEST STYLES IN CLOTH FOR LADIES JACKETS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, Dec. 19, 1867. 44w-tf

THE GRAND X-MAS SALE OF Overcoats, Underclothing, &c., &c., At J. MUIR & CO'S Will Begin on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Don't fail to call and see their Stock, which will be offered at

PRICES that CANNOT be BEATEN!

BELLEVILLE, December, 1867. 43

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JONES & HENRY

WOULD solicit an inspection of their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to sell very CHEAP for CASH. Their Stock will be found complete in all its branches, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, OVERCOATINGS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, &c.

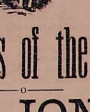
Having in connection with their business a first-class TAILOR, they are prepared to make garments to order, and warranted to FIT.

☞ Remember the Stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.

Commercial Bills Taken at Par for Dry Goods.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.
Belleville, Nov. 7, 1867. 38tf

HURRAH! FOR THE



First Christmas of the Dominion!

R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'BRIEN & HENCHY, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General GROCERIES and LIQUORS, For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS, TEAS.

Young & Old HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c.

COFFERS, THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS!

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES, IRISH, SCOTCH AND MORTON'S WHISKEYS,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND GINS!

In WOOD and BOTTLE, together with a large assortment of

HAMPAGNE of the Most POPULA EAN LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a Splendid Stock of

LAMP GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

☞ Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the Town.
Belleville, Dec. 12th, 1867. 43w-tf

For Sale or to Rent,

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.

Apply to THOS. RUTHERFORD.
Belleville, July 8, 1857. w21tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $200 half cash. Apply to

W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

BELLEVILLE CLUB HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having just opened that New and Splendid

SALOON & RESTAURANT near the Market, lately known as Head Quarters,

begs to notify the public that he is prepared to take

Day Boarders on reasonable terms, WITHOUT LODGING and that those wishing it can procure

HOT MEALS, Soup, Oysters, Coffee, &c., &c., At all Hours of the Day or Night.

J. I. SHAVER.
Belleville, Sept. 6th, 1866. 9tf

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by M. Nulty, Esq., Auctioneer, on **Saturday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868,** at 12 o'clock, NOON, at the Auction Rooms of M. Nulty, in the Town of Belleville, for account of whom it may concern, all the right, title, and interest of Henry George Gillespie, of Belleville, Esq., in and to the following valuable real estate:

1st. The West half of Lot No. 20, on the bill or plan of Michael Teal, for part of Lot 5, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

2d. Part of Lot No. 10, as laid out on the plan of the Commercial Bank, of part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

3d. One quarter of an acre of part of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, on the East side of the road to Canifton; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

4th. One hundred acres, the West half of Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession of Madoc, subject to a mortgage to the Bank of Upper Canada.

5th. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the South side of Wright Street; Lots 1 and 2 on the West side of John Street; Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the North side of Robert Street; and Lot No. 19 on the North side of Weaver Street, in the Village of Stirling, as laid down on a plan of Weaver's Block, and which said lots in the Village of Stirling are subject to a mortgage to John Bell.

The undersigned will only sell the interest of said Henry G. Gillespie, held by him in trust, and will only covenant against his own acts.

For terms of sale and further particulars call at the office of Ross, Bell & Holden.

JOHN BELL, Trustee.
Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 46-4t

ONTARIO STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber, at considerable expense, has fitted up a STEAM DYE HOUSE, in West Belleville.

People can get their goods back in the right time. He will dye Silk, Wool, and Cotton various colors and charge the cheapest rates.

Particular attention will be paid to Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' garments.

Gentleman's garments Cleaned and Dyed, without ripping, and nicely pressed.

Parties residing at a distance from the Town can forward their goods by express or stage and have them returned the same way in one week. All goods to be addressed to

E. C. FOWLER, Belleville, Ont.

☞ Tuscan, Straw, and Felt work done as usual. 46w-3m

Mrs. AMY JAMES

WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding country that she has refitted her Photographic Gallery in the best style. She has also improved her sky-light, so that she is now able to make Photographs inferior to none on the continent. She is happy to say her PHOTOGRAPHS again took the

FIRST PRIZE!

at the County Fair. The new arrangements she has made in her sky-light leaves nothing to be desired, and for light and shade cannot be surpassed. She warrants every person to be pleased with her Pictures. She is now taking the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, for the new sized Album, they are beautiful—call and see them. She has reduced the price of her LIFE-SIZE Photographs, and is now making them every day for heads of families.

Photographs taken at $1.00 per dozen for a few weeks only. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Belleville, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wtf



W. J. NORTHGRAVES, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, &c,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has just received a large addition to his stock of GOLD & SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and SWISS

LEVER WATCHES,

and Fine Gold Jewelry, Jet, Bog Oak and Glass Goods; all kinds of American Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware, Spectacles, Watch and Clock Materials, and almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICES

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for old Gold and Silver.

Also, has on hand a good assortment of the celebrated

Barclay Sewing Machines,

lower than any other machine of the same power in the Dominion.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES, Next to Vair's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, Nov., 1867. 160-6t 38-3m

LARGE Direct Importations! NOW ARRIVING AT THE BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE, F. H. ROUS.

Including 80 Crates, Hhd's, &c., AS BELOW:

48 per *Arden-lee*, ex. Liverpool.
19 " *Yumuri* "
10 " *Newcastle*,
3 " *Moravian*, M. O. S. S. Co.

Assorted Crates!

To suit Country Dealers, who may purchase here cheaper than at Montreal, and save freight.

N. B.—Stationary and School Books on advantageous terms.

F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, July 7th, 1867. w21

WILSON & Co., Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HEAVY MESS,—PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK,—HAMS, SHOULDERS,—BACON, &c.

Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

J. C. VAPOR, No. 95! FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

STRAYED,

INTO the premises of the undersigned on the 9th of August, a three year old Heifer. The owner may have it by identifying property and paying expenses.

ROBERT DAVIS, Lot 24, 4th con. Sidney.
Sidney, Dec. 23, 1867. w45 3t

The Cheerful Heart.

What though the world to us its joys
And riches do impart,
They are but blessings thrown away,
Without a cheerful heart;
For happiness does not consist
In what the world calls wealth;
But in the soul which ne'er complains,
In sickness or in health.

Thank God that scattered here and there,
Upon this dreary earth,
Are those within whose hearts are found
The attributes of worth,
Good, gentle, kind and noble souls,
Who like the moonlight fair,
Shed forth their holy brilliancy
On all things—every where.

Oh! cultivate a cheerful heart,
While on this earth of ours;
Why should we tread on thorny ground
When life is full of flowers;
Why shroud your souls in sombre clouds
Of pain, and woe, and sadness,
When nature teaches every one
To sport in glee and gladness?

Rifle Match.

The match between No. 1 Company 49th Batt., Capt. Hambly, and No. 7 Company. 3d Batt., G. T. R. B., Capt. Nunn, came off yesterday morning at the Rifle Range, on Coleman's Commons. The weather was most unfavorable, a severe snow storm continuing during nearly the whole of the time, in fact at 200 and 300 yards the target was all but invisible. The scoring is given below. It will be seen that No. 1 of the 49th, better known as the Belleville Rifles, was victorious by 85 points. The prize was a magnificent candelabra, value $30, to be held by the winning Company. The following is a synopsis of the scoring:

Fifteen men of each Company. Three rounds each, at 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.

No. 7, 3d Batt. G.T.R.B. Yards.	Points.	No. 1, 49th Battalion. Yards.	Points.
100	131	100	147
200	82	200	123
300	34	300	58
400	60	400	64
	307		392
			307
Majority for No. 1 Co., 49th Batt.,			85

In the evening the firing party were all invited by Capt. Hambly to an Oyster Supper at the Anglo American. There were also present Col. Brown, M.P., and Major Bowell, M.P., of the 49th Battalion, Col. Sutherland, of the 15th Battalion, Lieut. Crowther, No. 8 Company, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. B., and Wm. Sutherland, Esq. The tables were laid in first class style, and the catering was worthy of the reputation of Mr. Palmer, who, as usual, was particularly attentive to the guests. After justice had been done to the inner man, and the cloth was removed, the Chairman, Captain Nunn, gave "The Queen," which was received with all honor.

"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family," and "The Army, Navy, and Canadian Volunteers" came next, and in response to the latter, Col. Sutherland rose and said as there was a gentleman in the room in volunteer uniform with three medals on his breast, he thought it would be more appropriate had he been called upon to reply. Private Barker, of the Grand Trunk Company, the man alluded to, then responded briefly.

The Chairman then gave "The Governor General and the New Dominion of Canada." Song, "Fine old Irish gentleman." Responded to by Major Bowell, M. P.

The next toast was "The Senate and House of Commons of Canada," replied to by Col. Brown, M.P., and Major Bowell, M.P.

The toast of the evening came next.—Capt. Nunn, in presenting the prize to No. 1 of the 49th, said he felt proud to do it to such an honorable and gallant Company. A few weeks ago he had been asked by his men if he could not get up a rifle match with some of the Companies in their own Brigade.—Finding it difficult to do so, he was asked to challenge the Belleville Rifles. He did so, and met with a prompt reply. His men said, "Well, if they beat us we will give them a hard struggle for it," and considering that in their practices they had averaged centres, he thought there would be a pretty tough fight. He was proud, however, to hand the prize over to such a Company as the one that had won it, and he had no doubt that when that ornament should grace the festive board of No. 1 Company, 49th Batt., they would point to it with pleasure. He was sure no match had taken place under such difficulties and with such little difficulties. The weather had been exceptionally severe, but everything had gone off smoothly, shewing that the same spirit animated all those in the match. The duty of Volunteers was to become familiar with the weapon in their hands, and to be able to pick off their men at 400 and 500, aye, even 1,000 yards. (Cheers.) It had always been a pleasure to him, when circumstances permitted, to get his men to target practice. He hoped, and had no doubt it would happen, that this was only the commencement of a series of rifle matches. Target practice was the great thing needed, and it was not the man that could form fours, &c., who was on that account the best; it was the man that knew his weapon and could use it well. (Loud cheers.)

Capt. Hambly, on behalf of his Company and himself, said it was utterly impossible for him to express his feelings. He had prepared a speech, but it was in expectation of a very different result. He said Capt. Nunn had asked him some time ago if it would be convenient for him to accept a challenge for his Company, and he had said "of course."—He did it with some diffidence, however, as he knew it was very inconvenient for his men to get together for practice, some of them living considerable distance off. At all events they all came and attended, and they had worked hard for the prize. He could not find words to express the feelings he entertained towards Capt. Nunn and his men, who had come forward in the way they did and challenged a Company formed almost as many years as they were months. A few days ago he had been speaking with one of the sergeants of Capt. Nunn's Company, and had mentioned that perhaps it would be well to have the prize left for the winner of two out of three matches, but he was met with the reply, "No, if you win that we'll give you another to fire for in six months." (Applause.) Again referring to the courtesy he and his men had met with from the Grand Trunk Company, Capt. Hambly proposed the health of "Capt. Nunn, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of No. 7 Company, 3d Batt. G. T. R. B."

Capt. Nunn responded, and gave "Capt. Hambly and the officers and men of No. 1 Company, 49th Battalion." Ensign Carruthers replied.

Col. Brown proposed "The 15th Battalion, coupled with the name of Col. Sutherland." Responded to by Col. Sutherland.

Wm. Sutherland, Esq., then proposed a toast to the memory of the late Major Levescontew, hich was drunk in solemn silence.

Major Bowell begged to propose "Captain Murphy, the officers, and men of No. 8 Company, 3rd Battalion G. T. R. B." Replied to by Lieut. Crowther.

"The Ladies" were toasted by Col. Brown and represented by Col. Sutherland.

Capt. Hambly then gave "Our Host," which was well received. The proceedings then concluded by Sergeant Bland singing "God Save the Queen" and the company separated, all pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The following is the total scores made at the different ranges, three shots at each:—

No. 1 Co., 49th Batt.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	totl.
Capt. Hambly	9	7	5	4	25
Ens. Carruthers	10	8	3	4	25
Corpl. A. Lloyd	10	11	3	7	31
Pte. Baker	11	8	7	6	32
" Geddes	10	10	6	6	32
" Woodcock	10	9	5	7	31
" Addison	12	7	5	5	29
" Smith	10	11	2	6	29
Sergt. Blaind	9	11	4	4	28
Pte. Vandervoort	11	4	2	7	24
" Hill	9	7	3	4	23
Corpl. Gibson	9	11	0	2	22
Sgt. Cunningham	11	5	5	0	21
Pte. Wilson	10	6	4	0	20
" W. Ryan	6	8	4	2	20
Totals	147	123	58	64	392

No. 7 Co. 3d Batt G. T. R. B.

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	totl.
Ensign Phipps	9	7	2	0	18
Sergt. Clark	9	3	5	2	19
" Chambers	8	5	2	8	23
Bugler McCallum	9	3	2	6	20
Corpl. Wilson	11	10	0	6	27
Pte. Middlemass	8	8	6	7	29
" Northcott	9	6	4	7	26
" McKnight	9	8	2	3	22
" Sheehan	9	0	0	2	11
Corpl. Brundrett	6	6	2	2	16
Pte. Clarkson	6	5	2	2	15
" Pendrith	7	4	5	2	18
" Woodcock	9	10	0	7	26
" Barker	12	3	0	2	17
" Kennedy	10	4	2	4	20
Totals	131	82	34	60	307

FROM BRIDGEWATER.

From our own Correspondent.

Bridgewater, Jan. 1st, 1868.

A happy New Year to you. I have been silent for some time, but it has not been because there was nothing doing in the gold diggings, but because I did not wan't to be continually drumming the same tune of "indications," "alluvial deposits," &c. That the precious metal is to be obtained in this Township, being an accomplished fact which hundreds of persons can attest, it is not necessary to note every little indication which is constantly rising up and giving the owner of the lot where it was found the "gold fever" if he did not happen to have it latent within him before.

Some of the mines in the immediate neighborhood of the village have ceased working, but this must not be looked upon as a failure. The fact is there is more quartz got out now than the crusher can get through the winter, and those who were working them being satisfied that there is gold in paying quantities, are content to await the result of the crushing process, and are occupying their time upon new sites. We have had a visit from Dr. Otway, who speaks very highly of the prospects around here.

The Barry Mine is making good progress. I was shown one piece of quartz about two inches square, on the face of which could be seen twenty-seven nuggets of gold, and it is reported that the manager of the company had said that he would not take one hundred dollars a foot for their right. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, that they are buying up mineral lands pretty freely. Mrs. Parkes, who owns a lot near the company's mine, has sold it to them for $6,000. They have also been buying in Kaladar, where both gold and silver have been found in paying quantities, besides iron and peacock copper.

Some practical miners have been prospecting in this township and in numerous instances have found quartz on the surface containing gold. Mr. Barry has been offered $10,000 for one acre of land which he owns three miles from the village and adjoining the Barry Mine. A company from Trenton have made arrangements with Mr. Mairs, and also with Mr. J. W. Turner, to sink shafts on their lots.

The crusher will soon be completed and at work. The Hon. Billa Flint has commenced building a laboratory along the side of it, the size of which will be 56 ft. by 33 ft. The whole of this establishment will be under the management of a pupil of Dr. Otway's, who is very highly spoken of. Everyone here is anxious to see the work completed. When done it will look like real business, and then tests can be made on a large scale, which will be more satisfactory than small ones, for, however confident every one may be of the ultimate results, they all remember the old saying, "seeing is believing."

The weather has been very mild to-day and we have had a heavy fall of snow, so we may now expect good sleighing.

The Grape Mildew.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, in his paper on the mildew of the grape, read at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at St. Louis, presents some very useful suggestions. Grape mildew may be prevented by shelter from heavy dews or rains, either by mechanical or natural appliances, and application of sulphur and other antidotes to the foliage. "Experiments have proved," says Mr. S., that "leaf blights may be prevented by sheltering the foliage. How far expedients for this purpose can be profitably employed is a question for grape growers to decide. The simplest form of covering is a board covered trellis, and for amateur culture or private family use the expense of such covering is not worthy of consideration."

"The causes of various forms of leaf blight on the grape it appears are very imperfectly understood. Mr. Saunders remarks that "so far as our present knowledge extends, the constitution of our soil, either in its chemical or physical condition, or as affected in any degree by culture, exercises little if any influence either in promoting or preventing mildew on the leaf; but keeping in view the supposition that mildew is the result of weakened vitality, it is within the bounds of probability that a system of special culture may be reached which will fortify the plant against injury from such attacks."

The earthquake was felt at Pulaski and Mexico. The Independent says those who in are arrears for that paper were awfully scared, but omits to state whether they improved the warning and squared their accounts. If such a result should be effected we newspaper men might endure earth quakes oftener with pretty good grace.

A correspondent, writing from St. Paul, says: "Vension plenty. Waggon loads of slaughtered deer stand in the streets waiting for purchasers at four cents a pound. Cranberries, large and luscious, are abundant and cheap. Potatoes of enormous size and wonderful farinaceous richness are a drug in the market."

Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Humbug. Here are we, editors of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day, and two night-shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash, are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

Small Courtesies.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasent to others is to show them attention.—The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no not he, because nobody cared for him. Let every body, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

To Remove the Taste of New Wood.—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel, will generally communicate a disagreeable taste to anything that is put in it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel well with boiling water, letting the water remain in till cold. Then dissolve some pearlash or soda in luke warm water, adding a little bit of water to it, and wash the inside of the vessel well with this solution. Afterwards scald it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold water before you use it.

A Conversation with a Strong French Flavour.—King Theodore of Abyssinia, in a conversation with M. Legeau, is reported to have said: "I know the tactics of European governments when they wish to get possession of eastern territory. They first of all send missionaries; then they send consuls to strengthen the missionaries; and finally battalions to strengthen the consuls. I am not a rajah of Hindostan to be bamboozled in that way. I prefer to deal with the battalions first."—King Theodore appears to have more shrewdness than he has generally been given credit for.

A prisoner was up for two frivolous charges, as his lawyer designated them, viz., forging a note of hand and stealing a horse. On running his eye over the jury, the lawyer didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance setting forth the absence in Alabama of a principal witness. He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who, shaking his head said, —"Squire, I can't swar in that ar docky-mint."—"Why?"—"kase hit haint true." The lawyer exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room. "What! forge a note and steal a hoss, an' can't swear to a lie! I leave such a confounded fool to his fate."

An editor in Alabama having read an article in Hall's Journal of Health, advising that husband and wife should sleep in separate rooms, says: "Dr. Hall can sleep when and where he chooses, but for himself, he intends to sleep where he can defend his wife against the rats and all other nocturnal foes as long as he has got one to defend."

Eloquence out West.—If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will unrivet human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese. My chief recommendations are that, at a public dinner given to ——, I ate more than any two men at the table; at the late election I put in three votes for the party; I have just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear in Congress; I've got the handsomest sister in old Kentucky.

A Mistake.—Charles to the altar led the lovely Jane, and to her father's house returned again; where, to convey them on their wedding tour, already stood a brilliant coach and four. When, lo! the gathering showers at once descend, clouds roll on clouds, and warring winds contend; this moves him not, but in he hands his bride, and seats himself enraptured by her side; when thus to cheer the fair one he begun: "I hope we soon shall have a little sun." But she, to whom the weather gave no pain, who heeded not the blast nor pattering rain, but most about her future state bethought her, replied, "My dear, I'd rather have a daughter."

To Make Boots Water Proof.—During the snowy term a recipe for dry boots is a desideratum. Here is one said to be worth a mint of money to ward off colds and consumption. It consists of four articles, tallow, soap, resin and water. These ingredients are as follows: Twenty-one parts of tallow are melted in a vessel, three parts of resin added, and the two, when melted, mixed well together. In another vessel seven parts of good washing soap are dissolved and the mass heated to a boiling point; add the part prepared before; let it boil once more gently, and the preparation is ready for use. It is specially adapted to boots, harness, and leather belting.

Patrick and Peter.—An English paper has this story: "A very curious incident occurred yesterday in the House of Lords during the progress of the Breadalbane Peerage case. Mr. Anderson, Q. C., in alluding to one of the persons whose name had been mentioned, called him Captain Patrick Campbell. The Lord Chancellor said the Captain's name was not Patrick, but Peter. Mr. Anderson said they were convertible terms. The Lord Chancellor: 'What, are St. Patrick and St. Peter the same?' Mr. Anderson: 'Yes, the names are the same.' Lord Colonsay informed the Lord Chancellor that the learned counsel was right—in Scotland Patrick was Peter, and Peter was Patrick. The Lord Chancellor said it certainly was information to him."

The Dangers of Benzine.—Our lady readers should be informed that the fluid called benzine, which they use so freely for removing grease and stains from clothing, is a very dangerous article. It is one of the substances distilled from petroleum, and is highly volatile, inflammable, and, when the vapor is mixed with air, explosive. A very small quantity is capable of doing irreparable mischief. The contents of a four ounce phial, if overturned and vaporized, would render the air of a moderate-sized room explosive; or, if ignited, a whole family might be seriously burned or lose their lives from it. It should never be used in the vicinity of flame, and it is important to remember that, through the medium of the escaping vapor, when the phial is uncorked, flame will leap to it through a space of several feet.

A Brave Irishman.—One of our Indiana regiments was fiercely attacked by a whole brigade in one of the late battles in Mississippi. The Indianians, unable to withstand such great odds, were compelled to fall back about thirty or forty yards, losing, to the utter mortification of the officers and men, their flag, which remained in the hands of the enemy. Suddenly a tall Irishman, a private in the color company, rushed from the ranks across the vacant ground, attacked the squad of rebels who had possession of the conquered flag, with his musket, felled several to the ground, snatched the flag from them, and returned safely back to his regiment. The bold fellow was of course immediately surrounded by his jubilant comrades, and greatly praised for his gallantry. His captain appointed him to a sergeantcy on the spot; but the hero cut everything short by the reply: "Oh, never mind, captain!—say no more about it. I dropped my whiskey-flask among the rebels and fetched that back, and I thought I might just as well bring the flag along!"

Got What he was After.—A young gent is discovered surrounded by his friends who are jesting with him regarding his attentions to a certain young lady. Young Gent—"Boys, I'll tell you how it is. You see I care nothing for the girl; it is the old man's pocket book that I am after." Chorus of friends—"Ha! ha!" Second scene—A parlor. Time, 11 p. m. Young lady seated. Young gent rises to depart, hesitates as if bashful, and slowly remarks—"Miss Matilda, excuse me, but you must be aware that my frequent visits, my attentions cannot be without an object." Young lady—"Ah yes, so I have heard, and shall only be too happy to grant what you desire." (Takes from the table a paper parcel, and unfolding it, displays a large, old fashioned and empty morocco pocket book.) "This, I have been informed, is that object. Permit me to present it to you and congratulate you that you will have no further occasion to renew those visits and attentions."

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DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, ½ chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea	$0 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do.	0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do.	0 75
SOUND OOLONG	0 45
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VERY FINE do. do	0 75
JAPAN	0 58
VERY FINE do	0 75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common	$0 38
FINE do	0 55
YOUNG HYSON	0 60
FINE do	0 75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE	1 00
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EXTRA SUPERFINE do	1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D96, w28-1y

Insurance Agencies.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

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VICE-PRESIDENT: S. P. NILES.

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DAVID BARKER, Treasurer. JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.

JOHN HOWELL, Trav. Agent & Surveyor. R. J. FITZGERALD, Solicitor.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in Townships only, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for five years, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has been and is now doing.

Picton, Sept. 23, 1867. 36-1y

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☞ All claims promptly settled.

Office—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43D 19w1y

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[Established 1842.]

HEAD OFFICE, - - - Hamilton, C.W.

President, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton; Vice-President Thomas Stock, East Flamboro' R. P. Street, Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Cooley, Inspector.

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N. C. KENNEY has been legally authorized and commissioned sole Agent for Hastings County, and is fully confident that in effecting risks he can gratify the mind of the Farmer.

Office.—At Weese's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Can be consulted at the Office every second and last Saturday in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 p. m.

Belleville, 1867. (18w1y) N. C. KENNEY, Agent.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co'y OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - - - £1,945,000 Stg.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000

INSURANCES against loss by Fires effected on the most favorable terms. Losses paid without reference to the London Board.

RINTOUL BROTHERS, General Agents for Canada. ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, 12W1y Agent for Belleville.

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CAPITAL, - - - - £600,000 Stg.

SUMS Assured, exclusive of Bonus, exceed Three Millions Sterling.

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THE ORIGINAL Travellers Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Insures against

ALL ACCIDENTS!!

CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!

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Whether Disease or Accident, WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

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CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

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AGENT AT BELLEVILLE, (v81n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company, (LIMITED,) OF ENGLAND.

FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.

Fire Risks taken for a term of Three Years, avoiding the necessity of Renewal.

MacLEOD & CARRE, Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.

Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co. (LIMITED.)

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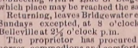
Head Office, Western Canada Branch: Ontario Hall, Church Street, TORONTO.

A. DE GRASSI, Chief Agent

J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent

Belleville, August, 1865. 25

MAIL STAGE LINE.



Belleville to Bridgewater.

THE Mail Stage leaves Belleville every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8½ o'clock, for Bridgewater, arriving at Bridgewater at 3 p. m., connecting with a Line of Stages for Madoc, which place may be reached the same afternoon.

Returning, leaves Bridgewater every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Belleville at 2½ o'clock p.m.

The proprietor has procured the best of horses, commodious and comfortable carriages, and sober and careful drivers, thus ensuring a quick and safe passage.

Parcels and light freight carried at moderate charges. All orders given to the drivers for articles in Belleville or elsewhere on the route will be punctually attended to.

Terms reasonable.

A. S. REID, Proprietor.

Belleville, July 4, 1867. 20w1y

J. & W. SUTHERLAND

Would respectfully solicit an inspection of their new Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialities:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,	SCOTCH ALL WOOL HOSIERY,
FRENCH MERINOS,—2s 6d. and upwards,	CANADIAN "
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS,	" FLANNELS,
FRENCH DELAINES,	BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,	DUNDAS COTTONS & BAGS,
	AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1867. 35w-tf

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - TORONTO.

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FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

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Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. McANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.

November 12, 1867. 39w6m-165d6m

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, $1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

☞ Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

Robert Barker, Agent, Brighton. T. W. Barker, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1867. D90-1y w27-1y

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS AT M. NULTY'S.

The subscriber offers the whole of his immense stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Buffalo Skins, &c., AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

At greatly reduced prices, LOWER than ever before heard of in this section. A call will convince the most credulous that the above is no puff, but a reality.

☞ Sales Made Only for CASH

Liberal discount to Jobbers, Country Merchants, Lumbermen, &c.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

100 CASES--La Ronde Freres--RBANDY,

VINTAGE 1848. ALSO

200,000 SHINGLES.

M. NULTY.

Belleville, October 31, 1867. 37tf.

APOTHECARIES HALL.

Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs!

The proprietors have much pleasure in offering

FINE FRENCH MADDER!

A much SUPERIOR ARTICLE to the Dutch Madder ordinarily sold. Also

Ext. Logwood, Cochineal, (very fine.) Fustic, Cudbear. Redwood, Indigo,

AND OTHER DRY WOODS.

All of which are offered at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

Call and examine our DYE STUFFS before purchasing elsewhere and thus

SECURE ENTIRE SATISFACTION BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE!

T. WILLS & Co.

Belleville, September 5th 1867. 29w-tf

BUFFALOES!

AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

MINK FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS AT G. H. HAYMES'.

BELLEVILLE, October 7th, 1867. 35wtf

CHEAP!

CHEESE VATS & CANS, at

TIN and HARDWARE, at

CHEAP!

W. SHEA'S, TRENTON

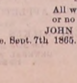
CHEAP!

STOVES and PLOUGHS, at

LAMPS & COAL OIL, at

CHEAP!

JOHN W. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive promptattention

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.

Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."—Franklin.

WHY will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "Franklin" and "Medalion" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given away to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & Co., Boston, Mass. W19-3m

LAND FOR SALE. CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.

Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

GEO. GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Front Street, - - Belleville. Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Belleville. Oct. 25th, 1864. 36

FORREST & LOZO'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO.

WILL always be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their Grace and Porcelain pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 123D6t-32wtf

REMOVAL.

Belleville Temple of Fashion.

T. WALTERS.



Having Removed his place of business to the Victoria Buildings, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of

TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. ALSO Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere. You will find

My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.

Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whiteford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a "VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.

Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

John Bedford, Plaintiff, vs. Jacob Nicholson and John Callaghan, Defendants.

BY virtue of an Execution issued in this cause and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office, in the Court House Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at NOON, all the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Callaghan, in and to the South half of Lot number Fifteen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, Sheriff C. H. Per C. E. Miller.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 29th October, 1867. 37-13w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladfes' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

NOW OPEN AT THE "CORNER STORE," FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS and BACON AT THE CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co

Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GILBERT CANNIFF, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 25th November, 1867.

41w2m GILBERT CANNIFF, Insolvent.

FLINDALL'S Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his Improved and Enlarged Brewery, TRENTON.

J. F. FLINDALL

Finding the want of a First-Class ALE BREWERY

IN this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y



BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM!

DON'T forget when you want to furnish yourself with good "UNDERSTANDINGS," that

McKeown & Robertson's BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM

Is the best place to obtain them.

They have now in Stock one of the Largest Assortments of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemens', Ladies' and Childrens' wear, ever shown in Belleville. The Stock is suitable for the Season, and the price is suited to the times.

They continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and as all work is done under their own supervision, they can warrant satisfaction.

☞ Remember the place, opposite Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front St., Belleville.

June 12th, 1867. 17wtf.

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½ 22	3	99
"	Huntingdon.	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramabe, S.W ½, Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

Apply to ROMEO H. STEPHENS, Montreal.

Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Ontario, County of Hastings. } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of ALBERT MORTON, An Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ALBERT MORTON, By Dean & Gilbert, His Attornies, ad litem.

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1867.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres.

Terms easy. Apply to ANDREW THOMSON, Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville

Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

HEADOLOGY.

WHILE some tradesmen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance)

GEO. ROCHE

Deals with the intellect, coolly, justly, and mercifully, not pressing the forebrain with harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore call and examine his stock of

HATS AND CAPS, which consists of all THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.

Belleville. April 18th, 1867. 9

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale

ONE THOUSAND ACRES

of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the

TOWNSHIP OF LAKE, NORTH HASTINGS.

THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.

Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.

The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.

The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.

The title is direct from the Crown.

Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.

For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

ANDREW THOMSON, W. W. DEAN, ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March 5, 1867. 3tf.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY

M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:

$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.

$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.

No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be delivered at the Office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1868. NUMBER 48.

The Intelligencer Book and Job Establishment

IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS

For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:

RAILWAY BILLS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, LAW BLANKS, CONCERT BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHEQUE BOOKS, BLANK NOTES, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, FUNERAL CARDS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, PROGRAMMES, STAGE BILLS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, BILL BOOKS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.

Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legate & Price,

BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,

HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville. MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., Madoc. 1D6m-Wtf

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Mrs. James,

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Front Street, Belleville. 19w.

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,

CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,

TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.

GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,

WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.

Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,

INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head

IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.

DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.

25Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms. ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.

Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS. Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN. Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.

Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.

APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c. Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY. Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister. Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.

Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST

ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security. Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.

Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE. Engineers and Surveyors.

Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

REMOVAL!

PRICE & VANDUSEN HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING!

☞ COME AND SEE THEM. ☜

Belleville Aug. 20, 1867. w27

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.

November 28, 1867. 41

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Maclellan & Maclellan,

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.

HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c. OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent. CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.

W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT. *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.*

Oct. 23 1866. 36

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR In Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.

Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,

SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.

JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.

December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,

BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors In Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON. Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.

November, 1864. 42

John Finn,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.

January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannifi,

HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.

August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,

BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.

Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.

Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 18w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,

MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR. THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

BLANK NOTES,

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Baby Praying.

From the Quiver.

Kneeling lowly, saying slowly
Short and simple the infant's prayer,
In words broken, and scarce spoken,
Angels bending closely there;
And our great God, throned in splendour,
King of kings, and Lord of lords,
Hearing 'mid the mighty thunder
Every one of baby's words;
Thunder of the nations' making
As they pour their loud acclaim,
Thunder of the heavens shaking
Where the lightnings burst to flame.

"Father, mother, sister, brother,
And good Margery, my nurse,"
These she prays for, daily prays for;
Then repeats her pretty verse
All about the tiny sparrows,
And the lilies white and tall,
And in heaven the long bright star rows,
And the God that made them all;
These, and names of olden story,
Joseph, Moses, Samuel,
And Himself, the Lord of glory,
Who became a child as well.

Guileless baby! ah, it may be,
She can better pray than we;
Touching nearly, seeing clearly,
What to us is mystery.
She has learnt her little lesson—
Knows it; does she know no more?
Fewer far the sins that press on
Her young heart to cloud it o'er.
We have thoughts, our minds dismaying,
That from guilt's dark problem rise;
And they come when we are praying—
Thoughts more curious than wise.

Little maiden, lightly laden
With the cares that make us sigh;
Thine no sorrow of to-morrow
Chequering this evening's sky,
Thine no night without its slumber,
Nor without its sun the day;
Thine no griefs we may not number,
And with kisses charm away.
Silken are thy baby tresses;
Ours are shot with early frost;
Fond and trustful thy caresses;
Our affections cold and crost.

A Lesson in Doing Good.

I was a rude boy, and very fond of play. Every moment when out of school was given to some sport or another, and anything which stopped me in my games was borne with an ill temper.

One day, at tea, my mother directed me to take a small basket of food and some wood to a poor woman in a distant part of the village, charging me to go at once, as she was sick and in great want. It was winter, and the ponds were covered with ice. While securing in a little basket my mother's gift, a group of schoolmates came along, on their way to the millpond, to slide. They called for me, and said they should have fine sport.

"Come, Charley!" they cried, "we are all waiting for you—come along!"

"I cannot go now," I replied; "I've got to take these things down to widow Long's."

"You would not catch me doing such business as that," said one; "I let people carry their own wood!"

"Oh," said another, "you have plenty of time to slide and do that too."

Little did I need urging; so, leaving the wood and basket, we were soon sliding on the pond.

The evening came on; it was moonlight, and the crusted snow shone like silver. There were many men and boys enjoying the sport, and the air rang with merry shouts as skaters swiftly glided about, and the slippers tripped one another up.

At first conscience smote me for my selfish pleasure seeking, for my mother's strict charge told me that it might be at the cost of another's suffering. This, however, was soon forgotten in the excuse that a few minutes would not matter, and in the joy of the occasion the village clock struck nine. It was then too late to go on the errand; so, hurrying home, I crept softly to bed, not caring to meet my parents.

At breakfast next morning my mother said to me, "Well, Charles, how did you find Mrs. Long last night?"

My cheeks became quite red, and I made no answer.

When the truth was known, I shall never forget the look of pain with which it was received.

"Oh!" my mother cried, "what may not that poor woman have suffered from your neglect. Gladly would I have gone myself, rather than have left her to it."

Then adding to the store of good things, she hurried me away. It was, however, no welcome task to me. I was unhappy, and was ready to blame the poor for being poor, and thus giving others trouble. How colder than all other mornings seemed that, as I went on the forced mission of mercy. The cottage was at length reached; it was an old hut with broken windows.

"Does widow Long live here?" I asked of a strange-looking man who came to the door.

"Yes! first door at the right hand, at the head of the stairs."

Those narrow, rickety stair-cases: how plainly I see them now!

Rapping at the door, a feeble voice said, "Come in!" I entered, and what a scene! All alone, on her lowly, thin-covered cot, lay the aged woman, helpless from pain and age, with no food, no fire; and the snow, sifted by the winds through the loose windows, had fallen on the floor. This was a new scene to me, brought up as I had been in the midst of plenty. My heart was deeply touched.

"Here are some things my mother sent you," said I, showing the basket.

"Oh, thank the Lord!" said she, lifting her hands in deep feeling. "How good he is to raise me such a friend, and how kind your mother is to send these things. And I need them so just now. But our Heavenly Father know's what we need, and the best time to give it to us. Last night I lay here so cold and faint, without food, and no one to help. It seemed as if I should starve. But I called on my Saviour, and late in the evening, the man who lives below, a poor drinking man, came in with some wood, and made me up a fire, and got me a good bowl of porridge. He could not do much for me, he is so poor himself, but it is so strange that he should do it. Oh, it was the Lord's doings, and I praise him for it."

"I have brought some wood for you, too," said I; "and it is at the door; let me get it and make you a fire."

"Thank you! thank you!"

That scene of poverty and piety had wrought a sudden change in my feelings, and I hastened for the wood, with mingled emotions of self-reproach for my hard-hearted neglect, and joy in being able to do anything for one so pious and so needy. That face—calm, trustful, grateful, even amid the sufferings of dying old age and the discomfort of the gloomy chamber—beamed on me like a star amid thick darkness.

As the fire threw its faint warmth over the room an aged woman called me to her bedside, to thank me again and again for what I had done. "I cannot reward you," said she with falling tears, but God can!" Then she prayed—oh, how fervently—that I might "grow up to be a pious man, and through faith in Jesus Christ become an heir of heaven." It is strange if the prayer of such a one, at such a time, moved the soul of the wayward boy? Never in after life, could he listen to the tale of want without the stirrings of sorrow and the desire to afford timely relief.

That afflicted saint, "rich in faith," soon entered into "a house not made with hands." Many years has she reposed where hunger and neglect are not felt. But in the memory of one at least her last moments are embalmed. Often that lone chamber and its pious tenant rise to view; and as often there is a glow at the heart, with thanksgiving that his mother taught him in his young days to know and feel for the sufferings of the poor. Since then, it is hoped, he has been taught his need, as a sinner, of a Savior, and has been led to live in his service, and to his praise.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

A SUMMARIZED ACCOUNT OF ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

[From the London Times, Dec. 29.]

It is plain enough that we have entered upon an enterprise of considerable difficulty and it appears too probable that the time which must under the most favorable calculations be consumed before we can attain our objects, will be much greater than we had hoped. Those who have harped on the dangers and impolicy of an attempted raid into the heart of Africa may turn round and claim the credit of having foreseen everything that happened or is likely to happen. They may possibly become more dolorous in their vaticinations, and prophesy defeat and disgrace if the alternative of retreat and disgrace be not immediately accepted. But it is impossible that these warnings can shake the national resolve. We know now what we knew when we made up our minds to march into Abyssinia to recover our captives. The details are filled up but the outline is the same. Mistakes of preparation may prolong, but cannot make it of no effect. The mistakes and miscarriages at Annesley Bay will, in fact, enable us to start upon the enterprise with an amount of experience cheaply bought, at no other price than that of annoyance.

It seems certain that there has been an undue delay somewhere, and it is wise to recognize early the necessary consequences of it. The Land Transport Corps of Bombay has not sent on an adequate supply of labor, and the men who have been sent—muleteers from Persia, Egypt, and Arabia—are unfit for the work they were intended to perform. They are free, wild fellows, with notions of liberty and little love for work. They seem to have cost more in looking after them than their services are worth. Not only so; there had been immediately before our correspondent wrote, a stoppage of stores of all kinds. On the first of this month a vessel arrived bringing stores, camel drivers and carts—the last designed apparently for firewood, as the roads are too heavy to allow them to be used—and this was the first arrival direct from Bombay for nearly fifty days. It is true that the Land Transport Corps is a newly organized service in the Indian army, and they doubtless have a multitude of reasons to explain their inactivity; but the results are clear that neither the Governor of Bombay nor Sir Robert Napier has been able to overcome this preliminary difficulty. The first result of this shortcoming is delay in supplying the provision depots along the line of march, and our correspondent suggests that, at the present rate, it would take six years to store up the stock of six months' provisions which Sir Robert Napier regards as an indispensible preliminary to his march.—The labor of provisioning these depots in any manner is not slight. The pass selected for the march is the easternmost, running nearly due south from Annesley Bay to Senate. A good road has been made to the foot of the pass—a distance of twelve miles—buut it is already cut up and very heavy. Up to that point it is necessary to carry water, and for some forty miles further it will be necessary to carry every article of consumption or use, except fuel. Our correspondent, who has advanced to Upper Sooroo, twelve miles from the foot of the pass, reports that for eight or nine miles the road was a gradual ascent, presenting no difficulty, but for the last three or four it was a narrow track between immense and overhanging cliffs, and interrupted by frequent boulders right across the path. This brought him to a height of 2,000 out of the 8,000 feet which he reached. An easy calculation shows that it would take 14,000 mules to carry up one month's food for the horses of the expedition; and, as the mules must bear their provender also, the statement throws a strong light on the physical difficulties to be overcome. At present, unhappily, the question of a forage is less pressing, as an epidemic fever is carrying off both horses and mules and even camels, and the veterinary surgeons are baffled in all their attempts to cope with it. Before an army such as has been assigned for Abyssinian use, with its cloud of camp followers, can reach Abyssinia Proper, the labor to be performed is so immense that the wet season may come before anything is done on the real scene of action.

The report we have received, illustrated by facts known to us, but unknown to the writer at the time he wrote, must prepare us for the unpleasant necessity of a prolonged campaign. It is now Christmas Day, and Sir Robert Napier has not started, as far as we know, from Bombay. According to the latest advices, he could not have started much before this; but supposing that he has just embarked, we must allow him at least ten days to reach Annesley Bay. The state of of preparation or non-preparation there must delay his advance. We need not suppose that he will stop six years, if so long be necessary, to provide six months' stock; but even if he should determine to abandon at the last moment the accumulated precautions which threaten to extinguish the fighting force, he could not start till at least ten days after his arrival. His march might thus commence about the middle of January. But, beginning the invasion at such a time, what would be the chance of bringing it to an end during the working interval which remains before the wet season? From Annesley Bay to Magdala is about 400 miles, and the nature of the first part of the route is sufficiently known to us. Assume that the road from the top of the Abyssinian plateau to Magdala is perfectly easy, and that the people would be friendly and supplies abundant. An European army marching in Europe would take six weeks to march 400 miles. The marching powers of the expeditionary force cannot be rated so highly. It will be encumbered by followers to an extent unknown to us, and it will pass through a country which may, but more probably may not, be able to furnish supplies. The first impressions of pioneers cannot be relied upon. Colonel Merewether's green plain at Annesley Bay is already a sandy desert, and a country which looks a land of plenty may now become a land of famine as our troops advance. It is plain that nine weeks are the lowest estimate which can be offered of the time the march to Magdala will occupy.—This would bring the force there toward the end of March, or just when the rainy season is about to commence. April showers are in Abyssinian April rains, and if the army be not back before they begin, they must wait till the rains are over. In the absence of some stroke of more luck, to which it would be madness to trust Sir Robert Napier must abide in Abyssinia two seasons.

It is a common saying, and held to be a true one, that, go where you may, you will find a Scotchman and a Newcastle grindstone.

A New York evening paper says it receives $500 per day for the sale of papers, of which $350 are in cents, making a total of 210,000 cents per week, or 63,000,000 per year, which would fill a room 12¼ feet long, 10½ feet wide, and 8¼ high.

Mr. Gladstone on the Fenian Invasion of Canada.

In the course of a speech which he delivered on the 18th December to his constituents, Mr. Gladstone made these remarks upon the Fenian invasion of this Province in 1866:

"I know not who it may please or who it may offend, but in my opinion there is a deep moral taint and profound degradation in this thing which we call Fenianism. (Cheers.) That opinion, gentlemen, does not arise in my mind from any disposition to judge too harshly of those who may, perhaps, feel too actively the ancient wrongs of Ireland. It arises in a very different way. The time when I arrived at that conclusion was the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada; and certainly it did not appear to me so far as I am capable of forming a judgment of affairs, and I remember taking the opportunity of expressing the opinion nearly two years ago, before an audience in Liverpool, that it is difficult to find upon record proceedings of a large body of men more inconceivably and abominably wicked than the Fenian invasion of Canada. (Loud applause.) Canada has inflicted no wrongs upon Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Ireland has wrongs. Canada has no power to redress them; but whatever we may have, Canada, with respect to Ireland, is as innocent as a child unborn, and I say to carry fire and sword within the borders of Canada thus unequivocally, and thus notoriously guiltless, merely because it is dreamed or supposed that through Canada some disgrace or wound may be inflicted on England, is the very height and the very depth of human wickedness and baseness. (Cheers.) I hope you will not think that because I have stated that opinion in very strong language—I own, in the strongest language I could find for the purpose—I hope you will not think on that account that I have stated it in heat or in haste. (Hear, hear.) It is my firm and deliberate conviction, and at no time have I ceased to entertain or been inclined to modify that opinion of the Fenian invasion of Canada."

Gladstone on the Irish Question and on Irish Wrongs.

Mr. Gladstone on Dec. 19th addressed a meeting of his constituents at Ormskirk and Southport. At Ormskirk he reviewed the history of the Reform agitation, and defended the course which the late Government had taken in dealing with the question. He pointed out what he conceived to be serious defects in the new act, remarking, with reference to the redistribution of seats, that he "attached no value to what had been done, so far did it fall short of what they had been always agreed with regard to a great organic question." At Southport he referred at length to Fenianism and to the wrongs of Ireland. The two causes he asserted, should not be identified. Fenianism was a foul disease afflicting society. No doubt the development of it had been assisted by the importation of reckless and misguided men who had taken a part in the desperate and exasperated war across the Atlantic, and who had looked for a field predisposed to some degree for their mischievous activity. In making that remark he did not wish in the slightest degree to reflect upon their American brethren. It might be in the designs of Providence that recent events connected directly or indirectly with the condition of Ireland were intended to incite this nation to a greater searching of its own heart and conscience with reference to the legislation that effected that condition. It was, to say the least, a matter of sadness that after 600 years of political connection with Ireland, that union of heart and spirit which was absolutely necessary for the welfare of that country had not yet been brought about.—It was impossible to exaggerate that fact, or the gravity of the responsibility which it brought to the Government of the country. There was no doubt that even as matters stood there was a great improvement upon the past. Civil rights had been extended; odious penalties had been removed; religious distinctions that formerly existed had been effaced, and a better and milder spirit had recently taken possession of British legislation with regard to Ireland. At the same time, if we wished to place ourselves in a condition to grapple with the Irish problem as it ought to be grappled with, there was but one way to do it—to suppose ourselves in the position of Irishmen, and then say honestly whether we would be satisfied with the state of things that now existed. If he was asked what contribution he had to offer towards meeting that most pressing problem, he had only to say that past history taught us there was a marvellous power of enchantment in the practice of just and equal dealing. This country purposed to be united, how were they respectively to be governed? His reply was, there were certain matters in which the very fact of the Union required that the three should have a common opinion and a common policy. So far as that went, he would not listen to any arguments for separate institutions and a separate policy; but in all matters except those to which he had referred, no man ought to be able to say that any one of the three kingdoms was governed according to the traditions, the views, or the ideas of another. If we had given to the Scotch feeling no more scope for freedom than was given to the Irish feeling and opinion, would the Scotch have been the contented and loyal members of the community that they were? We had no right, then, to be surprised at the condition of the relations between England and Ireland. We were entering into a controversy with a lawless power that aimed its blows, not at wealth, property, government, aristocracy, or any one portion of the community, but at public order and the peace of society; and if we were to enter into the contest with a clear conscience, and be able to persevere in the administration of the law, we must satisfy ourselves as regarded those causes of legislation and policy which bore on the permanent condition of the people of Ireland. What we required was that those sympathies in Ireland which were now floating between law and lawlessness should be brought into active alliance with us, and instead of hearing in every corner of Europe most painful commentaries on the government of the sister isle, we might challenge any one to deny that that island had not full and equal justice. But inveterate diseases were not to be removed in a moment. We must be prepared for a long and patient course of well doing towards Ireland up to the full bound of reason and justice, though not a jot beyond, if we wish to attain ultimately for ourselves and our children to that end of which he could never despair, namely, of redeeming that reproach which rested upon us, of our total incapacity to assimilate with ourselves an island within three hours' journey of our shores, incapable of any connection with any other country, and which had been under our dominating influence 600 years. He would not be a party to bribing Ireland into union with this country by means of the vulgar expedient of doses of public money. We desired to raise Ireland to the dignity of perfect political freedom and that sense of responsibility which attended it; and we could not so raise it if we sought to depress her spirit, and to fix for her a servile position by doing for her in the matter of public money that which we refused to the citizens of other countries, of whose public spirit and self respect we had formed a high estimate. He took it for granted there would be a reform in the parliamentary representation of Ireland. With regard to the education of Ireland, there, also, reform was required. At the present moment no university degree could be granted in Ireland except in Trinity College, where the system of the Established Church was taught; and in the Queen's Colleges where no system of religion was taught as part of the Established education; so that the Roman Catholics of that country held the opinion that was held by the bulk of us in this country, that our children should be educated in establishments where religion was taught, their children were debarred from taking a university degree, and that being a civil privilege it came to this, that there were in Ireland civil disabilities on account of religious opinions, and a state of things which we could not bear in this country. (Applause.) He asked then, whether on the great question of education we had given full equality to the people of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) With regard to the tenure of land, he advocated a system which would give the tenant the benefit of any permanent improvement he might make; and after alluding to other questions, sat down amid applause.

The New Lands in the Arctic Ocean.

It will be remembered that a telegram from San Francisco a short time ago reported the discovery of a new Arctic continent by American whalers. Two interesting letters have been written by Capt. Long of the bark Nile and Capt. Raynor of the ship Reindeer concerning these discoveries. Capt. Long writes:

HONOLULU, Nov. 5, 1867.

During my cruise in the Arctic Ocean this season I saw land not laid down on any charts that I have seen. The land was first seen from the bark Nile on the evening of the 14th August, and the next day at 9½ o'clock a. m.; the ship was 18 miles distant from the west point of the land, I had good observations this day, and made the west point to be in lat. 70° 46 min. north, and long, 178° 30 min. east. The lower parts of the land were entirely free from snow, and had a green appearance, as if covered with vegetation. There was broken ice between the ship and the land, but as there were no indications of whales I did not feel justified in endeavoring to work through it and reach the shore, which I think could have been done without danger. We sailed to the eastward along the land during the 15th and 16th, and in some places approached it as near as 15 miles. On the 16th the weather was very clear and pleasant, and we had a good view of the middle and eastern portion of the land. Near the centre, or about in the longitude of 180 degrees, there is a mountain which has the appearance of an extinct volcano. By approximate measurement I found it to be 2,480 feet high. I had excellent observations on the 16th, and made the south-western cape, which I have named Cape Hawaii, to be in latitude 70° 40 min. north, and longitude 178° 51 min. west. It is impossible to tell how far this land extends northward, but as far as the eye could reach we could see ranges of mountains until they were lost in the distance, and I learn from Capt. Bliven of the bark Nautilus that he saw land north-west of Herald Island as far north as 72°.

Capt. Raynor writes:

HONOLULU, Nov. 1, 1867.

I send a short account of a large tract of land lying in the midst of the Arctic Ocean, hitherto but little known. This land has heretofore been considered to be two islands, one of which has been marked on the English charts as Plover Island, which is laid down to the west south-west of Herald Island. The other is simply marked "extensive land with high peaks." On my last cruise I sailed along the south and east side of this island for a considerable distance three different times, and once cruised along the entire shore, and by what I considered trustworthy observations made the extreme south west cape to lie in north latitude 70 degrees 50 seconds, and east longitude 178 degrees 15 seconds. The south-east cape I found to lie in north latitude 71 degrees 10 seconds, and west longitude 176 degrees 40 seconds. The south coast appears to be nearly straight, with high rugged cliffs, and entirely barren. The north-east coast I have not examined to any extent, but it appears to run from the south-east cape in a north-westerly direction for about 15 or 20 miles, and then turns to the north and north-east. I learned from Capt. Bliven that he traced it much farther north, and has seen others who traced it to the north of latitude 72 degrees. I think there is no doubt that it extends much further to the north, and that there is another island lying to the east of it, say in longitude 170 degrees west, and to the north west of Point Barrow, with a passage between it and the island I have just described. My reason for thinking so is this: We always find ice to the south of the known land—further to the south than we do to the eastward of it. The current runs north-west, from one to three knots an hour. In the longitude of 170 degrees west we always find in the ice barrier from 50 to 80 miles further south than we do between that and Herald Island, and there is always a strong current setting to the north west between those localities, unless prevented by strong northerly gales (for in such shoal water as the Arctic Ocean the currents are changed easily by the winds), which would indicate that there is a passage in that direction, where the waters pass between two bodies of land that holds the ice, the one known, the other unknown. I would add that the south-west cape of this island, described above, lies 35 miles distant from the Asiatic or Siberian coast."

Distress Amongst Fishermen.

The amount of suffering amongst the fishermen of Nova Scotia, resulting from meagre voyages during the past season, is very distressing, and measures are being adopted in Halifax and elsewhere for their relief. A committee has been formed in that city, and in one ward alone $500 was soon subscribed. In some of the harbors on the Western shore of Nova Scotia the destitution is very alarming. In one settlement upwards of forty families, who depended entirely on fishing for a livelihood, will, unless relieved, be not only without the necessaries of life, but without any prospect of obtaining them until the opening of the fishing season next year, and in several other harbors destitution of the same extreme character prevails, while in all there are few, if any, residents able to meet so great an emergency, or to afford assistance to their neighbors on a scale commensurate with the distress existing. In the Gaspe district the same state of things exists to a great extent. Many of the fishermen-farmers are barely able to subsist. In February last one family in Gaspe Basin perished of sheer starvation, and the last fishing voyages were worse than the previous ones.

Threatening Letters sent to the London Newspapers.

(*From the Cork Examiner, Dec. 19.*)

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

LONDON, Dec. 14.

So, Mr. Editor, we are not defunct yet. Last night Clerkenwell trembled. Who shall say where we may strike next? "The blood of Allen cries aloud for vengeance." "Blood for blood" is your motto; you shall have it. England shall rue the day that she *murdered* our three men at Manchester. Even now we are preparing you plenty of work. Now for a little advice. Keep the police at a more respectful distance, or if not, your premises being composed principally of brick and mortar, may possibly come tumbling about your editorial ears. Always recollect that there is another "Force" in London beside *the Police Force*—that force is the Fenian force, and a mighty force it will prove, too.—Therefore, take a Fenian's advice, and

BEWARE.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

LONDON, Dec. xvi.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

"The blood of Allen cries aloud for *vengeance.*" (This sentence is written in red ink.) How do our Saxon friends like the inextinguishable "Greek Fire?" Perhaps 'twould be as well to intimate for the benefit of the public at large, that we have a good supply and know full well how to use it.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., ARRAYED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The committee by whom the intended procession at Killarney had been organized have issued the following placard announcing its abandonment:

Fellow-Countrymen,—The government have issued a proclamation announcing their determination to prevent, if necessary by the employment of armed force, the funeral procession which was fixed to take place in Killarney next Sunday. It was our intention to have emulated, and, if possible, to have excelled, by the quietness, order, and solemnity of our proceedings, the patriotic example set us by the men of Cork, Dublin, and Limerick. The slightest disturbance of the public peace would have defeated our objects; and such plans could only have been planned or executed by a traitor. The government know this well. So far from having any grounds whatever to anticipate a violation of public tranquility, they had in the funeral processions held elsewhere so many guarantees that our procession of next Sunday would have been a model of order and decorum. The proclamation, then, was not sent forth to maintain the security of life and property, for neither were in the least degree endangered; but its sole aim is to prevent the Irish nation from manifesting its horror of the policy which carried out the Manchester execution. Fellow-countrymen, yielding to the threats of armed force, but under solemn protest, we will not hold our intended procession; but while we take this course as the most prudent, and under the circumstances the most patriotic, we wish all the world to know that no power on earth can eradicate from our hearts the love of Ireland and of those who serve her faithfully. We may rest satisfied with having done our duty so far, and with having proved that amongst the millions of true Irishmen the men of Kerry aspired to a foremost place. (Signed) O'Donoghue, Chairman; John J. Healy, Secretary of the Committee.

Quartz Crushing as a Business.

The *Alta California* says that quartz crushing, if conducted with skill and prudence, is the most remunerative employment in the world. In a long article on the subject it says:

"Taking the actual results of gold mining, pursued as a regular business, we are confident that it will be found to have less risks, in proportion to the profits, than any other business wherever it has been conducted with equal prudence and economy. It is free from the risk of close competition, over importations, dull markets, dead seasons, changing fashions, remnants, bad debts, and the worry of a hundred detail dealings. It is not one season you make and another you lose. If you have a good mine in regular work, and keep your dead work a year ahead, and it is the most steadfast and trustworthy of all investments for revenue. No advertising, no higgling, no white lies, no adulterations, no customers to please, and all seasons alike.

There may be exceptions to some of these rules; but they are more rare than in any other business. Gold mining has some admitted advantages over all other industries, that need to be considered. When once under system, it does not exact continuous personal presence, but gives you reasonable recreation. Besides, the duller the times, and the harder the money panic in other pursuits, the more eager is the demand for the production of your gold mine. If statistics speak truly, in all mercantile business, men fail in staggering proportions, But the rarest thing one hears is the failure of a gold miner, whose mine is once opened and in regular work. The chief risk is not in working a gold mine, but in finding one that is workable to begin with."

Japan and China.

The new year, which we have just entered, bids fair to become of more than ordinary importance in the history of the East Asiatic countries. In Japan, the whole form of government is to be altered. The peculiar position of the Tycoon, it seems, will be abolished, and the Mikado will henceforth leave his eremitic isolation and personally take notice, not only of ecclesiastical, but of mundane affairs. A Council of Daimios will assist him in the administration of the country. Two new ports will be opened on the first of January, two others on the first of April; among these four are the two most important cities of the Empire—Yedo and Osaca. In China, the time has arrived when the celebrated treaty of 1858, from which date the intercommunion between the Christian nations and the Chinese Government, will have to be revised.

Brag and Bosh.

Senator Sprague, in a recent speech, pricks a large hole in the babble of American self-conceit. He shows that with all their complacency over labor-saving machines and ingenious devices, they have retrograded as mechanics and manufacturers. To such an extent is this the case, that Senator declares that in the whole range of his experience he does not know an article which the American manufacturer can now produce and export, and compete with foreign manufacturers. We quote from the including portion of his address:—The spirit of braggadocio, and the brag of the American people has been their ruin. It has been a curse upon them; for while they have been indulging in that luxury, the people of other countries have been employed and have been prosperous. There is not within the range of my vision an article produced by the American people except that which comes from the soil, that goes out of our country, and enters into the consumption of the world.

The Use of Humor in the Pulpit.

The *Advance*, the new Congregationalist organ in Chicago, defends the use of humor in the pulpit. It says: "Those who are offended at humor in Henry Ward Beecher, should listen to Spurgeon, both in and out of the pulpit. We shall never forget the evening when we stood in a dense crowd in the Free Church Assembly Hall in Edinburgh, and heard him address the Scotch ministers and elders on an effective way of preaching the gospel, for more than an hour. He insisted on brief and varied exercises in meetings for prayer and conference, adding: 'I never like to have one of my deacons pray for half an hour, and conclude with asking the Lord to forgive our *shortcomings!*' That pun doubtless cured many of his hearers of the habit in question, although as we looked into the face of the audience, we saw not a few of the grave Scotch elders twisting their features in their effort to avoid so sinful a thing as a smile in a religious meeting. We may as well learn to be natural in religion, and to laugh at laughable things as well as to weep over those which are mournful. The wise man said, 'There is a time to weep and a time to laugh,' and who shall say that both do not find their time occasionally during a sermon? Isaiah once preached on the folly of idolatry, and drew a picture of the ridiculous conduct of the man who selected a log of wood, and made a God out of one part and cooked his dinner with the remainder! We suspect it was one of the most effective of his discourses, even if it excited a smile when delivered. The question of the right is not to be decided by the gravity or humor of what is said, but by the motive of the speaker and the adaption to a good end of what he says."

Hints for the Winter.

The following rules are not from Hall's Journal of Health:

As winter approaches, great care should be taken to suitably clothe and protect the body from cold. You owe it to yourselves to do so, no matter how much you owe your tailor.

Dress so as to keep the body of a uniform temperature if possible. If you haven't any uniform, enlist, so as to get one.

Some persons require less clothing than others. For instance, we can get along with less than the man who stole our overcoat—at least we do.

Don't take a bath in a cold room until the room has been warmed. Cold water can be used with impunity, taken hot.

When going into the cold you can guard against colds, sore throats, and inflammation on the lungs, by breathing through the ears, if they are long enough.

If you get any of your clothing wet or damp, change as soon as possible. If you haven't any change, break a dollar note and get some.

Be exceedingly careful about exposing yourself to a draft of cold. A draught of hot whiskey may lead to equally bad results.

Secure good ventilation in your sleeping apartments. Some of you have to sleep out of doors to get it. Don't be afraid to leave your windows open, unless you have been drinking hard, and feel alarm lest you may jump out.

Farm Notes.

How to Winnow Corn. 1st Method.—Get some corn. Get somebody who knows how to winnow it. Let him do it.

2nd Method.—If *you* know all about it, do it yourself.

3rd Method, for Beginners, given in Agricultural Terms.—Place a steward near the blower, and let him drive the blower while the hopper is filled with a large wecht. (This is called the system of *Hopperation.*) Then let a woman with a small wecht slide down on a wheel crushing the blower with her shoes. This should be done in a neat, cleanly way, until the scum has been swept with a besom through a wire screen, while another lot go on riddling, when it is the duty of the fanner to answer each riddle as it comes out. The fanner's chief work is, however, to prevent any laborer becoming too hot. When a laborer is very warm he sits down before the fanner, who soon restores him to coolness.

Treatment of Fowls in Winter.—Roast them.

For the Volunteer Farmer in Winter.—Attend turnip drills.

How to Pickle Pork.—Get the hog into a proper temperature. To bring this about make him swallow a small thermometer. Rub him with paper dipped in oil, give him a uniform coating of barley tar, syrup of squills, pitch and gold tin-foil. Paint his head green with orange stripes, and by that time he'll be in a pretty pickle.

Breakfast.—Always wait your poultry yard before breakfast. If unable to find a fresh egg, go to the cattle sheds. Remember that, where eggs cannot be obtained, a *yoke* or fine ox beaten up with a cup of tea is most invigorating.—*Punch's Almanac.*

In Search of a Retail Store.

A green appearing genius on his first visit to Boston, observed a sign over a store thus: "Wholesale and Retail Store." He worked his way through the crowd of ladies until he faced one of the clerks, who was exhibiting some articles to a young lady, when he broke out:

"Say, mister, who's boss here?"

"The proprietor has just stepped out, sir."

"Well is this a retailing store."

"Yes, sir, a wholesale and retail store."

"Guess you understand your trade?"

"Oh, yes" replied the clerk, wrapping up a bundle for his lady customer, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, as the cold weather is coming on I thought I mout as well come and give you a job."

"I don't understand you, sir," replied the clerk, who began to think the fellow had got into the wrong box.

"Zactly so, well, I'll tell you."

"Explain what you mean, my friend." said the clerk, as he saw him produce a bundle from under his coat.

"Well, as I said before, the cold weather's coming on, and I thought I might as well be fixed for it. Come mighty near freezin' t'other winter, I tell you I did; but—"

"I hope you will tell me what you want, so I may serve you."

"Certainly, squire, certainly; I alway do business in a hurry, and just as quick as the old master will let you. I want you to retail these old shirts—let 'em come down about to the knees, kase I don't wear drawers."

The effect can be imagined, but as the novelist says, can't be described.

A rich old lady, ninety years of age, has just died at Clifton, in Somersetshire, who for a long time past believed that she never could sleep only in her carriage. She used, therefore, to ride out in her carriage every afternoon with the blinds drawn, to take her daily rest. The carriage was seen daily travelling at a snail's pace over Clifton Downs.

News from Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 9, evening.—Piggott, the editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels, uttered last year. Piggott is the son of the Chief Justice of Ireland. Burke, Casey, Shaw, and Mullaney, the Fenians who were arrested at Birmingham on a charge of buying arms there for the brotherhood, were brought up at Bow Street to-day for examination. Bail was offered, but not accepted, and the prisoners were sent to Birmingham for trial for treason and felony. The van containing the prisoners in its transit to and from Bow Street, was guarded by a strong escort of military and several platoons of police, all under arms and with drawn cutlasses. These extraordinary precautions were adjudged necessary, as the authorities had received information of a threatened rescue. There were no disturbances however.

BERLIN, January 9.—At a large Conservative dinner in this city last evening, Count Von Bismarck was present and made a speech. He reviewed the present political situation in Europe, in the course of which he said that war with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter. He was listened to with profound attention.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities here lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last spring, was not killed as was reported. A man named Lennon, a prominent Fenian, was arrested here to-day on a charge of high treason, and it is confidently asserted that he is the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion.—His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

BELFAST, January 10.—The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city, have been arrested and thrown into gaol on the charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The Budget, which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament, calls for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year:—First, the imposition of fresh taxes sufficient to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million livres, in addition to the present revenue. Second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million livres.

LONDON, January 10.—Burke and other Fenians, who had a preliminary examination in Bow Street, yesterday, were last night heavily guarded and taken by special train to Warwick gaol.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Mr. Piggott, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial on the charge of publishing certain alleged inflammatory articles from the *Irish American* of New York.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard was adopted last evening by a vote of 170 to 71. An amendment for exempting the infirm from the operation of the article was introduced, but was opposed by M. Rougher. During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps upon the Bill, M. Rouher said this article will startle attentive ears abroad, and will inspire the army, which precedes the National Guard to the battle field.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The *Herald's* Alexandria, Egypt, special of January 9th, says:—Very late advices from Col. Mereweather, of the British Abyssinian expedition, have been received here, conveying the rather important intelligence that bands of natives, supposed to be hostile, were prowling around the English camp at Senafe. In consequence of this manifestation orders were issued for all the European troops temporarily stationed at Annesley Bay and other different points along the line of march from there to the interior, to advance to the front and join the headquarters division at Senafe.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The authorities are very active in searching out the leaders of the Fenian movement. A man was arrested in the County of Cork to-day, who, it is expected, will prove to be no other than the celebrated Col. Michael Doheny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known that he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in that city, in October last.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—On New Year's day, King William, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against the journals of this city by the authorities, for alleged violations of privileges, have been abandoned.

LONDON, January 12.—Mr. Edward Thornton, British Ambassador to the United States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the steamship "Siberia" for New York.

Accounts from the interior of Paraguay have been received from Rio Janeiro, which show that the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humatia, and held the lines of communication with his capital, Ascension, and with the fortress of Curapaty uninterrupted. As the forces of the allies were very weak in front of Humatia, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake a siege. All classes were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and were making most energetic efforts to supply him with men and provisions, but on the other hand the allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. When the steamer left Rio Janiero the Brazilian Government was forwarding reinforcements, and the other powers were sending supplies of men and material to the Rio Parana.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The adjourned session of the national Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea made a speech in which he confined himself to the subject of the internal and domestic affairs of the kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the Government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and the obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question or to the relations of Italy with foreign powers.

PARIS, January 12.—Baron Budburg, the Russian Minister to France, who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been retained at St. Petersburg by his Government to fill an important position.

VIENNA, January 13.—Despatches from the South indicate that a more liberal policy is to be pursued by the Sublime Porte in the matter of the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing not only the equality of rights in Candia, but a suspension of the collection of the tithes for a period of two years.

PARIS, January 13.—The *Moniteur* this morning contradicts the vague rumors which have been floating about of popular disturbances in Naples, and assures its readers that perfect tranquility prevails in that city and in the surrounding provinces.

LONDON, January 13.—Telegrams from Aden announce that General Sir Robert Napier had arrived at Annesley Bay, the depot of the expedition on the Abyssinian coast, and immediately set out for the Senafe to place himself at the head of the British advance.

Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, Shaw, and Mullaney, are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the government to guard against any attempt at a rescue. In the Queen's Bench to-day, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the prisoners be returned to London for trial, on the ground that a bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and a fair trial in that county. The motion was heard.

The prisoners Desmond and Allen, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination, on a charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given by them contains no facts of importance.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—Papers have been found upon the person of the prisoner Lennon which, it is said, expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in England.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The *Herald's* Suez (Egypt) special says: Despatches received here from the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia contain advices of a re-assuring and more cheerful character. The native chief of Tigra, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senafe, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported friendly. Indeed, this powerful African warrior has tendered hospitality to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops. As a commencement in the commissariat line and an evidence of his good faith, he has already sent in 2,000 cattle for the use of the army, so that it is inferred with good reason here that Her Majesty's forces are beginning to feel comfortable and in much better spirits. More important still, I have to announce that fresh water has been found in plenty around the places at Annesley Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (1:30 p. m.)—The telegraph employes at Belfast arrested on a charge of Fenianism have been discharged as not guilty.

VIENNA, Jan. 14—The government is making preparations to reduce the numbers and expenses of the standing army. The position of commander-in-chief is to be abolished and the employment of pension officers in the service discontinued.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that there is any truth in the statement that Lord Stanley has sent a note to the cabinet there protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

FLORENCE, Jan. 14—Senor Scorasso, now Colonel General of Belgrade, has been appointed Minister of Italy to Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican capital.

VIENNA, Jan. 14—The Vienna *Debatte* asserts that negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome to replace the September convention, have been rapidly progressing and are now nearly concluded.

PARIS, Jan. 14, evening.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the bill for the re-organization of the army was finally passed, by a vote of 199 to 60. *La Liberte* says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Seria, censuring that government for its warlike policy, and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stanley, on the part of Great Britain, has also addressed a similar communication to the Serian government.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on the 31st ult., in South Wales, have been committed on a charge of treason.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 15, noon.—The steamer "Hibernian," from Quebec, has arrived. The steamer "Chicago," from New York, before reported ashore, is going to pieces. She will be a total loss. Her cargo of cotton is floating ashore.

LONDON, January 16, 11:15 a.m.—Consols flat 92⅞ for money; 92⅞ to 93⅛ for account; Bonds 71⅝ to 71¾; others unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 15, noon.—Bourse heavy; Rentes lower.

LIVERPOOL, Jan'y 16, noon.—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Petroleum dull.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The *Herald's* Richmond telegram says: Quite a stormy scene took place in the Convention to-day that nearly culminated in a general and bloody *melee*. While Mr. Hunneault was replying to the scathing record given of him yesterday by Mr. Gibson, a Conservative, elicited by his taunts on Virginians as rebels and traitors, he went far beyond the latitude of speakers and called Hy. A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. This brought Mr. T. W. Hunter, a relative of the ex-Senator, to his feet, who said, "If you say R. M. T. Hunter is a traitor, you are a liar." Mr. Leggats then arose and endorsed the language of Hunter, and an almost indescribable scene ensued. The Chairman was thoroughly bewildered and looked terrified. For a time it was feared a general melee would grow out of the matter, and many began to feel for their pistols, and amid the confusion one revolver dropped on the floor. The Sergeant-at-Arms roared order in vain, and the Chairman brought down his hammer for nought. While the excitement prevailed, half the House were on their feet at the same time, but order was ultimately restored and the affair referred for investigation to a proper committee. Much feeling exists in consequence of this, and may yet result in an encounter between the opposing parties.

A terrible affair occurred at Owensburg, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. Sheriff Parkington attempted to arrest an old man named Duncan. Duncan drew a pistol and shot off the Sheriff's thumb. Parkington's son then fired, killing Duncan, whose son coming up at the moment fired, killing young Parkington instantly. Seeing his son slain, Parkington then shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed. Owing to the extensive relations of both parties, further trouble is apprehended.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, Jan. 9—The Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, expired at Rock Point this afternoon, aged 76.

During the past year there were foreign imports received at San Francisco amounting to $15,000,000, on which $7,600,000 were paid as duty. Of shipments there were $40,500,000 in treasure and $12,500,000 in merchandise.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Advices by the "Persia" state that the Spanish Cortes was opened on Dec. 25 by the Queen. In the speech from the throne Her Majesty said that the Spanish Government had offered to France both moral and material co-operation in case it should be necessary to defend the lawful rights of the Pope. The Government had received an invitation to take part in the European conference to be held for the purpose of guaranteeing the Papal temporal power in a firm and legal manner, and without doubt Spain would accept the proposition of France. The financial question had been arranged.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, is preparing a bill soon to be offered in the House, providing for the adoption by the Government of the postal telegraphic system. During his recent travels in Europe Mr. Washburne collected a large amount of valuable information on the subject, showing the operation of the system in England, Prussia, &c., and tending to show the practicability of the project in the United States.

The feeling in Congress and outside seems almost unanimous in favor of rejecting the St. Thomas treaty and substituting Samana. The Dominican Commissioner is said to have made a favorable impression here in regard to the value of Samana to the United States, but it is held on all hands that however much Mr. Seward may want the Bay, the Government cannot treat with St. Domingo until she atones for the outrage in the guano island case—an act in itself a *casus belli*.

WASHINGTON, Jan 14.—Gen. Grant has yielded the port folio of the war office to-day to Stanton, who at once took possession of the department. The President has taken no action as yet in the matter.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The murderer Dempsey, was sentenced to-day to the State Prison for sixteen years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The *Herald* has a special from Arden, Arabia, stating that the Anglo Indian Army Contingent, destined for service in Abyssinia, was being rapidly embarked for the scene of hostilities.

By the *Herald's* telegrams we have news from Mexico, St. Thomas, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, Martiniqui, Venezula, and Belise. Twenty-four thousand troops were embarking at Vera Cruz for Yucatan. Cholera had broken out in Belise. Some cases were prevalent in St. Thomas, creating quite a panic. Another revolution was imminent at Hayti, in favor of Gen. Salomon, the Envoy extraordinary to England and France. Shocks of earthquake are still active at Porto Rico. A plot for the assassination of President Falcon, of Venezula, had been discovered. Another commissioner from St. Domingo was on his way to Washington to offer the Bay of Samana on easier terms, and to get help from the United States against the oppressions of Hayti.

(*For the Intelligencer.*)

Crushing Mills.

SIR,—This subject is claiming so much increased attention from week to week and month to month, that I need scarcely apologize for asking room in your paper for a few remarks in connection with them. Several companies are just now making preliminary enquiries with a view to the early erection of such mills. The future of our Town may be a good deal affected by the answer that time shall work out to the following question. Can Crushing Machines be made here of as good workmanship and at as low a price as elsewhere? Supposing that our Belleville Foundries can turn out equally good work with others, there must be an economy in having them made here, both in freight and in subsequent occasional repairs. The importance of securing the expenditure of this money in our own Town is great. If the development of our back country progresses according to public expectation, this branch of business must grow into almost colossal proportions, and with its growth Belleville too must grow, if this becomes the great emporium for the supply of this machinery. Whether this shall be so may be determined in the course of the present year. It may be well, therefore, for our machinists to consider whether they are doing what they should to have their names kept before the proper parties, coupled with a statement of their facilities for undertaking such work. One thing is pretty certain, that whoever takes the lead now in consequence of his superior energy, will be likely to maintain it in the grand future which is before us, provided his good workmanship keep pace with his enterprise.

C. P. O.

Belleville, Jan. 14, 1868.

PRESBYTERIAN TEA MEETING, MADOC.—A tea meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, Madoc, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst. After tea, addresses were delivered by the Revds. Messrs. Wishart, of Madoc, Scott, of Napanee, and McLaren, of Belleville. The different speeches of the rev. gentlemen were received well and fully merited the attention that was given by the entire audience. The very efficient choir of the congregation, assisted by a few friends, supplied excellent music during the evening. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies of the committee for the very satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties, and deserve not only the thanks of the congregation of St. Peter's church, Madoc, but of the whole community, for the energy and zeal displayed in adding so mutually to the enjoyment of the evening. At the close of the meeting the ladies, through A. F. Wood, Esq., presented a beautiful cake to their minister, Rev. Mr. Wishart, and also two others to the Revs. Messrs. Scott and McLaren. The next day a tea meeting for the children was held in the same place and addresses delivered by Messrs. Wishart, Scott, McLaren, and Wood. The total result, including the collection for missionary purposes, at the Tea meeting amounted to the handsome sum of $147.13, being the largest sum realized at any gathering of this kind in Madoc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train,	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East,	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East,	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train,	9.30 P. M.

Montreal Time.

WOOD! WOOD!

THOSE of our SUBSCRIBERS who want to pay for their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

Intelligencer Office,
January, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour throughout the County, and as only ONE CALL will be made, parties owing this office will find it to their interest to pay the amount of their accounts or notes when called upon.

Intelligencer Office,
Belleville, Dec. 20th, 1867.

New Advertisements.

Strayed—William Graham.
To School Teachers—D. Eggleton, T. Skuse.
Citation—A. G. Northrup.
Lost—John E. Wharton.
Insolvent Act of 1864—John Plimsoll.
Discount Sale—P. D. Conger.
Graham Flour—A. Fletcher & Co.
New Readers—F. H. Rous.



The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—The official *Gazette* of Saturday last contains the appointment of Elijah Westman Secord, Esq., of Madoc, as a Notary Public.

POTTERY.—We are glad to learn that a pottery is to be established in Belleville next spring. Property has been purchased for the purpose. We have no doubt it will pay well.

THE SENATE.—The names of the Hon. G. Alexander, of Oxford, and Mr. Cowan, of Waterloo, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Hon. Ferguson Blair.

DOMINION STOCK.—The Government have determined upon placing one million and a half of Dominion Stock upon the market now.—Tenders will be received in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, for the six per cent stock.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 2, SOUTH HASTINGS.—The following brethern were elected officers for the current year:—Wm. White, District Master; Henry Watterhouse, Deputy District Master; Richard Newton, Treasurer; Wm. Ray, Secretary; John Gerow, Director of Ceremonies.

WESLEYAN TEA MEETING.—The tea meeting at the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the 14th, was a success, there having been about 600 present. John Brenton, Esq., occupied the chair. The evening was pleasantly spent in listening to speeches, the music of the choir, and in social intercourse.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, 727.—At the last regular meeting of this Lodge, the following named brethren were installed officers for the current year: James Macoun, Worshipful Master; Alex. Arthurs, Deputy Master; H. H. Pollock, Secretary; H. Sexton, A. Pettis, R. McCammon, George Colling, and W. Carter, Committeemen.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, 563.—The following are the names of the officers of this Lodge, elected to serve for the ensuing year: R. T. Peters, Worshipful Master; Wellington Palmer, Deputy Master; P. C. Burgess, Treasurer; Andrew Cowie, Secretary; Rev. Wm. Bennett, Chaplain; Thomas Esterbrook, R. Palmer, G. Brintinell, Charles Davison, and Arch. Lattie, Committeemen.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1.—At the annual meeting of this Lodge, held on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., in the Orange Hall, Belleville, the following named brethren were elected as officers for the current year:—W. H. Scholes, 274, District Master; Robert Loughead, 160, Deputy Master; R. T. Peters, 562, Treasurer; John G. Moore, 274, Secretary; Rev. Mr. Pettis, 240, Chaplain; J. T. McCreary, 727, District Director of Ceremonies.

WRECKS.—The disasters to American vessels by fire, wreck, collisions, or other mishaps at sea, during November, involved the loss of 51 vessels valued at about $1,580,200. There were lost two steamers, six ships, two barks, nine brigs, thirty schooners, and two sloops. During the eleven months of 1867 that have passed by, there has been 423 American vessels lost, valued at $19,170,000, as compared with 516 vessels, valued at $27,132,800 during the same period of 1866.

IMPROVING THE GAS.—A company has been formed in Paris for the manufacture and sale of oxygen, to be mixed with the common and illuminating gasses. It is calculated that by adding one-third oxygen to the ordinary Parisian gas, the illuminating power is multiplied eight times. The oxygen is sold at two and a half times the price of the common gas. This combination has been used with fine effect in lighting the International Lecture Room of the Exposition, and is rapidly attaining popularity.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 274.—At the regular monthly meeting of the above Lodge, held on Monday evening in the Orange Hall, Belleville, the following named brethren were duly installed as officers for the current year:—Bro. Geo. Meredith, Worshipful Master; Jason H. Post, Deputy Master; H. L. Bottoms, Secretary; Wm. Meredith, Treasurer; Dr. James, Chaplain; John G. Moore, 1st committeeman; John F. Post, 2nd do.; John Pringle, 3rd do.; Frederick Post, 4th do.; J. W. Sexsmith, 5th.

SEPARATE SCHOOL.—The election for Trustees, for the separate schools in this town, resulted as follows: Coleman Ward, Mr. D. Holden; Samson Ward, Mr. D. Brennan; Ketcheson Ward, Mr. P. P. Lynch; Baldwin Ward, Mr. T. West. The board for the current year will therefore be Messrs. Donovan, Fox, O'Brien, Lynch, Grainger, Holden, Brennan, and West. W. Donovan, Chairman, and P. P. Lynch, Secretary. Rev. John Brennan, Local Superintendent; Mr. M. O. Dempsey, Treasurer, and Mr. C. A. Clarke, Auditor.

HON. MR. HOWLAND.—Reports that the Hon. Mr. Howland was suffering from "cancer of the stomach," having been circulated, the Ottawa *Times* is authorized to contradict the statement, and says further: "Nor is it the case that the hon. gentleman is in that extremely precarious condition which the tone of our contemporary's remarks would lead the public to infer. It is true, and we regret it, that the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue has been in poor health for some weeks, but we are very glad to repeat, as we stated on Saturday, that he is now recovering."

NARROW GUAGE RAILWAY.—A despatch to the *Leader*, from Mount Forest, says: "The members of the Toronto delegation, in connection with the narrow-gauge railway project, addressed a very large and most respectable audience of the people of Mount Forest and surrounding townships in this place. About 300 people were present, who listened with the utmost attention to the arguments advised by Messrs. Laidlaw, Chisholm, Worts, A. M. Smith and others of the Toronto delegation in favor of the plan of light narrow-guage railways as opposed to wide-guage lines, cheap or dear, for this locality."

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, the Sabbath School scholars of the John Street Canada Presbyterian Church, presented their Superintendent, A. G. Northrup, Esq., with Fairbairn's Imperial Bible Dictionary, handsomely bound and gilt; Porter's Giant Cities of Bashan; Thomson's Land, and The Book; and Hodges' Outlines of Theology; as a token of their affection and appreciation of his valuable services, and an acknowledgment of the deep interest he has taken for many years in the welfare of the school.

AN AWFUL THREAT.—The Halifax *Chronicle* (Mr. Howe's organ) says: "By and by we shall begin not to care about distinguishing between *the power that nerves the arm and the arm itself*. There is no affection so sacred that injustice cannot destroy. Self sacrifice is a good thing, but colonies will at last discover that if it meet no grateful return—if it is only to be laughed at—they will not continue it. The meanest subject even of King Archibong will not be content with the reward of the lash for his debasing homage."

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about two o'clock a fire broke out in the rear part of the gun shop of Mr. Thomas Heard, Front Street. It was first discovered by the family of Mr. Brydon, baker, whose shop adjoins that of Mr. Heard, and who were almost suffocated by the smoke. The fire had gained considerable headway before being discovered, and by the time the steamer arrived on the ground the shop was pretty thoroughly gutted. The firemen succeeded, however, in confining the flames to the shop in which the fire originated. Mr. Heard lost about eighty guns, including [illegible] belonging to customers, and his tools, [illegible] will be about $600. The stock and [illegible] of Mr. Brydon were removed, the damage to which will probably be about $100. Neither party had any insurance. The building was owned by A. N. Buell, Esq., Toronto, and was, we believe, uninsured.

Father McMahon Again.

We observe by the proceedings in the House of Representatives, Washington, on Wednesday, that the case of Father McMahon, the priest who officiated at Ridgeway on behalf of the Fenians, and who is now in the Provincial Penitentiary, came up again for consideration. A Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to secure the speedy release of the Rev. John McMahon. Mr. Orth, in stating the "facts of the case," revealed some important information, which the trial at Toronto did not disclose, and which establishes still further his complicity with the Fenians in their raid at Fort Erie. Mr. Orth, after stating that Rev. Mr. McMahon was a resident priest of the town of Anderson, Indiana, and that his mission to Canada was to look after an inheritance to which he had become entitled, makes us acquainted with several important facts. In that town, said Mr. Orth, there had been a Fenian Circle, of which, however, he takes good care to say the Rev. gentleman was not a member. But in that "Circle a company "was organized to join the Fenian forces "which were contemplating an invasion of "Canada, and *he had accepted an invitation "to travel with that company, and free of "expense*, as far as Buffalo." That company arrived at Buffalo some days before the raid, and if Father McMahon had urgent business in Canada, why did he remain in Buffalo until the Fenian forces were organized, and why did he happen to be found with the company from his own town immediately after the fight was over? It might also be asked, with much propriety, why did the Rev. Father McMahon happen to be visiting Canada at the precise time when the company started for Buffalo, and is it not very significant that he should have accepted the invitation to travel with that company free of expense? During the trial at Toronto, it did not transpire how the Rev. Father McMahon happened to be in Buffalo at the very time when the raid was made, but he got the benefit of the statement that he was there accidentally after the battle, and hearing that some Fenians from his own Town were at Ridgeway, and might need spiritual consolation and advice, he crossed over to the battle field, and offered his services as "nurse and a priest." It now turns out from the voluntary evidence of this representative from Indiana, that Father McMahon accompanied a Fenian company from his own Town, accepted an invitation to travel with that company free of expense, remained with them at Buffalo until they got ready to invade Canada, and was with them when the battle at Ridgeway was going on. We fancy after this disclosure of Father McMahon's movements, we will not hear anything more about petitioning the Government for his liberation. If Lynch and the men who fought with him, deserved the punishment they received, Father McMahon was equally guilty, and if we take his position as a spiritual adviser into consideration, his guilt is tenfold greater than the poor dupes who were influenced by his countenance and presence to take part in that raid.

The Merchants' Bank.

It may be assumed that the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada with the Merchants' Bank of Montreal has been practically carried into effect. All that now remains to be done is to obtain the sanction of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank to what has been done by their Directors. Their action will be ratified at a general meeting, as it already has nominally been ratified, and the new institution will go into operation early in March next, under the name of "The Merchants' Bank of Canada," with a capital stock of $3,320,000. The basis of agreement, as has already been stated, is that the shareholders of the Commercial Bank shall receive one share of new stock for every three shares they now hold, that all their assets shall be handed over to the new Bank, and that all their liabilities shall be paid by that Bank.

Every business man in this County, as well as throughout Ontario, will rejoice that the Commercial has come so well out of its difficulties—that its paper, which during the first few weeks' excitement consequent upon its suspension, was depreciated 25 per cent, has been nearly at par value for some weeks past, and that now its bills will be redeemable at their full value. The Directors of the Commercial deserve the thanks of their stockholders for having by their wise and prudent management, retrieved to some extent their losses, and by the amalgamation with a strong bank, saved the country from further disaster, and frustrated the scheme of the wily autocrat of the Montreal Bank. Had the Directors given way for a moment to Mr. King, had they not met him and his plans with a firm and defiant resistance, in all probability the Commercial would have been obliged to go into liquidation, its bills would have depreciated, the stockholders lost their all, and the country would have been comparatively at the mercy of the Montreal Bank. As it is, the Merchants' Bank, with its capital increased to $6,000,000, will be a powerful rival to Mr. King's Institution, and the latter will no longer have the power to dictate terms to the business men of Ontario. Under prudent management, the Merchants' Bank must prove to be not only of great advantage to the commerce and trade of Ontario, but it will be one of the best paying institutions of the country.

Mr. Howe.

This gentleman is determined to make for himself a name in the history of this country other than that which he has earned for himself. His love of the Yankees warms every day, and we shall not be surprised to hear of his having followed the illustrious Chambers of Brockville, and taken up his abode among those whom he so much admires. In a speech delivered on board the *City of Antwerp* (one of the Inman Line), at Halifax, on the 31st ult., he made the following extraordinary remarks:

"There is something more to congratulate ourselves upon this evening—think of the connection which this line is to give us with the Empire State of New York. (Cheers.) In winter it gives us an opportunity once a fortnight to spread our wings and fly off to the South, away from the frost-bitten shores of this cold Dominion of ours to the life and geniality of the great City of New York. It gives us an opportunity once a fortnight to go and visit the most splendid theatres and opera-houses, to hear Ward Beecher preach, to see that magnificent Fifth avenue, where the fashion and civilization and refinement of the continent are displayed, and to experience something of the most active commercial community in the world. With New York within two days of us, a man can pack himself off from the torpid life of Halifax visit Wall street, overflowing with enterprise and capital, and see a State containing a population equal to that of all British North America—a State not spread over half a continent, but compact, with one flank on the ocean, and the other on the lakes. *This brings home to us Nova Scotians the conviction that he has got friends and neighbors pretty near at hand.* (Cheers.) In every view, therefore, that can be taken of the subject, I feel there cannot be a doubt that the success of the line will be of very great value to these Provinces, and to the two nations who are so deeply interested in each other's prosperity. (Cheers.) As has been truly said, the happiness of England and America must largely depend on their being united in the bonds of peace, commercial enterprise, and mutual friendship."

—The recent cab strike in London occasioned a loss of from thirty to forty thousand dollars to the theatres.

—A man in Kokomo, Indiana, in boring a well in his cellar, struck a vein of gas, for which he provided tubing, and now uses it to light his house.

Volunteer Supper.

On Tuesday evening, January 14th, Capt. Hambly and the officers of No. 1 Company, 49th Batt. (formerly the Belleville Rifles), entertained their men and a number of guests at a supper at Ontario Hall. The supper was provided by Mr. Cronn, of the Club House, in a style which proves him to be an excellent caterer. Captain Hambly occupied the chair, and on his right were Col. Brown and Major Bowell, 49th Batt., and Lieuts Crozier and Diamond and Asst. Surgeon Burdett, 15th Batt. On the left, Col. Sutherland, Capt. Nunn, Capt. Hulme, Ensign Phipps and Quarter Master Crozier. Ensign Carruthers occupied the vice chair, supported by Capt. Wills, Capt. Murphy, Capt. James and N. B. Falkiner and Wm. Sutherland, Esqs.

The supper being ended, the usual loyal toasts were given, and the evening spent pleasantly with speeches and songs, during which the Rifles were highly complimented for their efficiency and general good conduct, whether on service or at home. The entertainment having been given by the officers as a compliment to the men for having, upon the 1st day of January, won the prize which was contended for with a number of Captain Nunn's Company, and also to distribute extra prizes given by Capt. Hambly and his officers; the successful shots were called to the front, and $54 in prizes presented by Col. Brown to the following men of No. 1 Company:

John Geddes	32 points.
Robert Baker	32 "
Jas. Lloyd	31 "
C. Woodcock	31 "
Jas Smith	29 "
Chas. Addison	29 "
William Blaind	28 "
Albert Vandervoort	24 "
John Hill	23 "

The remaining four men of the firing party, Privates Gibson, Ryan and Wilson, and Sergeant Cunningham, though among the best shots in the Company, were unsuccessful upon this occasion. All we can say to them is, better luck next time. One pleasing thing connected with the distribution of these prizes, was the fact that the men to whom they were awarded, as were also those who did not succeed, were those who had been connected with the Company for years, and who had done duty on the frontier. After this agreeable part of the ceremony had been performed, the company separated. In every respect the party was exceedingly pleasant, and Captain Hambly deserves every credit for the interest which he manifests in making his Company rank among the best Volunteer corps in the Province.

Crushing Mills.

A short communication in this day's issue, calls attention, very properly, to the importance of having the work necessary to be done in the erection of crushing mills, a number of which are now being built, done in Belleville. There is no reason why this should not be the case. We have foundries and machine shops in our midst sufficiently extensive, and we hope carried on by men sufficiently enterprizing, to offer inducements to those interested in mining, that will prevent the necessity of having to go to New York and Montreal for part of the required machinery to erect these crushers. If, as there is at present every prospect of mining being carried on extensively, the amount expended in crushing mills will be counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars, it therefore becomes the duty of those engaged in this kind of business, to see that the work is retained in the country.

Wesleyan Missionary Services.

The Annual Missionary Services of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Belleville, were held on Sunday and Monday evening last. Sermons were preached on Sabbath by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, of Picton, and the Rev. John A. Williams, of Port Hope, in which the importance of the mission work was ably discussed. On Monday evening the public meeting was held in the Bridge Street Church. James Ross, Esq., in the chair, on assuming which, he made a few well timed remarks, pointing out the good effected by the missions in the new settlement of our own and adjacent counties. The Rev. Mr. Burwash read the report, shewing that the society was in a flourishing condition. He was followed by the Revs. Messrs. Rush, of Trenton; Ward, of Sidney; Williams, of Port Hope; and Sanderson, of Picton; all of whom dwelt eloquently upon the great work assigned to the church, and asked the people to sustain them in their labors; after which the usual collection was made, the Collecting Committee appointed, and thanks given to the Chairman, and officers of last year. The Choir entertained the meeting with a number of selections, which were performed with much taste and skill.

School Elections.

The elections in Coleman and Samson Wards resulted in the election of Mr. E. J. Sisson, for the former, and of Mr. Chas. L. Coleman, for the latter. The Board of Common School Trustees for the present year will be composed of the following gentlemen:

KETCHESON WARD.—Messrs. Thos. Wills and Merrick Sawyer.

BALDWIN WARD.—Messrs. James Smith and W. A. Shepard.

COLEMAN WARD.—Messrs. Geo. Walton and E. J. Sisson.

SAMSON WARD.—Messrs. Francis McAnany and Chas. L. Coleman.

To the Editor of The Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—Considerable alarm appears to exist, not alone in the town, but through the county, as to the existence of small pox in the community, and its prevalence through the crowded part of Belleville. I think it only due to the public to state that these reports have been exaggerated, and that the disease is almost extinct. Only one death from small pox has occurred in the Town since the disease first appeared, though public rumor has considerably added to the number.

The Board of Health are at present actively engaged in carrying out the wishes of the Town Council, and during the last four days have vaccinated upwards of 165 persons. I have, myself, been engaged in making enquiries as to the existence of the epidemic, and have much pleasure in informing the public through the medium of your paper, that the disease is no longer in active existence, that those persons who were effected by it are rapidly recovering. There has been no new cases within the last two weeks.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
D. E. BURDETT, M. D.,
Chairman.

GEO. JAMES,
Sec. Board of Health.
Belleville, Jan. 15, 1868.

—The London brewers have advanced the price of beer $1 per barrel.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* says that district is deteriorating rapidly.

—Forty-three deer were sold in Guelph last week at four cents a pound. Not dear, but cheap.

—A citizen of Quebec had a New Year's box, or rather a basket, left at his door, containing a female infant.

—A dying man at Goderich has confessed that many years ago he shot a friend for his money, and burned the body in a log-heap.

—The noble residents of Barrie have entertained the editor of the *Examiner* at a supper, and presented him with $61. Happy Editor!

The Murder of Sullivan.

The evidence, and verdict of the Jury in this case, have been handed us by the Coroner. There is not much new in the testimony additional to what has already been published, but the whole corroborates the evidence of the first three or four witnesses. As the evidence of William Pope, who was stopping temporarily at the hotel, and who was present during the whole of the row, covers more ground than any of the others, and is more conclusive as to the connection of certain parties with the row, we give a brief summary of it.

WM. POPE, who resides at Picton, upon being sworn, said he saw Sullivan come into the hotel; at that time there were two parties wrestling; after they got through some parties came in, among whom was Kehoe. Sullivan was standing near the bannister, and some one said to him, don't go down to where Kehoe is, for fear of a row. Sullivan replied that he was at home there, and had no fear of getting into a row. Sullivan then went down to where the register book was, and while looking over the book, Kehoe went out with some one. Shortly after Kehoe and another man came in and walked up to where Sullivan was standing, near the bannister. Kehoe's companion said to Sullivan, "What have you against Kehoe?" and repeated the question. Sullivan, without removing, said, "I know my own business." Some words passed, which witness did not hear, when Kehoe and Sullivan both commenced taking off their coats and both struck about the same time. Kehoe then caught Sullivan by the hair, and Sullivan took Kehoe round the neck. Several said, "Kehoe, give it to him." There were about twelve or fifteen said so. Sullivan's back was to the crowd; two persons struck him; Sullivan backed near a chair; two of the crowd pushed Kehoe, apparently for the purpose of pushing Sullivan over the chair. Sullivan slipped round the chair, and they then went into the corner, when two besides Kehoe pitched into Sullivan. Witness called upon them to give Sullivan fair play, when one of them stepped back. Witness was standing under the clock, when the parties brushed past him, still having the same clinch, when Sullivan stepped up the steps leading to the wash room backwards. At this time the gas was put out, the crowd still crying, "give it to him Kehoe," "give it to him," "if you don't whip him we will whip you." When they got as far as the wash room, witness was standing close beside them. The door was then shut. The door opened, and two or three went through. Witness called for a light. Thinks Sullivan went first, Kehoe next, and next Kehoe's friend. Thinks the whole crowd were aiding and abetting Kehoe. A light was then handed witness, and when he got down a step or two on the stairs, he saw Sullivan lying on his face on the kitchen floor and Kehoe striking him with his fists, and two more on each side kicking him. When witness went with the light they stepped back. Witness saw no one with a light but himself. Holbrook came down after witness. Witness believed that the two who were kicking him pretended to be his best friends and helped to carry him up. The man who went down with the witness said the two men who were helping him up were the two who were kicking him. Jack Vallier told witness that "if he (witness) did not want to be killed not to interfere; if there is a row here don't interfere if you do not want to be killed"; this was before the row took place. Next morning Vallier told witness that he knew all about the row before it happened; the night it took place he (Vallier) told him he heard them talking about it at the Club House; he (Vallier) told witness if he said anything about it the first time he went up to the station he would have got his head knocked off. When Sullivan was backing up the steps he appeared to be attempting to get away. Every one of the crowd that could get near Sullivan struck him; there were two or three striking him all the time.

HUGH STEVENSON, the next witness, corroborated the evidence of Pope in its most material points. He said before the wrestling commenced Vallier told him that Kehoe and his crowd were looking after deceased. After they were down stairs Kehoe went up the stairs half way and called, "All Kehoe's crowd come on." Quinn followed and all the rest went back to the bar.

HUGH GRAHAM'S testimony was to the effect that about a month ago Kehoe tried to have a row with Sullivan, opposite his hotel. Sullivan would not fight him, and Kehoe said if Sullivan would not fight that night, he would see him another day.

WELLINGTON FERGUSON, one of the witnesses, said that about ten minutes after the fight, Kehoe said if he got at him (Sullivan) again, he might send for the priest.

Several other witnesses who were present gave testimony, but there was scarcely any difference in their evidence upon material points.

John P. Macdonnell, Esq., Coroner, addressed the Jury as follows:

As you are all, gentlemen, of the highest standing in society, it devolves upon you, as well as myself, to endeavor to do what is right and just, and I have no doubt but you will do so on this occasion. I regret that the proprietors of the Anglo-American Hotel should have thought proper not to allow us to investigate this matter in their house, where this cruel murder was committed on their own boarder. I will read the law in this case, and will explain it, as I understand it, in reference to the case under consideration. My opinion is, from the history of the case and from the evidence produced before us, that there is no doubt but that there was premeditation. This fact will show malice, which constitutes murder in the first degree against Kehoe and Quinn, and if it has been proven that either Good or Holmes struck the deceased with the chair, they are equally guilty. You are all aware that the deceased was murdered in his own domicile, that he was endeavoring to escape from those misguided men who followed him, that they entered the hotel at an unseasonable hour, and committed this deed and deprived the poor inoffensive man of his life. One remark I will make, namely that the police force should be reorganized, and, to make it more efficient, placed under three Commissioners, say the Police Magistrate, His Worship the Mayor for the time being, and the County Judge. Increase the force to one for each Ward, besides a Sergeant and a Chief. We have a town of 8,000 inhabitants with two policemen. As it is now, it is impossible to arrest any criminal, who consequently must go at large. It is also to be regretted that in examining from thirty to forty witnesses, none could tell the names of those who aided, abetted and counselled the principal in committing this murder. In saying this I do not attribute to any base motives. If a verdict of manslaughter is rendered, and in case those guilty men escape to the United States, it will be impossible to extradite them. But you can do as you think just and correct, and in accordance with the evidence adduced before you. He then explained the difference between murder and manslaughter to the Jury.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

"We the Jurors, say that Kehoe and Quinn are guilty of the murder of Daniel Sullivan, with malice aforethought; and that Holmes and Good, and other persons whose names are not known to the Jury, were adjudged abetting and an accessory to the fact."

A vote of thanks was given to the Coroner and the Foreman of the Jury for their efficiency in conducting the case.

The following are the remarks of the Foreman of the Jury:

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging your vote of thanks at the close of our labors, I cannot help reverting to the painful duty we have had to perform together, in finding a number of our follow men guilty of the most fearful crime that can be committed in civilized society, that of taking away the life of a fellow being. It is to be regretted that on the very threshold of the New Year a most brutal assault, which has terminated in death, should be perpetrated on the person of a quiet and orderly citizen, without the least provocation, and in his own home, by a band of organized and lawless ruffians. We cannot censure too severely, the apathy of the Police in this matter. From the evidence of several witnesses brought before us, the two principal ones were at large all next day, frequenting the Anglo-American Hotel, and other public places, giving ample opportunities for their capture had the Police been at all alive to a sense of their duty. From the frequent assaults committed, of which the general public know nothing, I am sorry to say that our fair Town is gaining throughout the Province, an unenviable notoriety, and it is the duty of our Town authorities to put the Police force in a state of efficiency at once, that when crime is committed, the perpetrators can be brought to speedy justice.

WM. SUTHERLAND, *Foreman.*

The Ontario Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

The Ontario Legislature re assembled to-day, but only continued in session about an hour and a half. A Bill was introduced to authorize the publication of an Official *Gazette* for Ontario. A Committee on Printing, consisting of Sir Henry Smith, and Messrs. McKellar, Galbraith, Frazer, Beatty, Greely, R. W. Scott, Tett, and J. S. McDonald, was appointed. A Committee to strike Standing Committees was also appointed. A Bill respecting the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners was read a first time. Bills were also introduced respecting the office of Speaker, the Assessment Act, the Law of Evidence, and Sir Henry Smith introduced a Bill respecting dual representation, which abolishes two dual seats. A Committee to examine into and report upon the proposed amendments to the assessment law of Ontario, to consist of the following members: Messrs. Carling, Wood, Cameron, McKellar, R. W. Scott, Fitzsimmons, and K. Graham, was appointed.

Amongst the Notices of Motion is the following by Mr. Coyne, member for Peel: Bill to amend the 397th section of the municipal institutions act of Upper Canada, by striking out the words, "and that I will not connect myself with, or attend the meetings of any secret society while I am a member of the police force for the said ———of———."

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

In the House, yesterday, the first matter considered was the report of the Printing Committee, which awarded the printing to Mr. Samuel Beatty. Mr. Macdonald said the Committee had succeeded in making a contract by which printing would be done for the House 33⅓ per cent. cheaper than it had ever been done before. He then explained that as soon as the several bills were passed a third reading, copies would be struck off and distributed in advance of the *Ontario Gazette*, which would soon be established. By this means the people would be made aware of the law of the land almost as soon as the law was passed by the legislature. Heretofore it was several months after the laws were established that they were made known to the country. A new plan had also been established with regard to the journals, by which they would be daily compiled, and stitched together, so that when the House rose the journals would be complete. He thought the country should congratulate itself upon the favorable contracts that had been entered into for the printing of the votes and proceedings.

Mr. Rykert moved for a return showing the number of licences granted since 1860 to cut timber on the wild lands of this Province, persons who got licences, extent of territory, price paid, amount due the Government, and what lands are suitable for agricultural purposes. The motion elicited some discussion, in which the lumbering interest, free grants of land to settlers, and the policy of former Government, were considered.

The Committee to examine and report upon the several amendments proposed to be made during the present session, in the Municipal and Assessment Acts, and to consider the working of these acts, was enlarged, and is now composed of the following members: Hon. Messrs. Carling, Wood, and Cameron, and Messrs. McKellar, Grahame (York), Currie, Fitzsimmons, Graham (Hastings), Gibbons, Pardee, Galbraith, Greely, McCall (Norfolk), Coyne, Wigle, McLeod, Barber, Ferrier, and Rykert.

A return of money expended in conducting the recent elections, showed the election expenses of the Ontario Legislature were $26,347.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

A large number of petitions were presented yesterday. An election petition against the return of Mr. Gibbons was, after some discussion respecting usage, laid over. The report of the Select Committee, appointing Standing Committees, was adopted after some discussion:

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.—Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Barber, Beatty, Boulton, Carnegie, Clarke, Clemens, Cook, Corby, Coyne, Ferrier, Finlayson, Fraser, Greely, Gow, Luton, Matchett, McGill, McKim, McLeod, Oliver, Paxton, Read, Rykert, Secord, Sinclair, Smith (Kent), Smith (Leeds), Strange, Springer, Swinarton, Wallis, Wigle, and Wilson—34.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—Hon. Attorney-General McDonald, Hon. Messrs. Cameron, Carling, Wood, and Richards; Messrs. Beatty, Christie, Cockburn, Coyne, Craig (Glengary), Cumberland, Currie, Furguson, Fraser, Gow, Graham (Hastings), Hays, Lyon, McKellar, McLeod, McMurrich, Perry, Rykert, Scott (Ottawa), Shaw, Sinclair, Smith (Frontenac), Trow, and Williams (Hamilton)—31.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.—Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Carling and Cameron; Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Coyne, Craig (Russell) Cumberland, Evans, Eyre, Galbraith, Gibbons, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Lyon, Monteith, McDougall, Oliver, Pardee, Rykert, Scott (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Middlesex), Williams (Durham).—26.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Cameron and Richards; Messrs. Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Colquhon, Crosby, Evans, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, John Graham (York), Hays, Hooper, Monteith, McCall (Elgin), McKellar, McMurrich, Pardee, Paton, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Springer, Supple and Tett—29.

Bills were introduced respecting taxes on dogs and for protection of sheep; relating to the municipal institutions; respecting assessment of property; and respecting disqualification of members.—In reply to Mr. Macleod, the Government stated that they did not propose to proceed with the establishment of asylums for the deaf and dumb, until the division of indebtedness between Ontario and Quebec had been ascertained. In reply to Mr. Lauder, the Premier intimated his opinion that the Province of Ontario had no claim on the books in the Parliamentary Library of the late Province of Canada, which he seemed to think went as a matter of course with the buildings, but that it would have a claim for compensation for giving up its shares of the Library. A number of questions were asked of the Government which were not of much importance.—In answer to a question from Mr. Blake, Mr. McDonald said he would lay before the House on Monday a detailed statement of all the monies that had been paid by the General Government on behalf of the Province of Ontario. The House rose at six o'clock.

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Mr. McDonald yesterday introduced resolutions respecting the provincial duty on Tavern Keepers. The resolutions fix the provincial duty at $12 on each license in cities; $10 in Towns; and $5 in other places not in incorporated Towns.

Mr. Coyne's Bill to relieve policemen of the oath that they will not belong to a secret society was read a first time.

Mr. McDonald moved the House into Committee on the following resolutions for Tuesday, which, after some discussion, were carried:

1st. That all duties, revenues and moneys whatsoever, of the Province of Ontario, over which the Legislature of this Province has, or hereafter may have, the power of appropriation, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be called the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, to be appropriated for the public service of this Province, in the manner and subject to the charges hereafter mentioned.

2nd. That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges and expenses incident to collection, management, and receipt thereof; such costs, charges, and expenses being subject, nevertheless, to be reviewed and audited in the manner directed by Act of the Legislature.

3rd. That the Legislative Assembly shall not originate or pass any vote, resolution or bill for the appropriation of any part of the said consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other tax or impost to any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant Governor to the said Legislative Assembly, during the session in which such vote, resolution or bill is passed.

4th. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, in his discretion, invest any surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, not required for the public service, in the debentures or other public securities of the Dominion of Canada.

Bills were introduced respecting attorneys at law, and attachment of debts.

In answer to enquiries, the Government stated that they did not intend to supply members with the Canada *Gazette*, but they intended to issue an Ontario *Gazette* for the use of members; the Government had not yet decided whether they would sell by public auction the balance of the public lands in townships, the largest portion of which have been already either settled or sold. In answer to a question whether it was the intention of the Government to defray out of the Provincial funds the expenses connected with the criminal administration of justice in Ontario, Mr. Macdonald said the Government thought the expenses should be borne by the municipalities.

Several returns were moved for.

A lengthy and acrimonious debate took place upon a motion, by Mr. Blake for copies of letters to members of the Government of Canada to the electors of Algoma. Mr. Cumberland and other members gave the hon. gentleman a pretty good roasting for making an attack upon a gentleman who was not present in the House, and consequently could not defend himself. During the debate a passage-at-arms occurred between Mr. Blake and Mr. Ferguson. The former alluded to Mr. Ferguson's exploits in the field, and "reminded him of the hero of Chevy Chase, who fought and lost his legs, and fought upon his stumps." Mr. Ferguson retorted by acquainting the House that "some of Mr. Blake's ancestors were patriots, but they had not died from their stumps, but at the end of the tether." Mr. Blake gave an indignant denial to the insinuation. Mr. McKellar said Mr. Ferguson should be placed in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Sol. Gen. Richards justified Mr. Ferguson because Mr. Blake provoked the attack. After considerable sparring the matter dropped.

Mr. Pardee moved for a return of all the unsurveyed lands in the hands of the government; the number of lots sold and unsold, together with the townships in which said lands are situated. After some discussion the motion was allowed to stand over. The Bill to appoint Magistrates and Coroners was read a third time and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

In the House yesterday, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Oliver for the inspection of butter and cheese manufactories.—In introducing the Bill Mr. Oliver said that heretofore Americans had been in the habit of buying cows in Canada, of taking them to the United States, of making cheese and of sending back the cheese and selling it at a profit. At present a large number of parties were in the habit of supplying milk to the Canadian factories, and the bill was intended to protect said manufacturers from any evil disposed person sending a lot of bad milk by which a large quantity of cheese might be destroyed.—The Bill was then read a first time.

Mr. Evans moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the propriety of paying county officials by salary instead of by fees as at present.

Attorney-General McDonald admitted the importance of the motion, and said the government, however, intended to take up the whole matter as soon as possible. The question was of too great importance to leave it to a committee, and he trusted the matter would be left in the hands of the government to deal with. After a good deal of discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Macdonald relative to tavern licenses, which we gave in a former number, passed them, allowing ten per cent, to the officer who might be appointed to collect the fees.

On motion of the Attorney General to go into Committee on the resolutions for the establishment of the consolidated revenue fund, and for the investment of the surplus fund in Dominion Bonds, Mr. McKellar objected, and wanted the motion delayed until the estimates were brought down. To this the Government objected, and said the question was a simple one and required no great thought to come to a conclusion. This was taken as a challenge by the opposition, and an amendment was moved by Mr. McKellar, seconded by Mr. Blake, "That the Speaker do not leave the chair for the purpose of going into committee of the whole until the estimates are brought down." This was accepted as a motion of want of confidence, and after a long discussion the motion was lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baxter, Boyd, Christie, Clemen's, Eyre, Finlayson, Fraser, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gow, McDougall, McKellar, McKim, McLeod, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Perry, Saxton, Sinclair, Smith (Middlesex), Springer, Trow, Williams (Hamilton)—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Barber, Beatty, Boulter, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Corby, Craig, (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Crosby, Cumberland, Currie, Evans, Ferguson, Ferrier, Fitzsimmons, Graham (Hastings), Grahame (York), Greely, Hays, Hooper, Lander, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall (Norfolk), McCall (Elgin), Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, (Grey), Scott (Ottawa), Shaw, Smith (Kent), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Leeds and Grenville), Strange, Supple, Swinarton, Tett, Wigle, Williams (Durham), Wilson and Wood—51.

By this division it will be seen that Mr. Blake did not vote. It is said by the Toronto papers that he and four other members were absent, three of whom would have voted for the motion, thus giving the Ministry a good working majority. We trust this will satisfy the irrepressible McKellar and Blake.

A BUNCH OF KEYS.—The key of the palace, lack-key; the key of the stable, jockkey; the key of the convent, mon-key; the key of the kitchen, tur-key; the key of the cellar, whis-key; the key for curing colds, frost-bites, sprains, bruises, and burns, is the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," at 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE LUNGS IS THE GREAT LABRITORY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—When once destroyed they never can be made sound again. We should remove the first course which tends to their destruction. When sores are forming, it is indicated by a cough or pains in the chest, or difficulty of breathing. Now Allen's Lung Balsam will check these symptoms at once, if it is used in time, and prevent fatal consumption.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm.—Ministers and Lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25cts. per box.

School Trustees.

MONDAY, January 6, 1868.

PRESENT—M. Bowell, Chairman, and Messrs. McAnnany, Wills, Smith, Walton, Martin, Thompson and Shepard.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition of Mr. Covert and others of Samson Ward, complaining of the Teachers of School No. 3, was referred to the Committee for the school.

The resignation of Mr. Ashley, Teacher of School No. 3, was received and accepted, and Mr. Pashley, who taught the same school during Mr. Ashley's illness was appointed Teacher of the School.

Several accounts were passed, and the report of the Finance Committee adopted.

Mr. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That whereas the Corporation of the Town of Belleville having failed to provide the money necessary to pay for the lot purchased for Common School purposes from the assignee to the estate of James Blacklock, steps be taken at once, by mandamus or otherwise, to enforce payment of said claim, and that A. R. Dougall, Esq., be employed to conduct said suit.

Mr. Wills demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken down as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Wills, McAnnany, Thompson, Martin, Smith, Walton, Shepard and Bowell.

NAYS—None.

On motion of Mr. McAnnany, seconded by Mr. Wills, a vote of thanks was given to M. Bowell, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Board, for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties, and for the uniform courtesy with which he had treated the members of the Board.

Mr. Bowell thanked the Board for the kindly feeling expressed towards himself, and the Board adjourned.

MONDAY, January 13, 1868.

The first meeting of the new Board of Common School Trustees was held in the Police Office on Monday evening for the purpose of organizing. There were present Messrs. McAnnany, Coleman, Wills, Shepard, Smith, Sawyer, Walton and Sisson.

On motion of Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Shepard, Francis McAnnany, Esq., was appointed Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Sisson moved, seconded by Mr. Wills, That John A. Macinnes, Esq., be re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for the ensuing year, upon giving the usual bond.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Walton, Rev. Archibald Walker was re-appointed Local Superintendent of Common Schools for the Town of Belleville during the present year, at a salary of $100 a year.

Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Walton, That the following persons be appointed Teachers of the several Common Schools in the Town of Belleville for the ensuing year, at the salaries mentioned:

School No. 1—John Macoun	$500
" " Miss Shanks	200
" No. 2—Mr. Beatty	500
" " Miss Kerr	200
" No. 3—Mr. Pashley	500
" " Miss Rankin	200
" No. 4—Mr. McKeown	500
" " Miss Shepard	200

Mr. Smith said he had always been in favor of giving the female teachers better salaries than they were receiving, and as their schools were very much crowded, he thought they deserved an increase of salary. He would explain to the new members that the present salary of the female teachers was $160, and his motion was to increase it to $200.

Mr Coleman was opposed to the appointment of Teachers to-night. It was taking the new members completely by surprise. He would not certainly vote to increase the salaries; but if the schools were over crowded, as he believed they were, he was in favor of appointing new Teachers.

Mr. Sawyer was opposed to an increase of salaries. He came there to try and retrench instead of increasing the expenditure.

Mr. Sisson would not vote for the appointment of any Teacher in future, unless he was a Normal School man. He had no faith in the certificates obtained at the Examinations. It was taking the new members altogether by surprise, and he urged that the appointment be laid over.

Mr. Wills asked if the appointments were not made to-night, who would teach the schools in the meantime?

The Chairman said the appointments should be made to-night.

Mr. Shepard suggested that the appointments be made at the old salaries now, and the question of increasing the salaries could be brought up at the next meeting.

Mr. Smith altered his motion, making the salaries as they were last year, and in this shape it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Smith, Messrs. Shepard, Wills, and Sawyer were appointed the Finance Committee for the ensuing year.

Moved by W. A. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Walton, that the Standing Committees for the respective schools for the year consist of the following Trustees:

School No. 1—Messrs. James Smith and W. A. Shepard.

School No. 2—Messrs. George Walton and E. J. Sisson.

School No. 3—Messrs. F McAnnany and C. L. Coleman.

School No. 4—Messrs. Shepard, Wills, and Sawyer.

School No. 5—Messrs. E. J. Sisson and C. L. Coleman;

And that they have power to make such repairs to their respective schools as they may deem necessary between the meetings of the Board, but in all cases to report to the Board at the first meeting after such repairs shall have been made.—*Carried.*

Mr. Wills moved, seconded by Mr. Shepard, that Mr. Pollock be re-appointed Teacher of School No. 5, at $400 per annum.—*Carried.*

Mr. Walton moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that Messrs. Coleman and Sisson be a Committee to purchase wood for all the Schools.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. Sisson had heard some days ago that this motion was to be made; and he was told that he would have something to do which would make him sick of being School Trustee. All that he could say was that he would not buy the wood. He wasn't going into the market to peddle wood.

Mr. Coleman said it was not part of the Trustee's duty to purchase wood. The Board should advertise for tenders.

Mr. Wills explained that the system of advertising for tenders had not worked well. The Board found the cheapest and best plan was to go into the market and purchase what was wanted.

r. Sawyer thought if it was left to the Committee of each school, it would be better.

Mr. Smith said there had been a Committee appointed to look after this matter for years, and he thought it was the most satisfactory way.

Mr. Sisson repeated that it was none of his business to peddle wood; besides, he was away from home five days in the week, and had no time to attend to it.

Mr. Shepard said that for years, members of the Board, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Walton, Mr. Smith, and others, had gone on the market and bought the wood required for the schools, and by their good management, had saved from 25 to 75 cents a cord. They did it without grumbling, and he did not know on what ground the new members should be exempt from performing the same duty.

Mr. Coleman said he had been looking into the School law, and he did not find that it was a part of the duty of the Trustees to purchase the wood. He would move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sisson, That the Secretary purchase 66 cords of wood, to be delivered at such of the schools as he shall direct, and to enter into a contract for the same.

Mr. Smith said he and Mr. Thompson for years had purchased the wood, and they found, by going on the market, that they could get it much cheaper than by contracting for it.

Mr. Walton said he and Mr. Martin purchased it last year, and they found a great saving by going on the market.

Mr. Sisson said they should make the Committee a larger one. So far as he was concerned, he had not time to attend to it.

After some further discussion the amendment was put and lost.

The original motion was put and carried. Mr. Sisson demanded the yeas and nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Sawyer, Smith, Walton, Shepard and Wills—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Coleman and Sisson—2.

The petition of certain residents of Samson Ward, respecting the teachers of School No. 3 was, on motion of Mr. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Smith, referred to the Committee for the School.

Mr. Wills suggested that the members of the Board should think of some plan for improving the condition of the schools, and come prepared at the next meeting to discuss the question.

The Board then adjourned.

To M. Bowell, Esq., Editor of "The Intelligencer."

SIR,—As considerable misapprehension exists with reference to some particulars connected with the statement made by you relative to the Grammar School expenditure, at the public School Meeting held on the 3rd inst., I would feel obliged by your inserting the following remarks in THE INTELLIGENCER, in order that additional light may be thrown on the subject.

On that occasion you said that the average expense of a Common School pupil for 1867, was only $7.12, while that of a pupil attending the Grammar School, was $28; this last sum being the quotient obtained by dividing $1,971, given by you as the income of the said school by 70, the average number of pupils in attendance. In arriving at this result, however, you have taken into account, money paid me by the government under the new act, for taking charge of the Meteorological Station, established in the Town. But this money is no part of the income of the school, nor is it included by the Chief Superintendent in the Legislative School Grant, as may be seen by referring to his last annual report. From the above $1,971, deduct therefore, $180, the highest sum ever allowed for Meteorological services, and which you have put down as applicable to defraying expenses connected with the teaching of the school, and the average cost of a Grammar School pupil for 1867, will be found to have been about $25.50. And here it may be mentioned as bearing on the subject, that taking all the Grammar Schools in Ontario, the average cost per pupil is $25, as appears from a statement in the Toronto *Globe*, of 4th January last.

But since the Public Meeting, the question has been sometimes asked, how much does the Belleville Grammar School cost the inhabitants of the Town? The answer to this is easily given. The expense per scholar for 1867, was $8.57, as will be at once apparent if we divide $600, the sum which the Council granted to the school, by 70, the average number of pupils in attendance. In the same year, the Common Schools must have cost the Town within a few cents of $6 per pupil, taking the government grant, the amount of which, I presume, was about the same as that received for 1866, viz.: $746, from $4,500, the total sum expended on the schools. In the case of the Belleville Grammar School, more than two-thirds of the total expenditure was for some years defrayed from the general Grammar School fund, the said fund being derived chiefly from the sale of lands set apart in the Province for the encouragement and support of Grammar Schools. The new law, which came into operation in January, 1866, has brought about an important change in the mode of supporting Grammar Schools, section 6th, providing that "No Grammar School shall be entitled to share in the Grammar School fund, unless a sum shall be provided from local sources, exclusive of fees, equal at least to half the sum apportioned to each school, and expended for the same purpose as the said fund."

Meteorology has already been alluded to. Being a Grammar School Trustee, you are aware of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the station here, but it may be proper to give some further explanation to your readers, Meteorology being a subject that is beginning to excite a good deal of interest. There are above 100 Grammar Schools in Ontario, and at 10 of these the masters, having previously given evidence of their ability to perform the duty efficiently, were appointed under the new Act to take meteorological observations three times every day—at 7 o'clock a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m. Taking observations is, of course, extra work, and is paid for according to the quality and amount of the work done. The weekly and monthly abstracts sent from the Belleville Station in 1866 having given "great satisfaction." I received from the Chief Superintendent as compensation $180, this being, as has already been mentioned, the highest sum which the law allows. There were, however, the following drawbacks: I was obliged to stay at home during the Midsummer and Christmas holidays, in order that the work might go on without intermission, and out of the amount awarded me by the Department I had to pay out nearly $68 for books, necessary assistance, &c. What sum is due me for performing the duty in 1867 has not yet been determined, nor will be, until the abstracts from this station have been examined at the Education Office.

I now beg to make a few remarks in regard to another subject. Those who for so many years have taught or conducted the Belleville Grammar School, perhaps the most numerously attended in the Province, in a manner satisfactory to the Government Inspectors—one of whom, Mr. Robertson, from 1847 to 1866 Head Master of the Normal School, Toronto, expressed the opinion at his last visit that it was not second to any Grammar School in Upper Canada—and also to those gentlemen of education and experience in school matters residing in the town, who are in the habit of *attending* and *taking part* in the public examination of the pupils, should be liberally remunerated. You were, however, in error when you stated at the meeting that I had claimed that $1971, assumed to be the income of the school, should be given to the teachers. The expenses on account of fuel, cleaning, repairs, &c., must be paid, and from the $1971 must be deducted also the sum of $180, which *may* be granted me by Government for meteorological work done last year, but which, as has been shown, is no part of the income of the school. The salaries of the Head Master and Assistant Teacher were, previously to 1867, respectively $900 and $500, but what I now prefer a claim to on behalf of myself and the other Teacher, so far as 1867 is concerned, is the $1752 made up of the Government grant and the proportion raised from local sources, the law requiring that said money be applied to the payment of the Teachers' salaries. Through our exertions a large number of pupils were enabled last year to pass the Inspectors' examination and the framers of the new law have wisely provided, with the view of inciting Teachers to a vigorous discharge of their duties, that the Government money shall be apportioned to the several schools according to the number of pupils doing Grammar School work. It may be added that salaries ranging from $1000 to $1400 have for several years been received by the Masters of Senior Grammar Schools having a smaller number of pupils in attendance than the Belleville School.

I am, Sir, yours,
ALEXANDER BURDON.

Belleville, 14th January 1868.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 16.

Commercial Bills buying at.......97
" " selling at.......99
Greenbacks, buying at...........70
" selling at...........72
Bank of Upper Canada Bills......61
Silver, buying at...............4½
" selling at...........4
Gold opened at 139½; closed at 139½.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Jan. 16, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 50 to $1 60.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 50 to $1 60.
BARLEY—$1 00 to $1 05.
RYE—firm at $1 00 to $1 06.
OATS—55c.
PEAS—demand only for local use at 75c to 80c.
BUCKWHEAT—55c to 60c.
BEEF—Dull at $3 50 $4 50.
PORK—$5 00 to $5 50.
MUTTON—8c to 6c per pound
BUTTER—15c to 20c.
EGGS—18c to 20c.
HIDES—$6.00 to $6.50.
SHEEPSKINS—dull at 25c to 45c.
CALFSKINS—8c ⅌ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 6c; rendered, 8c
WOOL—25c.
POTATOES—50 to 60c.
APPLES—$0 80c to $1 00.
HAY—$10 to $13.
CHEESE—10c.
CORN—70c to 80c.
FLOUR—No 1, $7 50 ⅌ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16, 1867.
1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 00	@	8 25
Extra	7 90	@	8 00
Fancy	7 60	to	7 75
Welland Canal Superfine	7 50	to	7 55
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat	7 50	to	7 60
" " 1 Western Wheat	7 50	to	7 60
" " 2 " "	7 10	to	7 20
Bag Flour	3 60	to	3 70
WHEAT.—Canada Fall			
Spring	1 70	to	
Western	1 67½	to	1 70
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	45	to	46
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	90	to	95
BUTTER—Dairy	16	to	19
" Store Packed	14	to	16
ASHES—Pots	5 32½	to	5 37½
Pearls	5 90	to	
PORK—Mess	18 50	to	
Prime Mess	13 00	to	
Prime	12 00	to	
DRESSED HOGS	5 75	to	6 25
PEAS	85	to	87
RYE FLOUR	4 10	to	6 25

Flour—no business doing; rates practically unchanged. Grain nominal at unchanged rates. Provisions: Pork quiet but steady. Hogs fitful at former rates. Butter neglected. Ashes dull; rates unchanged.

— There are but fifteen English members in the Quebec Legislature, fourteen of whom are Protestants and one Roman Catholic.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $60 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. Jan.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC CURED OF FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by W. E. Burnet, Esq., Druggist, Pont St Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec:

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of Fifteen Sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. These sores had been on my arm over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having heard of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workman as I was before having the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of February, 1863.
ED. ROUSSEAU, M. D.,
And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveller, furnished with Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a billious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and leave every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put up in glass vials. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

TRUE BUT STRANGE.—Any person sending us their address, with 20 cents, will receive, by mail, the Name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York. w24-6m

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

I. P. BOWIE, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1863: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the throat and Lungs."

STERLING BROS., Druggists, write from Carrollton, January 27, 1866: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."

Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.

☞ Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-2w j2l3-2w

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Cholic, Inflamation of the Kidneys, almost instantly. If seized with sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diptheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How The Relief Acts!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action; perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle.—Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

See Radway's Almanac for 1868. 47-4w 213-4w.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Richard Greatrix of a Son.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, 2nd con. Sidney, Mr. JOHN G. YOUNG, aged 71 years. Deceased was born in Duchess County, State of New York, and came to Lawrence Point in the year 1800, and in 1805 removed on the farm where he lived till the time of his death—28 years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To School Teachers.

WANTED at Union Section No. 24, Sidney, a Second Class Teacher, (Male preferred.) Apply to

DAVID EGGLETON.
THOMAS SKUSE,
Trustees.

Sidney, Jan. 15, 1868. 48tf

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, some time in October last, a RED HEIFER, with some white in her face, and white about her belly. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, prove property, and take her away.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Lot No. 6, 10th Con. Hungerford, January, 15th, 1868. 48-3t

To Common School TEACHERS!

THE NEW READERS ARE NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, Jan. 16, 1868.

LOST.

LOST on Tuesday, the 31st day of December last, between Shannonville and Belleville, a parcel containing wearing apparel.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at F. Fanning's Hotel, in Belleville, or at S. Gunsolus' Hotel, in Shannonville.

JOHN E. WHARTON.

Shannonville, Jan. 14th, 1868. 48 3t

CITATION.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To WIT: } To the next of kin of William Snider, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased.

Greeting.

WHEREAS, JAMES COLE, of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, brother of said deceased, has, by his petition to the said Surrogate Court, set forth that said deceased died a widower, having no wife, nor child, nor children, nor father, nor mother, him surviving; but leaving four brothers and two sisters.

You are hereby cited to come before said Court and administer to said estate, or that you appear before the Honourable George Sherwood, Judge of said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to see and examine the proceedings, and show cause, if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects, rights and credits of the said deceased should not be granted to the petitioner, James Cole.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court, at Belleville, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(L.S.) Signed, A. G. NORTHRUP.

Issued from the office of the Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Signed, A. G. NORTHRUP.

GRAND DISCOUNT SALE —OF— DRY GOODS! AT P. D. CONGER'S.

Money Wanted! Goods Must be sold!

From 10 to 20 per Cent REDUCTION IN PRICES!

☞ TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT will be made, without exception, on every sale above 50 cents; and on many articles TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed.

Buyers can rely on this being a GENUINE REDUCTION from the hitherto lowest Cash Prices.

Ten Bales Grey & White Cottons,

Lately purchased at the Lowest Market Prices, will be sold at 10 per cent. discount.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks & Curtains

AT 10 TO 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Sale continued until the arrival of Spring Goods; but the sooner the purchase, the better the assortment to choose from.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, Jan. 15th, 1868. 48-2t

GRAHAM FLOUR, OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BEANS, &c

—ALSO,—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS,

At the "Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

January 15, 1868. 7 1y,w48-2t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of JOHN CHARLES FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, GEORGE ARKLE, and ALFRED ARGYLE CAMPBELL, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above named Insolvents, will, on Wednesday, the Fifth day of February, 1868, apply to the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at his chambers, in the Court House, Belleville, at TEN o'clock A.M., for his discharge from the office of Assignee to the said estate.

JOHN PLIMSOLL,
Official Assignee.

Dated 14th January, 1868. 48-2t

PRECEPTORY No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland.



THE regular monthly meeting of Preceptory No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th, 1868.

☞ All Knights interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. SCHOLES, R.

Belleville, Jan. 10, 1868. 47 2w

Commercial Bank!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for a NEW DEPARTMENT in his business, now offers his entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

And while respectfully soliciting a call, assures all who may favor him that prices will be as represented.

BILLS OF THE ABOVE BANK TAKEN AT PAR.

J. PEARD,
Front Street, Belleville,
Two doors south of Hambly's.

Belleville, Dec. 12, 1867. 43wtf

1868. RELYEA, DENTIST. 1868.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years.—Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competent mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anasthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D
D. E. BURDETT, M.D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.,—indeed, every article required in the profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46tf

To the Trustees and Teachers OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal grant will be paid at the under-mentioned places on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, instant, at TEN o'clock A.M.

Madoc,	at the Town Hall	Madoc.
Elzevir,	" " "	Bridgewater.
Hungerford,	" " "	Tweed.
Huntingdon,	" " "	Moira.
Rawdon,	" " "	Stirling.
Marmora,	" " "	Marmora.
Tudor,	" " "	Millbridge.
Tyendinaga,	" " "	Melrose.
Thurlow,	at Mr. Rous's Store,	Belleville.
Sidney,	" "	"

The Treasurers of the several Townships will be pleased to be in attendance at the time and places above stated.

T. S. AGAR,
L. S. N. H.
F. H. ROUS,
L. S. S. H.

Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-3t

*** "Chronicle" copy twice.

Money to Invest.

HAVING been appointed Valuator to the Colonial Securities Company, limited, I am prepared to furnish forms of application for loans, and to give every other information required by parties desirous to loan money from the company.

Apply personally, or if by letter, pre-paid.

ELIJAH W. MEYERS.

Trenton, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-1y

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the South Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on SATURDAY, January 18th, 1868, at the hour of TWO o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board.

K. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

Sidney January, 7th, 1868. 47-2t

New Book AND STATIONERY STORE!

F. Van Norman

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, 4TH NOV'R.,

A FIRST-CLASS

STOCK OF BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c., IN THE Dominion Building!

Opposite the Post Office.

☞ A liberal discount made to Clergymen, Teachers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade.

THE FAVOR OF A CALL IS SOLICITED.

Belleville, Oct. 31, 1867. 37-tf

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage with which he has been honored by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a-half years, and cordially thanking them for it, would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Ceasar's wife, both are above suspicion; his efforts have been invariably crowned with complete success. 'Tis true there are many Dentists in the world, and, so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "Live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the prices of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee, at least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing precept by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameloriate pain in the extracting of teeth, such as Nitrous-Oxide Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.

M. D. WARD,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

Belleville, Jan. 8, 1868. 211d6t 47w4t

*** "Chronicle" copy for one month.

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec, 24, 1867. 47w1y

Christmas Presents!

Ladies Work Boxes.
Writing Desks.
Dressing Cases.
Photograph Albums.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Ladies Bonnets.

A Fine Assortment of Dress Goods

AND THE

LATEST STYLES IN CLOTH FOR LADIES JACKETS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Dec. 19, 1867. 44w-tf

THE GRAND X-MAS SALE OF Overcoats, Underclothing, &c., &c., At J. MUIR & CO'S

Will Begin on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Don't fail to call and see their Stock, which will be offered at

PRICES that CANNOT be BEATEN!

BELLEVILLE, December, 1867. 43

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER. JONES & HENRY

WOULD solicit an inspection of their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to sell very CHEAP for CASH. Their Stock will be found complete in all its branches, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, OVERCOATINGS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, &c

Having in connection with their business a first-class TAILOR, they are prepared to make garments to order, and warranted to FIT.

☞ Remember the Stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.

Commercial Bills Taken at Par for Dry Goods.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.

Belleville, Nov. 7, 1867. 38tf

HURRAH!

FOR  THE

First Christmas of the Dominion!

R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'BRIEN & HENCHY, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS, TEAS.

Young & Old HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c.

COFFEES, THE BEST IN TOWN,

OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS!

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
IRISH, SCOTCH AND MORTON'S WHISKEYS.

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND GINS!

In WOOD and BOTTLE, together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE of the Most POPULAR BRANDS,

LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a Splendid Stock of

LAMP GOODS AND TRIMMINGS

☞ Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the Town.

Belleville, Dec. 12th, 1867.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Apply to THOS. RUTHERFORD.

Belleville, July 8, 1867.

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE

UNDIVIDED half of FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $200, half cash.

Apply to J. HAYWARD, Barr.

Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1866.

ONTARIO STEAM DYING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, STEAM DYE HOUSE, has fitted up in West Belleville, ... People can ... goods back in the right time. ... Silk, Wool, and ... Gentlemen's Clothing ... Ladies' garments ... and Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned and Dyed, ... Ripping, and sent to the country ... C. FOWLER, Belleville, Ont.

☞ Tuscan, Straw, and Felt work done as usual.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by M. Nulty, Esq., Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868,

at 12 o'clock, NOON, at the Auction Rooms of M. Nulty, in the Town of Belleville, for account of whom it may concern, all the right, title, and interest of Henry George Gillespie, of Belleville, Esq., in and to the following valuable real estate:

1st. The West half of Lot No. 20, on the bill or plan of Michael Teal, for part of Lot 5, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

2d. Part of Lot No. 10, as laid out on the plan of the Commercial Bank, of part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

3d. One-quarter of an acre of part of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, on the East side of the road to Canifton; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

4th. One hundred acres, the West half of Lot No. 5, in the 6th Concession of Madoc, subject to a mortgage to the Bank of Upper Canada.

5th. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the South side of Wright Street; Lots 1 and 2 on the West side of John Street; Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the North side of Robert Street; and Lot No. 19 on the North side of Weaver Street, in the Village of Stirling, as laid down on a plan of Weaver's Block, and which said lots in the Village of Stirling are subject to a mortgage to John Bell.

The undersigned will only sell the interest of said Henry G. Gillespie, held by him in trust, and will only covenant against his own acts.

For terms of sale and further particulars call at the office of Ross, Bell & Holden.

JOHN BELL,
Trustee.

Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 46-4t

Mrs. AMY JAMES

WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding country that she has refitted her Photographic Gallery in the best style. She has also improved her sky-light, so that she is now able to make Photographs inferior to none on the continent. She is happy to say her PHOTOGRAPHS again took the

FIRST PRIZE!

at the County Fair. The new arrangements she has made in her sky-light leaves nothing to be desired, and for light and shade cannot be surpassed. She warrants every person to be pleased with her Pictures. She is now taking the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, for the new sized Album, they are beautiful—call and see them. She has reduced the price of her LIFE-SIZE Photographs, and is now making them every day for heads of families. Photographs taken at $1.00 per dozen for a few weeks only. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Belleville, Nov. 14, 1867. 29wtf



W. J. NORTHGRAVES, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, &c,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has just received a large addition to his stock of GOLD & SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and SWISS

LEVER WATCHES,

and Fine Gold Jewelry, Jet, Bog Oak and Glass Goods; all kinds of American Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware, Spectacles, Watch and Clock Materials, and almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for old Gold and Silver.

Also, has on hand a good assortment of the celebrated

Barclay Sewing Machines,

lower than any other machine of the same power in the Dominion.

W. J. NORTHGRAVES,
Next to Vair's Store, Front Street.

Belleville, Nov., 1867. 160-6t 38-3m

LARGE Direct Importations!

NOW ARRIVING AT THE

BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE,

F. H. ROUS

Including 80 Crates, Hhd's, &c.,

AS BELOW:

48 per *Arden-lee*, ex. Liverpool.
19 " *Tynwald*
10 " *Newcastle,*
3 " *Moravian*, M. O. S. S. Co

Assorted Crates!

To suit Country Dealers, who may purchase here cheaper than at Montreal, and save freight.

N. B.—Stationary and School Books on advantageous terms.

F. H. ROUS.

Belleville, July 7th, 1867.

WILSON & Co. Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HEAVY MESS,—PRIME MESS,—HAMS, EXTRA PRIME PORK,—BACON, &c. SHOULDERS,

Toronto, March 12th, 4tf

J. C. VAPOR,

No. 95! FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

August 1867. 30

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, that by order of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs. J. P. McDonald and George James, is constituted by By-Law for three months from this date, and the public are hereby informed that on and after the 10th inst., between the hours of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the new Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate the poor free of charge.

The Board of Health requests that all information connected with the existence of Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be promptly furnished to the undersigned, with a view of isolating and reporting thereon; and it is also notified that any infringement of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will be promptly and seriously dealt with.

GEORGE JAMES,
Secretary.

Board of Health Office, January 8th, 1868. 47w1m-213d1m

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

JANUARY 17,

Angry Words.

Angry words are lightly spoken,
In a rash and thoughtless hour,
Brightest links of life are broken
By their deep lasting power;
Hearts imagined by warning feeling,
Ne'er believe by anger seared,
Oft are rent past human healing
By a single angry word.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow
Saddest memories of to-day.
Angry words, O, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them, ere they pass the lip.

Love is much too pure and holy,
Friendship is too sacred far,
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.
Angry words are lightly spoken,
Bitterest thoughts are rashly stirred,
Brightest links of life are broken
By a single angry word.

County Council.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

PRESENT—His Honor the Warden, and Messrs. Graham, Rose, Armstrong, Appleby, Anderson, Flint, Emo, Hamilton, Conley, Walker, Norman, Cummings, Farley, Dafoe, Orr, Wood, Tumelty, Gabourie and Kerr.

The Warden briefly stated the object for which the meeting was called, and laid on the table several communications, reports, &c. Among them was a report from a committee appointed to select a site for a bridge across the river Trent near Chisholm's dam. A site had been selected, upon which the County Surveyor was expected to give his report.

A report from the Trent Bridge Committee was read, recommending that a new draw for vessels be constructed, as the old one was rotten and useless; that the outwaters needed repairing. The repairs to the outwaters had been ordered to be done by the Sheriff.

A letter from J. B. McGuan, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hamilton, praying for a grant of $100 in aid of that institution, was read and laid over for the consideration of the new Council.

A communication from the Warden of Northumberland and Durham, in reference to some work done on the townships between Seymour and Rawdon, was read.

Mr. Wood, on behalf of the Committee on Gravel Roads, explained why he had no report to lay before the Council. It was known that owing to want of funds the work on the roads had stopped. He had given directions to the foremen of the roads to have a detailed statement of all the work done, the moneys paid out, when and where, but owing to the Council being called together earlier than he had anticipated he had been unable to have a meeting of the Committee in time, after the statement had been made out, to lay it before them. They would have a meeting of the Committee, however, on Tuesday next, and as soon thereafter as such meeting could be had the statement would be published for the benefit of all concerned. The work on the roads had been well done, and to the satisfaction of the Committee and the public.

Mr. Farley said a great deal had been said about the Thurlow indebtedness, which was merely electioneering buncombe. Suppose the Thurlow Council had demanded the last taxes, the collectors could not collect them. The people would refuse, and if their goods were sold, they would go back to the Sheriff and replevy, and then if they went to the Court, it would decide that the demand was illegal.

The County Surveyor's report was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The following tenders for wood were opened and read:

100 cords of beech and maple from Joseph Thrasher, for $4 a cord.

100 cords from Robert Easton, for $4 40.

40 cords from John G. Lapham, for $3 75.

Mr. Flint would suggest that the moneys paid increasing in price, that we try some other and cheaper method of hoeing the Court House and gaol. He was satisfied that wood at $3 a cord was not so cheap as coal. He threw out the suggestion so that the new Council might take some action thereon.

Mr. Farley did not think it would be advisable to change just now.

Mr. Flint went for economy in his own house, and used coal nearly altogether.

Mr. Farley said the hon. gentleman had a great deal to say about the price of wood. He would spite himself for the sake of spiting others.

Mr. Flint had no wood to sell, and did not blame Mr. Farley for sticking up for wood.

Mr. Farley said he had not sold wood for fifteen years.

The Council went into Committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges. Mr. Wood in the Chair.

The application of Maurice Foley for $44, for work done on the boundary line between Seymour and Rawdon, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for an appropriation.

The County Surveyor's Report was read. Amongst other matters it stated that a lunatic confined in the gaol had destroyed the floor, plumber work, &c., to the amount of $7.

Mr. Emo said with respect to this matter, some action should be taken by the Council. He wanted to know who was responsible.

The Warden said the damage was done before it was recovered.

A petition from Wm. Courtenay, claiming compensation for a certain allowance of road for which he had applied, was read, and after some discussion, on motion of Mr. Appleby, seconded by Mr. Rose, the prayer of the petition was not granted.

Mr. Courtney then asked the Council to appoint an arbitrator. His petition was referred to the next Council.

Committee rose and reported. Report adopted.

Council went into Committee of Ways and Means. Hon. Mr. Flint in the Chair. Several accounts were passed.

The sum of $44 was ordered to be paid M. Foley for work done on the Town line between Seymour and Rawdon.

A letter from the County Clerk, asking to provide a Judgment Book and paper for the use of the Judge, was laid over.

The account of John Forin for extras for superintending the construction of the gaol, was considered.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that no further sum be granted to Mr. Forin.—*Carried.*

A petition of Mr. Sherman, claiming compensation for extra lumber and work on a mill-bow bridge. The sum he claimed was $200.

Mr. G. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Rose, that the claim be not paid.

Mr. Graight said the bridge was built in accordance with the contract. Mr. Sherman at the contract price that he could not do it his eyes open and he accepted it with them.

Mr. Farley contended it abide by it.

Mr. Graham complained that as the specifications ordered, down six feet, and in a contractor to cut timber he had cut it down to get to sound obliged to change some timbers and was allowed extra compensation he should be therefore move in amendment. He would men have $200 allowed him and Mr. Sherman. Mr. Conley seconded the motion.

Mr. Graham moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Conley, to the sum of $100 be allowed Mr. Sherman.

After some discussion Mr. Farley moved, in his amendment, and Mr. Hamilton's amendment was carried.

Committee rose and reported. On the motion to appoint the report the yeas and nays were demanded on the clause appropriating $100 to Mr. Sherman.

YEAS—Messrs. Wood, Kerr, Gabourie, Orr, Farley, Norman, Conley, Walker and Hamilton.—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Tumelty, Flint, Appleby, Emo, Anderson, Graham, Rose, Armstrong and Cummings.—9.

The Warden voted with the yeas, and the report was therefore adopted.

Hon. Mr. Flint, before adjourning, would beg to move that the Warden do leave the chair, and that Mr. Wood take it.

Mr. Flint said his object in making that motion was to express his thanks and the thanks of the Council to the Warden for the kind and affable manner in which he had conducted the business of the Council for the past year. He had presided with that tact and ability which deserved the thanks of the Council. He moved that the thanks of the Council be given to the Warden for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of Warden for 1867.

Mr. Graham had great pleasure in seconding the motion. The conduct of the Warden during the past year had been courteous and affable, he had been very attentive and assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and he felt with Mr. Flint that the thanks of the Council were due to Mr. Boulter,

—A few days since a young man named P. Guerin, engaged in cutting wood for Mr. Donald Robinson, at Quinston Heights, fell upon a circular saw, which instantly cut his body in twain, killing him.

—A check is something, but a thing or two behind it is better. Another quantity of brain comes in very well. Check well navigated is worth having. It pays. The world throws in it. Only it mustn't be check and nothing else.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* says:—"Bostonians are very indignant because Mr. Charles Dickens did not go to church on the Sunday that he spent in the 'Hub.' However, the people are not interested in American politics."

—The agitation in Italy is rapidly increasing to an alarming extent, and outbreaks against the authority of the Government are reported both in northern and southern cities. The Governments of France and Italy have been two days to sow the wind that they must now expect to reap the whirlwind.

—The following haughty defiance has been hurled at the Fenians by an Ontario jurist. He sarcastically signs himself Byron:

"Oh! filtrest land beneath the sun,
Thou land of wood and low marsh!
The vagrant Fenian horde must run
If they but tread our soil again!"

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of January, 1868.

Adam, Agnes A
Andrew, M
Addison, Miss Cath
Allan, J H
Allan, Thos
Ashton, M
Atkins, Richard
Arnold, P
Aikins, T
Burrows, Thos
Baker, Annie
Baker, J
Baker, L G
Bartlett, Thos
Badgley, Thos P
Bell, Isabella
Bannigar, Joseph
Bedford, Mrs St
Beattie, Wm
Bird, Dr John
Beso, Trifilm
Bowman, Jos W
Brown, R
Bly, Wm
Bullock, Rev Mr
Black, Miss L
Brock, Ethel
Brand, Rev Wm
Brown, Mrs S
Brown, Chas W
Brady, Mr
Brown, Geo H
Bleasby, James
Broderick, John
Brown, Mr S
Brown, A S
Burns, Mary
Bullock, Jos
Casey, Stephen
Campbell, Rev Thos
Caldwell, J R
Campbell, Helen
Campbell, S L
Caverly, Mr
Cox, Thos
Coady, John
Corbett, P M
Cline, E
Charters, R D
Chisholm, P S
Chisholm, Jos
Chapman, C A
Cronkhite Thos
Crawford, Cathrine
Crawford, Wm
Devough, Mrs
Despard, W A
Dingwall, W P
Davis, Miss C
Dalton, John
Davas, Jas A
Dawson, Chas
Davis, Morgan
Dubene, Hilaire
Donahue, Mr
Dunn, Chas
Dawnlay, R
Esmond, James
Ecoby, G
Fargey, John
Fulks, Alfred
Fergusson, Chas
Foster, Miss Miles
Flynn, Frank
Foster, Henry
Fretz, W H
Fisher, Mrs A L
Glass, James
Gilbert, H
Galvin, Martha
Gallon, J
Gerrior, Luke
Glyn, Mrs J P C
Garrison, Caleb A
Gales, Mrs Geo
Gormley, Jas
Graham, Mrs Julia
Griffin, Milton
Hollows, Alford
Howard, N H
Hubbs, Mrs
Hamilton, Jas S
Haskin, Jos L
Hardy, Wm
Harsham, Mr
Hardy, Mrs Emily E
Hough, Isabella J
Harris, Mrs Margaret
Hall, Jacob B
Hunter, Capt W
Hynes, Mrs Cornelia
Huff, Nelson
Hunt, Mary A
Inch, Mrs Mary Jane

☞ Persons calling will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

J. H. MEACHAM,
Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1868. Postmaster.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are produced cheaper, but better made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles, and, indeed, there is little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constantly with unfailing accuracy to do every function expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is by reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and micrometers, the most perfect system for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every shape from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it strikes, and every pivot revolves freely. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it is produced a Watch that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, and there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means, but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark ( ) is guaranteed to be a good ( ), and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

☞ EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all the principal dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 16 Broadway, N.Y.
ROBBINS & LAKE,
TORONTO. MONTREAL.
General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867. 168 40-3m

Insurance Agencies.

THE PRINCE EDWARD
FARMERS'
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

HEAD OFFICE, - - PICTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
S. P. NILES.

DIRECTORS:
WM. A. RICHARDS. JAMES CAVAN.
WM. DELONG, N. S. DEMILL,
N. N. BEDELL.

DAVID BARBER, TREASURER.
JOHN TWIGG, SECRETARY.

JOHN HOWELL, *Trot Agent & Surveyor.*
R. J. FITZGERALD, SOLICITOR.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), in *Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, on account of its long standing and the successful business which it has built up, and is now doing.

Picton, Sept. 23, 1867. 36-1y

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43b 19w1y

FARMERS, FARMERS,
Please Investigate Your Interests.

THE CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual and Stock
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON, C.W.

Presidents, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton; *Vice-President*, Thomas Stock, East Flamboro'; H. P. Street, *Secretary and Treasurer*; W. A. Cooley, *Inspector*.

This Company not only claims itself the oldest, but the safest and cheapest Company in Upper Canada. All Losses promptly and satisfactorily adjusted without deduction.

N. C. KENNEY has been legally authorized and commissioned sole Agent for Hastings County, and is fully confident that in doing this he can suit the mind of the Farmer.

OFFICE—At Wesse's Hotel Front Street, Belleville. Can be consulted at the Office every second and last Saturday in each month, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

N. C. KENNEY,
Belleville, 1867. (18w1y) *Agent*

Imperial Fire Insurance Co'y
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - - - £1,945,000 Stg.

FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000

INSURANCES against loss by Fires effected on the most favorable terms. Losses paid without reference to the Home Office.

RINTOUL BROTHERS,
General Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12Wly Agent for Belleville.

ity of Glasgow
Life Assurance Comp'y,

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, - - - - $600,000 Stg.

SUMS Assured, exclusive of Bonus, exceed Three Millions Sterling.

RINTOUL BROTHERS.
Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12Wly Agent for Belleville.

Life and Accident Insurance
THE ORIGINAL
Travellers Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Insures against

ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause ! !
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $500,000
With Surplus of $300,000.

J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. ROBERT DENNIS, Sec
J. PARKER THOMAS,
41 Agent, Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 STG.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v3ln46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED.)
OF ENGLAND.

FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.

Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.

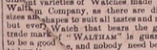
MACLEOD & CARRE,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH :
Ontario Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.
A. DE GRASSI,
Chief Agent
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent
Belleville, August, 1865. 25

MAIL STAGE LINE.



Belleville to Bridgewater.

THE Mail Stage leaves Belleville every morning, Sunday excepted, at 8½ o'clock, for Bridgewater, arriving at Bridgewater at 3 p. m., connecting with a Line of Stages for Madoc, which place may be reached the same afternoon.

Returning, leaves Bridgewater every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Belleville at 3½ o'clock p.m.

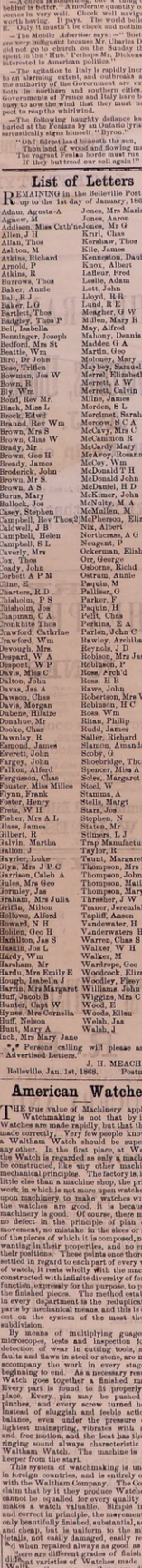
The proprietor has procured the best of horses, commodious and comfortable carriages, and sober and careful drivers, thus ensuring a quick and safe passage.

Parcels and light freight carried at moderate charges. All orders given to the drivers for articles in Belleville or elsewhere on the route will be punctually attended to.

Terms reasonable.

A. B. REID,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July 4, 1867. 20wly

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97, Front St., Belleville.



ALL orders entrust ed to him will re ceive prompt attention

GARMENTS
MADE
to MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

J. & W. SUTHERLAND

Would respectfully solicit an inspection of their new Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialities:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,	SCOTCH ALL WOOL HOSIERY,
FRENCH MERINOS,—2s 6d. and upwards,	CANADIAN "
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS,	" FLANNELS,
FRENCH DELAINES,	BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,	DUNDAS COTTONS & BAGS,
	AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
Belleville, October, 1867. 35w1f

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1840.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., GEORGE CHARFEY, Esq., A. T. FULTON, Esq. H. S. HOWLAND, Esq. A. R. McMASTER, Esq. W. J. McDONELL, Esq. J. McGILLES, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. DUNCAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. McANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.
November 12, 1867. 39w6m-1056dm

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, $1.00.
Protected by Trade Mark.

☞ Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. 190-1y w27-1y

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF DRY GOODS
AT M. NULTY'S.

The Subscriber offers the whole of his immense stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Buffalo Skins,
&c., AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

At greatly reduced prices, LOWER than ever before heard of in this section. A call will convince the most credulous that the above is no puff, but a reality.

☞ Sales Made Only for CASH

Liberal discount to Jobbers, Country Merchants, Lumbermen, &c.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
100 CASES--La Ronde Freres--RBANDY,
VINTAGE 1848. ALSO
200,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY.
87tf.
Belleville, October 31, 1867.

APOTHECARIES HALL.
Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs!

The proprietors have much pleasure in offering

FINE FRENCH MADDER!
A much SUPERIOR ARTICLE to the Dutch Madder ordinarily sold. Also

Ext. Logwood, Cochineal, (very fine.) Fustic, Cudbear. Redwood, Indigo,
AND OTHER DRY WOODS.

All of which are offered at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

Call and examine our DYE STUFFS before purchasing elsewhere and thus

SECURE ENTIRE SATISFACTION BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE!
T. WILLS & Co.
Belleville, September 5th 1867. 39w tf

BUFFALOES!
AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
MINK FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
RAW FURS
AT
G. H. HAYMES'.
Belleville, April 2nd, 1868. 35wtf

CHEAP! CHEESE VATS & CANS, STOVES and PLOUGHS, CHEAP!

W. SHEA'S, TRENTON

CHEAP! TIN and HARDWARE, CHEAP! SAWS & COAL OIL.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97, Front St., Belleville.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Franklin.

WHY will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MADISON" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents on trial, and *given away* to families who are needy and deserving. Address C. O. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass. W19-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP

THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to HOBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 11tf

GEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE

Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864. 36

FORREST & LOZO'S
ROYAL
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES
BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure and comfort, where they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with out-door light in first-class style, having the largest everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety in Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unexcelled—the former Picture being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed by first-class artists of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please.

123d65-52wtf

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion,
T. WALTERS.



HAVING Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.
T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Hungerford and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Whitford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heath's tin shop, Front Street, where he is intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS
Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.
Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

JOHN BEDFORD, *Plaintiff*, vs. JACOB NICHOLSON and JOHN CALLAGHAN, *Defendants.*

BY virtue of an Execution issued in this cause and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office in the Court House Town of Belleville on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at NOON, all the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Callaghan, in and to the South half of Lot number Fifteen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, SHERIFF C. H.
For C. E. MILLER.
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 29th October, 1867. 37-13w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his shop to be established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, April 2nd, 1868. 6

NOW OPEN
AT THE
"CORNER STORE,"
FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

PORK.

60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS and BACON
AT THE
CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GILBERT CANAVEN, An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Belleville, 25th November, 1867.
GILBERT CANNIFF, Insolvent.
41w2m

FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale!

Manufactured at his
Improved and Enlarged Brewery,
TRENTON.

J. F. FLINDALL

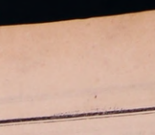
Finding the want of a
First-Class ALE BREWERY

IN this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,

as any other Brewery in the Dominion manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted free from all adulteration.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wly



BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM
McKeown & Robertson's
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM
Is the best place to obtain them.

They have now in Stock one of the Largest Assortments of Boots and Shoes, for Gentlemens', Ladies' and Childrens' wear, ever shown in Belleville. The Stock is suitable for the Season, and the price is suited to the times.

They continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and as all work is done under their own supervision, they can warrant it to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the place, opposite Bennett & Bigg's Hat Store, Front St., Belleville.
June 12th, 1867. 17wtf

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford,	28	4	200
"	"	33	3	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	25	4	200
"	"	E ½	22	99
"	Huntingdon, W ½	17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora, W ½	7	7	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200
Northumberland,	Cramahe, S.W ¼,	Lot 13,	in 2d con.	50 acres.

Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal.
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 49-tf.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, } In the County Court
County of Hastings. } of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of ALBERT MORTON, An Insolvent.

ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ALBERT MORTON.
By DEACON & BERRY,
His Attornies, *ad litem.*

Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 7th day of December, A.D. 1867.

Improved Farms for Sale,

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 11 in the 6th Con. of Marmora.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres. Terms easy. Apply to

ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
Aug. 9, 1867. w35tf

HEADOLOGY.

WHILE some redeemen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance),

GEO. ROCHE

Deals with the Intellect, Godly, justly, and righteously, and preaching with them all with harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, there fore call and examine his stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which consists of all

THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.
Belleville. April 18th, 1867. 9

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for Sale

ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 8d and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.

THESE lands were carefully selected some miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.

Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.

The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.

The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.

The title is direct from the Crown.

Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.

For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

ANDREW THOMSON.
W. W. DEAN.
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 6, 1867. 9tf.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24. 1868. NUMBER 49.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY

M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:

$2 per annum, if called for at the office, or sent by mail.

$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

When not paid in advance, 50c will be added to each year's subscription.

No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS

To insure insertion must be delivered at the office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer

Book and Job Establishment

IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE

Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

ORDERS

For any of the following or other description of Printing, promptly executed:

RAILWAY BILLS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, LAW BLANKS, CONCERT BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHEQUE BOOKS, BLANK NOTES, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, FUNERAL CARDS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, PROGRAMMES, STAGE BILLS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, BILL BOOKS, LABELS, &c. &c.

POWER PRESSES.

Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legate & Price,

BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,

HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., Madoc. 1D6m-Wtf

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Mrs. James,

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Front Street, Belleville. 19w.

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,

CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,

TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 3y1

Insolvent Act of 1864.

GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Nelson's Building, Front St.

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,

WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.

Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4y1

Bedford & Ward,

SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,

INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head

IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.

DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.

15Wif

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.

Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS. Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN. Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.

Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.

APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c. Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND

ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY. Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister. Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.

Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST

ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.

Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE. Engineers and Surveyors. 5-tf

Belleville, March 20, 1867.

REMOVAL!

PRICE & VANDUSEN

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING!

☞ COME AND SEE THEM. ☜ w27

Belleville Aug. 20, 1867.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.

November 28, 1867. 41

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Maclellan & Maclellan,

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.

HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c. OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent. CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.

W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT. *Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.*

Oct. 23 1866. 36

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.

Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,

SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.

JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON. December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,

BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.

C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON. Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.

November, 1864. 42

John Finn,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n33

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m.

January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Canniff,

HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.

August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,

BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them.

Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.

Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.

Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 18w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,

MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

BLANK NOTES,

BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Wasted Time.

Alone in the dark and silent night,
With the heavy thought of a vanished year,
When evil deeds come back to sight,
And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer;
Alone with the spectres of the past,
That come with the old year's dying chime,
There glooms one shadow dark and vast,
The shadow of wasted time.

The chances of happiness cast away,
The opportunities never sought,
The good resolves that every day
Have died in the impotence of thought;
The slow advance and the backward step
In the rugged path we have striven to climb;
How they furrow the brow and pale the lip,
When we talk with Wasted Time!

What are we now? what had we been,
Had we hoarded time as the miser's gold,
Striving our meed to win,
Through the summer's heat and the winter's cold;
Shrinking from nought that the world could do,
Fearing nought but the touch of crime;
Laboring, struggling all seasons through,
And knowing no Wasted Time?

Who shall recall the vanished years?
Who shall hold back this ebbing tide
That leaves us remorse, and shame and tears,
And washes away all things beside?
Who shall give us the strength e'en now,
To leave forever this holiday rhyme,
To shake off this sloth from heated brow,
And battle with Wasted Time?

The years that pass come not again,
The things that die no life renew;
But e'en from the rust of his cankering chain,
A golden truth is glimmering through;
That to him who learns from errors past,
And turns away with strength sublime,
And makes each year out-do the last,
There is no Wasted Time.

A Question in Division.

Richard Walter was on his way to school one day, with his slate and books neatly strapped in a bundle under his arm, when he felt a hand resting on his shoulder, and on turning round he saw a pleasant looking gentlemen, who said to him:

"I see you have a slate in your bundle, and I suppose you have an arithmetic too. What do you cipher in?"

"Long division," said Richard.

"Will you let me try to work a question in long division on your slate?" the man asked.

Richard looked at him in astonishment, and scarcely knew what answer to make. He did not know but the man was crazy; for whoever heard of a sane man stopping a boy in the road and asking permission to use his slate for ciphering. However, Richard thought that he would see what the man would do, and he unbuckled his bundle, and handed slate and pencil to the gentleman. The stranger took them without saying anything, and stepping to the side of the path, figured away in silence for two or three minutes. By the time he had finished, some half dozen of the school boys came along, and stopped to see what was going on.

"Good morning, boys," said the gentleman, "Here's a question in long division I've been trying to work out, and I want you to look at it, and see if it's right."

Richard took the slate, while the boys looked over his shoulder at these figures:

```
29)384,605(12,572
   29
   --
    74
    58
    --
    166
    145
    ---
     210
     203
     ---
       75
       58
       --
       17
```

"Wrong!" "Wrong!" "It is wrong!" shouted several voices at once.

"What's the matter with it, boys? Where is it wrong?" said the gentleman.

"Why," said Richard, "you made a mistake almost at the very start. Nine from eighteen leaves nine, and you have got it seven."

"And is that the only mistake?" said the man.

"That's all I saw," answered Richard.

"I guess the rest is all right," said another boy.

"Work out the question yourself and let me see the result," said the gentleman to Richard.

When he had done it the gentleman went on:

"Your quotient is 13,262, and is right. Mine was 12,572, and was wrong; and the boys were all wrong in saying that the only mistake was that made in the beginning, for as that was wrong, everything that followed was wrong. Those figures, though right in themselves, gave me a wrong answer because of the error in the commencement.

"And that is just the way you will find it in life. A wrong committed while young will cling to you in some shape or other as long as you live. And though you may afterwards repent and do right, yet the results of your life will be different from what they would have been had you always done right; for life is like a question in long division, and you are daily working it out. The results which will be seen at the day of judgment, will be the quotient. The boy who lies, or swears, or is dishonest, is making a mistake in the commencement of this great question which will very seriously affect the quotient when the work is finished."

By this time the school-bell rang, and the boys went on their way, thinking that the strange man had taken a strange way to teach them a useful lesson.—*Merry's Museum.*

Another Milestone.

One more year is ended—another long stretch in our life's journey has been traversed—and we are about to pass another of those milestones that mark off the distance which lies between us and the grave. Who can step across the line without a moment's pause, to think of what has been, and of what may be!

One whole year! What recollections throng upon us in the review of these twelve months. What memories of God's goodness, of the loving kindness of the Lord! When we count his mercies, they are more in number than the sand. Many will recall their own deliverances from sickness, their preservation in travels by land or sea. Some have not lost a near friend in the year. Through all their dangers they have escaped. They look around the circle of their kindred, and it is unbroken. But for most of us the year has had its sad bereavements. As we keep on our ceaseless march, one and another have fallen by the roadside, and the world seems more dark and dreary.

Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather,
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand.

But though men die, the kingdom of God lives, and grows stronger and stronger. Amid all that is dark and discouraging in the moral aspects of the country and of the world, there are many signs of progress. One great token of good we do find in the growing tendency to union in the Church. The past year has seen a movement in the Presbyterian Church such as we never expected to witness, and if the year to come sees that union completed, it will be the most memorable year in the history of the Presbyterian Church in America.

These things comfort our hearts as we look forward to another year, and think that many of us who see its beginning will not see its end. No matter what becomes of us, if only the kingdom of our Lord shall live and triumph. If we are to pass away it will be a consolation to feel that the world is growing better—that the Church is ceasing to contend. A spirit of love and peace shed abroad in the earth is a sign of the approach of Christ's blessed reign.

We begin the new year with no high raised expectations; not boasting even of to-morrow but with a humble trust in God, aiming only to do our Master's will. God give us strength equal to our duty!—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Sketches in Abyssinia.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

The newspaper correspondents who accompany the English expedition to Abyssinia are writing some interesting sketches of the country and the customs of the people. We glean the following from a mass of this correspondence:

HOW THE CAMP IS SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

At home it is often difficult to realize what thirst means. Here, if the sportsman walks for three hours without having taken the precaution to carry with him liquid of some kind, he finds himself uncomfortable but one who would wish to see illustrated in their strongest shape the effects of that appetite, and the forms which excessive thirst can assume, should visit the tanks of the camp during a morning watering.

The tanks are daily filled with most excellent water from the condensers of the eight or nine steam vessels lying in the bay. They are surrounded by troughs, into which water is pumped; round these latter cluster, from sunrise to ten o'clock, some hundred of mules with drivers, and over a hundred loose animals; each driver has a string of some three or five mules, and pushes or fights his way as best he can from the outside of the crowd to the troughs; the strings of mules get entangled, and each animal wildly endeavours to pierce on his own account, and independently of the mules to which he is fastened, his way to the water; the drivers, whose string of animals come into collision belabor each other's beasts, while the loose horses and mules, who can move more easily than their haltered companions, rush wildly into the places now and then vacated at the troughs; but having no protectors every one's hand is against these poor brutes, and they are driven by repeated blows to the outside, save in such cases as I have seen, where an animal has quietly taken any amount of drubbing, even on its nose, rather than relinquish the opportunity which it had obtained of quenching its thirst.

DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.

It is curious to watch the different manner in which the muleteers of the various nationalities deport themselves. The Arab drivers water their animals if they get the chance of doing it without much trouble, if they do not they will sneak back to camp with mules that have not had a drop of liquid; the Persians, easily distinguished by their large frames, and by the fact that they are always mounted, will never give up an inch of ground they have gained, or leave without having given their charges drink; the Hindoostan men seem equally fond of their animals, but not so capable of fighting their way in a crowd; while the new Europeans seem to dislike the crush, and come very early to avoid it, or appeal to some one in authority to aid them through it.

DEATH OF THE HEAD OF THE ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.

The Aboona is dead. He was the head of the Abyssinian church—a man who did not personally bear a high character, but whose loss is to be regretted, as he was an enemy to Theodore, and has been latterly friendly and useful to us. If the new Aboona, who is consecrated by the head of the Coptic church at Alexandria, should rouse the fanaticism of Abyssinia against us, this death might prove of political importance.

A POLYGLOT ENTERTAINMENT.

The European and Egyptian aristocracy of Mossowah seem to go upon the principle of doing at Rome as Rome does, and live with more than a Spartan simplicity. The house of Mr. Munzinger, the British consul, is said to be the coolest and one of the best in Massowah; it consists of one large room—all cupboards and windows, and approached from the outside by a flight of wooden steps. The consul's one room seemed to be a regular rendezvous for all Massowans who had nothing particular to do, and who made up a most singular melody of nationalities. At one time there were together in it three Italians, two Frenchmen, a Spaniard, a Maltese, a German, a Swiss, an Egyptian, an Abyssinian priest, a Dutch Jew, and myself (an Englishman), while a number of natives, chiefly Abyssinians, came every now and then into the room to have a word or two with Mr. Munzinger.

Most of the party had some strange mission or history. The Dutch Jew had been sent out by the Paris synagogue to endeavor to establish friendly relations with the Falashas, a race north-west of Abyssinia, who hold the Jewish faith. The German, the Rev. Mr. Haussman, had been imprisoned with the Magdala captives, but was released on Theodore's discovering that Mr. Haussman had not, like Dr. Blanc and other of the captives, been writing or speaking against him. He has recently been chosen, on account of his knowledge of Arabic and his experience as a traveller in Abyssinia and elsewhere, to join the intelligence department of the force, and he was now on his way to Kassala to buy camels for the British Government. The Abyssinian priest is also to accompany the force of Mr. Munzinger's assistant, and to act, if necessary, as interpreter, of whom it is very difficult to get even a scanty supply. He has been ten years in Rome, and speaks French and Italian fluently.

The three Italians were the last remnant of a small colony from Alexandria, which tried to settle in the Bogos district of Abyssinia, and the history of which is certainly a sad, and perhaps not an uninstructive one. A party of fifteen left Alexandria last June, full of high hopes and spirits, for Abyssinia, and before September their expedition had utterly failed. The leader died broken-hearted. His lieutenant committed suicide, and the rest of the party dispersed, its last relics being the three whom I met at Mr. Munzinger's. Two of them were ladies, the widow and daughter of the leader of the colony, and their sudden appearance in the doorway—Massowah being one of the last places in which one would expect a call from European ladies—produced no slight consternation among our party, most of us having discarded the waistcoats, neckties, and collars of civilized life.

Very few hosts could have got creditably out of an audience with so motely a group of guests as we presented, but Mr. Munzinger is a perfect polyglot, and it was a marvellous sight to watch him walking from guest to guest, gliding quietly from Arabic to Italian, or French to German, and every now and then turning round to answer a message in some dialect of Abyssinia. His innate knowledge of Abyssinian politics and manners, and the perfect confidence with which his frank, straightforward method of dealing with them has inspired the natives—who seem to value honesty in others in proportion to their own rascality—make him of incalculable use to the force.

One of his by no means easiest tasks is to discriminate between the true and the false intelligence which pours in upon him from Abyssinia. The accounts are so conflicting, and one rumor is so systematically contradicted by the next, that for my part I must confess to have taken refuge in universal scepticism, believing in nothing, except, of course, letters in the actual handwriting of the captives, which are necessarily few and far between.

ASCENT OF THE JEBBEG TEER VOLCANO.

The "Old Shekarry," an English Nimrod who recently published a book of hunting adventures, is in the expedition as correspondent of the London *Telegraph.* He writes an account of the great volcano of the country:

"Between the two craters, at a short distance from the shore, was a tolerably level plain, extending for about two hundred yards, on which a few stunted bushes—the only shrubs we saw—seemed struggling for existence with tufts of dried up grass. Although the vegetation appeared so scanty, the place teemed with animal life; large white headed fish eagles were circling high in the air, and thousands of boobies, cormorants, gulls, and other sea birds flew screaming over our heads, and uttering strange, wild, discordant cries, as if to frighten away the intruders from their domain. We passed numberless boobies siting on eggs which were laid in little hollows in the lava, without any appearance of a nest, and they were so tame that they allowed us to approach within a couple of yards before they attempted to move, and then they only flew a few paces distant.

"In the centre of this *terre pleine,* which was about a mile and a half in diameter, were two conspicuous looking peaks or craters, about two hundred yards distant one from another. The first was a cone of black cinders, some seventy feet in height, and the other, which was somewhat higher, appeared to be of an earlier formation, as there were signs of vegetation on its side. The anerfold barometer showed the altitude of the plateau to be seven hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea.

"After making a sketch of the strangely weird like scene before us we carefully picked our way over the blocks of lava towards the base of the highest peak. As we approached we saw the first sign that the volcano was not extinct, for we perceived puffs of vapor rising from a small crater about half way up the side of the larger one, and getting well to the windward, so as to be clear of the noxious gasses, we commenced the ascent, and were soon standing near a natural cauldron of molten sulphur, which was boiling and bubling up as if there was an immence fire below.—The brink appeared to be hard and firm, so I cautiously advanced to the edge, and tried to sound its depth with a bamboo, but found no bottom. In some places as the vapor forced its way to the surface of the molten mass, the sulphur formed mushroom shaped tubercules, which hardened by exposure to the air; and, with the aid of a stick, I broke off and collected several of these, which I found to be of pure sulphur, highly crystalised on the inside. The diameter of this cauldron was about thirty feet, and there must have been many tons of pure sulphur in it. At one side of the crater I perceived some composition in a state of fusion, of a beautiful bright mauve-color, streaked with purple; but the colors became duller as the substance got cold, or after exposure to the air.

"Having collected specimens of the different metallic substances in the immediate vicinity of the crater, we were making our way towards the summit of the peak, when my attention was attracted to what, at first appearance, seemed to be a small spring oozing from out of a chasm in the slope of the hill, as there was semblance of pure moss near it. On approaching nearer, I found that the liquid with which the earth all round was saturated, was caused by a jet of steam or hot vapor that issued from a fissure, becoming condensed by exposure to the air. The ground and herbage all around was covered with dew-like drops which I found tasteless like pure water. The green that, at a short distance, looked like moss, resembled that kind of slime often seen on the surface of stagnant ponds. From numerous fissures in the earth vapor and jets of smoke issued, and there were evident signs that the volcano was not dead, but sleeping."

The Murder of Missionaries in the Fiji Islands.

The Australian papers give a fuller account of the murder of the Rev. T. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, Shadrach Seileka, a native assistant missionary, a native catechist, and six native students in the circuit training institution under Mr. Baker's superintendence. It appears that they were trying to cross right over the island of Fitillevu, one of the Fiji group, so as to arrive on the coast of Vuda. On Saturday, the 20th of July, the party arrived at Gayadelavaut, the principal town belonging to the Nevosa tribe.—Though they were not received with cordiality, no hostile demonstrations were made, and the whole party went peaceably to rest. Early the next morning, however, Mr. Baker observed that the natives were moving about in an excited manner, and had left their planting. He seemed now to apprehend the worst consequences, for he said, "Boys, dress yourselves, and let us be off, for (or) we shall be killed to-day." When Mr. Baker had conducted their morning devotions—singing, reading, and praying—he stepped out again, whereupon Chief Nakatakataimosi came up and said "Come, let us show you the path to Vuda." Mr. Baker called his party out, and when all were ready they took their departure, the chief leading the way with a small battle axe in his hand, being closely followed by Mr. Baker. After proceeding in single file for about 100 yards, one of the students, who had stopped to speak to one of the natives, looking round, saw the people coming rapidly out of the different houses with their guns and clubs, and hurrying very suspiciously after them. He turned and ran, and, with a companion from the institution, who, too, was some few yards behind the main party, rushed past Alsea, the catechist, into the middle of the line, saying at the same time, "We are to be clubbed." Alsea, who was carrying a small tin box upon his shoulder, replied, "If we are, that won't save you," which he had no sooner uttered, than he was struck with a club from behind. The box, however, received the full force of the blow and merely glanced against the left side of his head. He dropped the box and rushed from the path. Mr. Baker turned round at once on hearing the stir behind, and the noise of the blow upon the box, and with his right hand upraised he said, "Don't run away," or "Don't," when the chief, who was before him, turned sharply around at the same time, and struck him on the lower part of the back of the neck with his axe, and he fell dead on the spot.

The native minister, who was a few yards or feet behind, stooped down over the body to kiss it, saying as he did so, "We will die together with our missionary," in which position he too was chopped down. All the party were instantly despatched with the exception of Alsea and Josetata. These men only ran a few yards and then threw themselves down, and crept under the long and decayed roads. By the exercise of a great amount of skill both of them managed to escape and convey the tidings to the headquarters of the missionaries. At the time when the intelligence of the crime was despatched, preparations were being made to send an army into the interior to punish all the tribes concerned in the affair. The Chief Thakoban had been applied too by the acting consul for the production of the murderers of a British subject, and had promised to do his utmost to secure them. The white residents had held meetings, and had resolved to assist the chief by furnishing him with arms and ammunition.

The Eastern Question.

RUSSIA ONCE MORE MENACING TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

(From the London Review, Dec. 25.)

It is the general opinion on the continent that the real danger of war does not lie in the hostile attitude of France or Prussia or Italy, but in the measures which Russia has taken with such great activity to hurry on a new attempt to break up European Turkey. At home she has this year pursued a system of merciless oppression. She has determined that Poland shall be altogether blotted out. The history, the religion, even the language of the Poles is proscribed; and, in order to make the policy consistent throughout, she has even made her few and faithful German subjects in Livonia and Courland bow to the yoke of Russian uniformity. On the other hand, she has been equally eager in stirring up the spirit of nationality where it seemed likely to be of use to her. She had her exhibition at Moscow as the French had theirs at Paris; but her exhibition was merely an excuse for the general gathering of the representatives of the Sclavonic nations, including even Bohemia, which she is willing to take under her wing. She holds Servia and the Danubian Principalities in the hollow of her hand. She has sent a Russian Princess to the Court of Greece, and it is entirely through her that the struggle in Crete has been prolonged. The Sultan has declined to admit the interference of the European powers in his government of Crete, and at one time the successes of the Turkish troops, and the destruction of the Greek blockade runner, seemed to promise an end to the Cretan question for the present. But Greece, backed by Russia, manages to keep the flame of insurrection alive, and no country can stand beyond a certain length of time the process of slow disintegration which Russia is continually applying to Turkey, and, in a minor degree, to Austria also. Unless the policy of Russia is changed in deference to such pressure as remote powers can bring to bear, Austria and Turkey must before long go to war in order to exist.

Ontario Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

In the Assembly on the 15th, a number of petitions were read, amongst them one from the inhabitants of Thurlow, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The question of franking was brought before the House by Sir Henry Smith, who stated that notwithstanding the declaration of the Attorney General, postage had been charged upon letters sent by members. Mr. K. Graham said he had received a letter having 20 cents in stamps upon it, and his correspondent informed him that the postmaster refused to forward the letter unless it was prepaid. This was an assumption of authority on the part of the Postmaster, because the law permits the payment of postage by the receiver as well as the sender. The postmaster ought to be reported. Hon. John S. McDonald promised to make enquiries. Probably the members mailed their letters at the city post office, when they should only be mailed at the post office in the House. The franking privilege in Ottawa only extends to the mailing office in the House.

Mr. Graham (West Hastings)—Bill for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, for the purpose of manufacturing cheese and butter.

A number of Bills have been introduced to amend the municipal laws of the Province.

On motion of Mr. Rykert a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Toronto Hospital. Mr. McDonald while admitting the good done by these Hospitals, declared that the time had come when some new system of supporting hospitals must be devised.

The Hon. Mr. Richards introduced his resolutions providing for free grants of land.

On the 15th Sir Henry Smith introduced a Bill for the better protection of game, which was referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Coyne's Bill to amend section 397 of the municipal Institutions Act, by striking out the words "and that I will not connect myself with, or attend the meetings of any Secret Society while I am a member of the Police Force," was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Institutions, without debate.

The following resolutions are to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Richards in Committee of the Whole.

1, That in the opinion of the House, free grants of public lands to actual settlers would tend more rapidly to develope the agricultural resources of the Province, and that it is expedient that authority should be given to provide for such grants, under regulations to be prescribed by the Lieut. Governor in Council, not inconsistent with the following resolutions.

2 That such grants should be confined to lands lying in the townships between the Ottawa river and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south east angle of the township of Palmerston; north-westerly along the western boundaries of the townships of north Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama and of the River Severn, and the townships in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma; and in the townships hereafter to be surveyed in the said districts, and in the county of Simcoe.

3. That any person being the head of a family, or of the age of twenty-one years, should be allowed to enter upon and be located for any lot or parcel of land not exceeding in quantity acres, upon such terms as may be prescribed by such regulations, with a view to a free grant thereof.

4. That after a continuous and actual residence thereon of years next after the date of such location, and the clearing and cultivation of not less than acres annually, for the period of years next after such location, and the erection of a house thereon at least feet by feet, and in compliance with the regulations aforesaid, the locatee shall be entitled to a patent for such land.

5. That to give greater encouragement to occupy and improve lands, the subject of such location or grant, it is expedient that such lands should not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred or accrued within years from the date of such location, and that the locatee shall not have power to alienate, mortgage or pledge such land within that period.

6. That such locations should be made only upon lands suitable for actual settlement and cultivation, and not upon lands valuable chiefly for their timber or mineral resources; and that it is expedient that all merchantable timber, mines, minerals, &c., upon any lands so located or granted should be reserved.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th.

A large number of petitions were presented to-day against granting a charter to the Licensed Victualler's Association. Mr. K. Graham presented a petition from the Board of Managers of Albert College and University, Belleville, for a grant of money.

Hon. John S. McDonald introduced a Bill founded on the resolutions adopted by the House with regard to a provincial duty on tavern keepers. Second reading to-morrow.

The Bill to authorize the publication of an *Ontario Gazette;* and a Bill respecting the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ferguson's Bill to amend the Municipal and Assessment laws, was read a third time and referred to the Committee on Municipal amendments.

The Bill to amend the Bill regulating Agricultural Societies, was distributed. It is long, and we have not room for even a synopsis to-day.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m., until Monday next, so as to allow members to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. M. C. Cameron.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

Reciprocity.

It is gratifying to find the American press candidly acknowledging, that in repealing the Reciprocity Treaty they bit off their own noses to spite their faces—that while they expected to ruin Canadian trade and drive Canadians into annexation, they have injured themselves, and now seek to remedy that evil by a return to unrestricted trade with this Dominion. A letter in the Hamilton *Spectator,* written by a gentleman in New York, says: "On the 5th of Feb- "ruary there is to be a meeting of delegates "appointed by the different Boards of Trade "of the leading cities of the United States "to discuss subjects connected with the "mercantile interests of the Union, and "amongst other measures the renewal of "Reciprocity Treaty with Canada will be "brought forward. We have got a party "appointed as one of the delegates from "our Board of Trade who is strongly in "favor of a renewal of the treaty. Our "object in writing you is to inquire if you "could send us any statistics in regard to "the working of the last Treaty that would "be of use when bringing it before the "meeting at Boston."

The American press is also taking up the question and beginning to reason with some degree of sense. One paper candidly says: "The question of Reciprocity has "been little discussed of late; and it would "seem that there is on their side of the "line, as on ours, a too general indifference "to the subject. That the Canadians have "suffered from the abrogation of the treaty, "directly and immediately, *far less than* "*ourselves, is certain;* and the natural re- "sult of this fact is to blind many of them "to the extent to which they are really "injured by it. *Ours is a direct pecuniary* "*loss of the profit that came to us through* "*the channels of trade with the Provinces,* "*a trade now nearly annihilated.* Then, "too, the flour, grain, and lumber which "we imported from them, kept down the "prices of those commodities, and dimin- "ished the cost of living to the masses."

Another, the *Press,* concludes an article as follows: "The sentiment of our northern "neighbors is plainly favorable to a renewal "of the commercial treaty in some just "form. They are not likely to make the "first advances; indeed, in the present "state of affairs, the initiative properly lies "with us, but they would, we are sure, be "found ready, on proper solicitation, to "enter into negotiations for a new treaty "and to consider dispassionately some "equitable basis of agreement. There can "be no doubt that a suitable arrangement "of the kind would be an immense ad- "vantage to both countries, and it is to "be hoped that this matter may soon be "taken up in a proper spirit by the leading "men on both sides, and settled in a "manner mutually satisfactory."

Let us hope that the predictions of the *Press* may be realized, that we "*are not likely to make the first advances.*" The more our neighbors suffer from the effects of the repeal of that treaty, the better terms we shall be able to make, and as our trade is developing itself in other directions, the less necessity will there be for urging a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. When the Americans have punished themselves sufficiently, they will seek a renewal of the treaty.

The Grand Trunk and the Globe.

Will not somebody tread on the tail of the *Globe,* it is itching for a fight! Happy country when it, even it, cannot find anything to find fault with. Why Conservatives journals, are only offending in not doing wrong. Will not some one of the many journals in the Province, say and do something with which the *Globe* can get up a howl! Its last attempt is exceedingly rich. It says: "We observe that not one of the "Conservative journals—those which usual- "ly sustain the demands of the Grand Trunk "Company—venture to say a word in favour "of the modest request of Captain Tyler, "that the Province of Canada should pay "another million sterling to enable the "Grand Trunk to carry the produce of the "Western States to Portland. None of "them have yet had the boldness to con- "demn the proposals, but it is impossible "that they can long maintain a neutral "position. Undoubtedly the Grand Trunk "people will be in the lobbies in Ottawa "next session pressing their claims, and "then they will be forced to speak out." It will be quite time enough to object, to condemn, and reject a proposal when it is made, without conjuring up difficulties for the future. Whatever Capt. Tyler may have recommeded or suggested, we question if ever the Company or those who control it, ever entertained the idea of asking this country for another million of money. If they do the Conservative press will, as in the past, take that course, which will most conduce to the public good, without the aid or suggestion of the *Globe.*

Canadian Dairymen's Association.

A circular from the President of this Association informs us that the first annual meeting of the Canadian Dairymen's Association will be held in the Town of Ingersoll on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th, 1868; and that the executive of the association is desirous of making the annual convention of the society of the greatest possible advantage to the dairy interests of the country. With this object in view, they have selected and noted the principal subjects that will be presented for the consideration of the association. Ample opportunity is to be afforded to members to introduce such other pertinent topics as they may choose, but the greater portion of the time will be devoted to the following subjects:

1. Purity of flavor in cheese, what are the requisites, how best procured?
2. Are curd mills beneficial, and would their general use be advisable?
3. What constitutes the superiority of the Cheddar system of cheese-making, and could it be adopted with advantage in Canada?
4. Statistical circular—could it be made useful in equalizing and maintaining the last price for cheese the current year?
5. How long is it desirable to press cheese? Would two or more days improve the quality or texture?
6. Is it not practicable to adopt the American system of making cheese once a day, and would it be preferable to making twice a day, as practiced by our factorymen?
7. Best stock for dairy purposes.
8. What is the best hour and plan for milking?
9. What kind of salt is most suitable in cheese-making, and how does the Goderich salt compare with the Liverpool dairy salt?

It is requested that factory reports be sent to the Secretary a few days before the meeting in February, or handed to him at the convention, and it is expected that these reports will, in all cases, as far as possible, be filled up, as they may be expected to form a valuable part of the reports. It would also add much to their interest, if in making these reports, the topics above named be touched upon by cheese-makers. This is a question which interests our dairymen and deserves their attention.

Municipal Law.

The *Globe* of the 17th inst says:

"The Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Laws was organized yesterday, and began its work. The Committee went through the existing Municipal Act cursorily—marking each clause to which any member of the Committee had any amendment to propose. In this way, about one hundred and fifty of the clauses of the Act were marked, as, in the opinion of some member or other, requiring amendment. As suggestions from other members of the House, and from parties throughout the Province, are pouring in freely, the Committee will have a heavy task to perform before it disposes of all the suggestions, wise and otherwise, which are coming before it."

What a comment upon the herculean labors of Messrs. McKellar and McKenzie in connection with the Municipal Act, of which we heard so much *last session.*

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 331, MADOC.—The following is a list of the officers of this lodge, elected for the year 1868: L. S. Guffin, Worshipful Master; Joseph Bateman, Deputy Master; Wellington Bristol, Treasurer; John Allt, Secretary; L. B. Jones, Treasurer. Committee—John White, John R. Ketcheson, Donald McKay, James Kirk, and William Volume.

FIRE IN SEYMOUR.—On Saturday evening, the 11th inst., the barn of Mr. Thomas Oddie, 6th concession of Seymour, lot No. 1, on the town line between Seymour and Rawdon, was burned to the ground. One span of fine horses and a young colt perished in the flames. A quantity of grain, hay, pork, some harness and agricultural implements were also consumed Loss about $900. Insured for $600.

TROOPS.—The Cobourg *World* says: "On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., the first detachment of the troops destined to be quartered in Cobourg, arrived from Ottawa, and were at once marched to the barracks. The troops arrived comprise Company E., No. 5, of the 17th Regiment, and are under the command of Capt. Colquhoun. It is expected that further arrivals will take place in a few days.

RAWDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following are the names of the officers elected for the Rawdon Branch Agricultural Society, for 1868: Christopher A. Jordison, President; John B. Fanning, Vice-President; George E. Bull, Secretary; Henry G. Thurber, Treasurer. Directors—Frederick Sine, John McCaw, Wm. Kingston, Alexander Sills, Erastus Hubble, Samuel S. Vandervoort, Martin Sely, Thomas Walker, and Solomon Johns.

SIDNEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held at the Town Hall, Sidney, on the 8th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Bradley Mallory, Esq., President; T. D. Farley, Esq., Vice-President; David R. Ketcheson, Esq., Secretary; John A. Chisholm, Esq., Treasurer. Directors—S. T. Casey, John Row, John Bleecker, James A. Chisholm, Wm. Donnelly, James M. Simmons, Moses Boardman, James Huffman, and John M. Irvine.

NORTH HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this society, held at Huntingdon Town Hall, on Thursday, the 16th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Andrew Coulter, President; Thomas Emo, 1st Vice-President; Frederick Sine, 2d Vice-President; J. J. Ryan, Secretary; Elijah Ketcheson, Treasurer. Directors—John F. Embury, C. A. Jordison, Wm. Kingston, George Stokes, John Graham, James Harrison and Arthur Ellsworth.

DISTRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Reports from Nova Scotia bring the sad news that distress continues among the fishermen of that province owing to the failure of the shore fisheries during the last fall. Movements are on foot in different parts of the province to raise means to assist these suffering people. All sums subscribed and deposited to the credit of E. C. Jones, Esq., in the Bank of Montreal, their agent, will be properly applied. We would suggest that a general appeal be made to every part of Quebec and Ontario for contributions to this fund. Let Montreal take the initiative and appoint a general committee, and we have no doubt but that the appeal would be responded to in such a manner as to force the conviction upon the mind of every Nova Scotian, that we look upon them as brethren, in every sense of the word.

STIRLING SCHOOL ELECTION.—The election of School Trustees in the village of Stirling this year created more than usual interest, not on account of any principle involved, for we are informed all the candidates were in favor of taxing Grammar School pupils a nominal sum, and making the Common Schools free. It seemed to be simply a trial of strength between individuals. The retiring trustees were Messrs. Stedman and Judd. The candidates were Messrs. James Boldrick, William Judd, and Dr. Bradley. From the first, the election was keenly contested, and of the 105 votes on the roll, 94 were polled. Mr. Judd had 92 votes; Mr. Boldrick 54 votes, and Dr. Bradley 43 votes. The Board for the present year will consist of Messrs. Wm. Judd, James Boldrick, Morgan Jellett, Peter Chard, F. B. Parker and William Martin.

News from Europe.

LONDON, January 16.—The police at Manchester have arrested a man supposed to be the Fenian Deasy. Two Americans named Barrett and O'Neil, strongly suspected of Fenianism, have been arrested at Glasgow. Papers found on them strongly implicate them.

The motion to try Burke, Casey and Shaw in London instead of Warwick is likely to be granted.

TRIESTE, January 16 (a m.)—The fleet bearing the remains of Maximilian entered the harbor of Trieste this morning. The frigate Norara was immediately boarded by the Archduke who covered the catafalque containing the corpse with wreaths of flowers. Great preparations have been made for the funeral.

LONDON, January 17.—Information is received that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe and in that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, etc.; damage very great, though no mention is made of the loss of life.

TRIESTE, Jannuary 17, evening.—The remains of Archduke Maximilian were landed this morning with impressive ceremonies. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the municipal government, the Clergy, the hearse loaded with flowers, the Archduke of the Empire, Admiral Tegethoff, Ambassadors of foreign nations, Austrian officials of high rank, foreign consuls and the people generally. A division of infantry brought up the rear. A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vast multitude. Almost the entire population assembled to honor the memory of the Archduke. The ceremony was one of the most touching and impressive spectacles ever witnessed.

CORK, January 17.—A vial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite. No injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

DUBLIN, January 17, evening.—At the examination of Lennan yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, survivor of the two policemen who were shot, and a woman, both swore they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shot which wounded one policeman and killed another.

LONDON, January 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai state that another battle had been fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shingtung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Footall, was again defeated.

FLORENCE, Jan. 17.—Sales of ecclesiastical estates sequestrated by the Italian Government show an average rise of 43 per cent in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the cunard steamship "Scotia," from New York for Liverpool, entered the port of Queenstown late last evening, for the usual transfer of passengers and mails, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell, and Gee. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings cause considerable excitement here and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

CORK, Jan. 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train, disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements, or justifying his arrest by the British police, on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Mr. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as correspondent from Ireland for the New York *World*. He has formally protested, through the United States consul, against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—The police of Limerick have made secure of the guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put them out of the reach of the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19, eve.—Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but upon what particular charge, is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in the Fenian movements.

LONDON, January 20, 5 p.m.—Advices have been received here that the Fenians attacked a Martello Tower at Dungannon, Ireland, on the evening of Friday. No particulars received.

PARIS, January 20.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia which have lately appeared in the Russian papers, and declares that it is the evident desire of these journals to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations between Prussia and France.

The *Epoque* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifesto assuring Europe that it is the desire and the policy of his Government to maintain peace.

BERLIN, January 20.—The American Minister, the Hon. George Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

LONDON, January 20.—Since the abdication of the Tycoon of Japan, some fears have been entertained that the Japanese Government would refuse to carry out the important treaties concluded last year with the commissioners of foreign powers, but later advices represent that the new ruler will maintain and enforce the stipulations of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

Later information from Africa, it is thought, confirms the reports of the safety of Dr. Livingstone.

COPENHAGEN, January 20.—The Bill for the ratification of the treaty transferring the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States was taken up to-day. The whole subject was referred to a committee, which was authorized to call upon the Danish Government for the details of the negotiation. The sessions of the committee are strictly secret.

LONDON, Jan. 20, eve.—Michael Barratt, not Marratt, as incorrectly reported, was placed under examination at Bow street to day. He was identified by three government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion at Clerkenwell jail, and lit the fuse. Barratt had frequently been seen in company with the Fenians Burke and Casey. He narrowly escaped capture when the latter were arrested, having parted from them only a moment before the officers came up with their warrants.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The *Herald's* London special says: The causes which led to the arrest of Geo. F. Train are these: An Englishman named Gee, a fellow-passenger, informed the officers on the tug which boarded the "Scotia" at Queenstown, that Train had said he came to Ireland for the purpose of organizing the Fenians and commencing a fight. Mr. Train was arrested upon this information. Gee denied that he had given such information when he was in Court. Mr. Eastman, United States Consul at Queenstown, was exceedingly active in Mr. Train's behalf. Mr. Adams, United States Minister here, at once saw Lord Stanley, who, on his representations, ordered Train's release. Lord Stanley disavows the act on the part of the Government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible for it. Mr. Adams' prompt action secured Mr. Train's speedy release.

FLORENCE, Jan. 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent and put a stop to the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians, have added 18,000,000 *lire* to the expenditures during the past year. Prime Minister Menebrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government; it was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella at the opening of the Cortes. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit the intervention in her affairs of any foreign Power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

LONDON, January 21, evening.—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following despatch by Atlantic Cable to his friends in America: "I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought a suit against the British Government for £100,000 sterling damages.

("Signed) GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN."

DUBLIN, January 21, evening.—Accounts received here of a threatened disturbance in Waterford County were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men, under cover of the night, surrounded the Martello tower at Dungannon and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing any damage.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez, at Humaita, are secure, and the attempt of the allies to take that fortification by siege is hopeless. Cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres. Specie payment has been suspended at Montevida. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uruguay.

LONDON, January 22, 11:15 a. m.—Advices from China state that the market is dull. Tea exports to the 1st inst., 100,000,000 pounds. Consols 92¾ to 92⅞ for money, 92⅞ for account. American securities steady; Ill C advanced ⅛.

PARIS, January 22, 11:15 a.m.—Bourse firmer. Rentes higher.

GLASGOW, January 22.—The steamer "Iowa," from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, January 23, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton steady and rather more doing; sales will reach 12,000 bales; Uplands 7⅝d to 7¾d on spot; 7⅝d to 7⅞d to arrive. Breadstuffs quiet. New York firm at 74s.

LONDON, January 22, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 92⅞ for money and account. American securities dull; Bonds 71⅝ to 71¾; Ill C 85⅞; others the same.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 16.—By cable from Santiago de Cuba, the Secretary of State is informed that the people of St. Thomas and St. John's have voted for annexation to the United States. The vote was 1244 to 22.

The American Consul at St. Thomas has telegraphed to Secretary Seward that the vote on annexation was most enthusiastic, and that the people are anxiously awaiting the official acknowledgement of Secretary Seward.

Advices from St. Domingo state that Generals Ogando and Andreas made an attack on Azon with 1200 men. The place was taken after a bloody combat. Puerto Plata capitulated to the besieging rebels after a bloody conflict. Gen. Hungrial was pressing recruits at Santiago to march against the capital. It was expected that after the arrival of Gen. Baez he would endeavor to take the capital, even if he had to use fire and sword.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The *World's* Washington special says: Mr. Stanton continues to act as Secretary of War. I learn officially that he is not and will not be recognized by the President. The latter will issue no orders to him, and Mr. Stanton can issue no orders by Mr. Johnson's authority. The heads of the Army and Navy Departments transact official business with Mr. Stanton, a course in which the President does not interfere at present, considering the necessary business of the Government. It is not proposed by Mr. Johnson to issue at once the order reducing Stanton to the position of a mere clerk in the War Department, which he could be made to occupy, for it is confidently expected that the ex-Secretary will ultimately feel compelled to resign. The *Intelligencer* will to-morrow contain an editorial in which it is asserted that at the Cabinet meeting to-day members compared notes as to what occurred at their meeting on Tuesday, when Grant was present, and they agreed that he admitted the correctness of the President's statement of the agreement between himself and Mr. Johnson, namely that he was to hold the office or give the President timely notice to appoint another Secretary *ad interim*. The President expressed to-day in a most positive manner respecting the revolutionary measures now being put through Congress, that if Congress so enacts as to deprive him of any portion of his authority, the Executive, who was directly elected by and as directly represents the people as Congress was and does, may be expected to resist such an encroachment with all the power at his command.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Honolulu advices too December 28th, have been received. Queen Emma had retired to Koelna, an ancient city of the Hawaiyan Kings, for a lengthy residence. There had been a flood, which had done considerable damage to property and several lives were lost. Much anxiety is felt among the population in regard to the crops.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20—A private fight took place on Bloody Island yesterday, between two lightweights, named Dennis Reardon, aged 18, and Thomas McCan, aged 17 years, resulting in the death of the latter. Reardon and six other persons have been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The arrest of Train and other Americans in England will bring the whole question of the standing of American citizens in foreign countries to an immediate crisis. The feeling here is very strong, and the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train and all imprisoned American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, who have not absolutely violated English law on English soil. Congress will sustain the President in any messages that he may adopt for the protection of American citizens. It is believed the British government will make immediate reperation; if not, the alternative will be war.

The *Post's* Washington special denies that Grant urged Stanton to resign.

Mr. Stanton has no intention of retiring from the War Department.

The *Post's* Washington special says the British Legislation has positive knowledge that George Francis Train was sent to Ireland with the expectation that he would be arrested as a Fenian, in which event his case was to be made a test between England and the United States in deciding whether the former possesses the right to arrest Americans and hold them responsible for language not used within the bounds of the British dominions.

RICHMOND, January 20.—The challenge sent by Col. White to Gen. Butler is still pending. It demands reparation for being turned out of Gen. Butler's Department during the war.

YONKERS, N. Y., January 20.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday by the tumbling down of a building used as a malt storehouse, whereby two men were instantly killed and five wounded seriously.

NEW YORK, Jany. 20.—The *Herald's* Havana special gives advices from Jamaica to the 11th.

The Queen had addressed a letter of instructions to the Governor of Jamaica, advising him that henceforth all responsible offices in the island will be filled from England, and that all party influences will be avoided in the selection.

The United States steamer "Minnesota" had arrived at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, after taking soundings from St. Thomas for the cable which is to connect with the line to New York.

The *Herald's* Chicago special says an atrocious attempt to murder an entire family, including husband, wife and three children, by administering strychnine, was made in that city yesterday. The family is that of Andrew Strang, one of the wealthiest Germans in the city. His daughter Elizabeth is under arrest as the poisoner. They will probably all recover.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that, with a view of eliciting the sentiments of Mr. Johnson, it is understood a resolution will be offered in the House calling on the President to furnish information on certain matters by certain dates, which can only be reached through the War Office. This will compel the President either entirely to ignore Stanton or recognize him as something more than a mere clerk. Generals Grant and Sherman express the opinion that Stanton should resign. The President is determined to adhere to the letter of the law, so far as Stanton is concerned, which will compel everything from the War Department to go forth with the words, "by direction of the President." It is stated that General Grant will obey the President only.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *World* of to-day has the following telegram:

"QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18, 9.45 p.m.—Have just been arrested by the British Government. Was seized on the "Scotia" immediately upon arrival out. Have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is payment of Alabama claims and release of American citizens, or war. (Signed,)

"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

HAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz.

An expedition of 2,000 men was expected to leave Vera Cruz on the 15th, commanded by Alatone, for Yucatan, where they were to unite with 1,000 loyal men, and march on the Imperialists. The Mexican government was sparing neither men nor money to subdue the rebellion. Borofine Diaz remained at Vera Cruz, engaged in reorganizing the government of the city and state, and was making efforts to purchase steamers for the Mexican navy. A project was on foot for building twenty-four frigates, to be furnished by each state in the republic. An alliance between Mexico and Belina, was fairly concluded. An attempt at revolution at Morelia had been frustrated. The ministers of the interior and the Treasury were still vacant. The internal condition of Mexico was still very bad. Stages were stopped everywhere on the public roads, and passengers robbed. At San Luis Potosi, the soldiers were robbing the people. The bandits defeated the troops sent against them at Currmaraca. The revolution at Acorpulco was successful. A distrust of President Juarez was the principal cause of the disloyalty of the Yucatanese. The Captain-General of Cuba has determined to prevent the organizing or departure from Cuba, of any expeditions to Yucatan. The followers of Santa Anna are consequently much depressed.

NEW YORK, Jany. 22.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Vague reports are circulating here that 20,000 muskets had been secretly shipped to Yucatan. A certain class of schemers here pretend that orders have been issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness at two hours' notice. Santa Anna has scarcely $10,000 at his command, and is vainly endeavoring to borrow.

The contraband trade along the Rio Grande had become insupportable to wealthy Texans. Continual failures were taking place, and many families were ruined. Kidnapping was on the increase. A Senor Alvarez was kidnapped and had to pay a ransom of $28,000.

The port of Sisal was still blockaded. The fighting between the rebels on shore and the national war vessels continued, and no communication with the shore was allowed. The Mexican Government had chartered the United States mail steamer "Georgia" to convey troops, &c., to Yucatan.

The vote of St. Croix on the question of annexation to the United States resulted unanimously in favor thereof. 205 votes were cast, all in favor of annexation.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Mr. Seward will soon issue an exhaustive state paper on the "Alabama" Claims matter. The whole subject will be reviewed, *ab initio*, the doctrines of international law and the duties of belligerents laid down and defined. The document will then consider the respective positions of England and the United States at the outbreak of the late rebellion, and the next chapter will be devoted to a severe censure of the indecent haste in which the proclamation of neutrality was issued by the British Government.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., January 22.—The Common Council of this City last night unanimously adopted a resolution, indicating a purpose to largely increase the local taxation upon the property of the Central R. R. Co'y, and also to enforce the ordinances relating to the running of trains across the City, it is estimated that by this action taxes may be increased thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum, owing to the peculiar location of the track, the compliance with the ordances will greatly embarrrass the Company.

WOOD! WOOD!

THOSE of our SUBSCRIBERS who want to pay for their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

Intelligencer Office, January, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour throughout the County, and as only ONE CALL will be made, parties owing this office will find it to their interest to pay the amount of their accounts or notes when called upon.

Intelligencer Office, Belleville, Dec. 20th, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

Morning Express going West,	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West,	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West,	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train,	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East,	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East,	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train,	9.30 P. M.

Montreal Time.

New Advertisements.

North Hastings County Lodge—Thos. Emo.
South Hastings County Lodge—A. Cowle.
Teacher Wanted—J. T. Meagher.
Public Dinner—W. C. Downing.
500 Elm Logs—John Lever.
Organ Manufactory—John Savage.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

VOLUNTEERS.—The story is again rumored that the whole Volunteer force will probably be called upon to do frontier duty at an early date in the spring.

MONTREAL DRILL SHED.—The Corporation of the city of Montreal has voted a further sum of $24,000 towards the erection of a drill shed. The former appropriation was $50,000, making a total of $74,000.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—It is reported that a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Andrews, Quebec, at midnight on the 14th, and that the same shock was felt in Montreal, accompanied by an unusually loud noise.

PENITENTIARY.—The *Whig* says an extra guard has been placed upon the Penitentiary, and that owing to the extra duty to be performed, the probabilities are, that the two companies of the 17th, now stationed in Kingston, will not be removed to Cobourg.

FIRE IN KINGSTON.—A fire broke out in what is known as Morton's Distillery, Kingston, on Monday morning and consumed a large part of the distillery. A large quantity of grain and other articles were destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

DISTRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A musical soiree is to be held in Ottawa in aid of the Nova Scotian fishermen. In Toronto the Mayor has called a meeting to consider the best means of assisting in alleviating the distress among the Nova Scotian fishermen.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 94.—The following are the names of the officers elected for this lodge for 1868: George Potts, Worshipful Master; Robert Findley, Deputy Master; W. F. Graham, Treasurer; Thomas Graham, Secretary; George Prentice, 1st Committeeman.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1, NORTH HASTINGS.—The following are the officers appointed for this district for the ensuing year: Francis Reynolds, District Master; Bro. G. Wiggins, Deputy District Master; Robert Lynn, Treasurer; James Gay, Secretary; William Loucks, Director of Ceremonies; James Haggerty, Chaplain.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 3, SOUTH HASTINGS.—The following are the names of the officers elected for this district for the ensuing year:—Robert Gibson, Master; Hugh Collins, Deputy Master; John Caulkins, Treasurer; John Latchford, Secretary; Joseph Latchford, Director of Ceremonies.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 131, THOMASBURGH.—The following are the officers elected for the current year: Wm. Stokes, Worshipful Master; Alexander Morton, Deputy Master; W. Thompson, Treasurer; John Stokes, Secretary; J. B. Morton, John Suttle, James Bussel, John Clark, and D. Beatty, Committeemen.

GOLD.—Mr. H. G. Thurber, of Stirling, exhibited to us yesterday, a small piece of greyish quartz, completely studded with gold. It was picked up he said by Mr. Jer. West, of Hungerford, while hunting deer late in the fall, about sixty miles north of Madoc, and is as rich a specimen as we have seen. He describes having seen extensive reefs of quartz running east and west, and from which he obtained several specimens similar to the one exhibited.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "Statements have appeared in some of our contemporaries to the effect that the Government intend to call out the militia at an early day, and that a force would be sent to the frontier. We believe that all such statements are premature. The matter has not come before the Government, and no call will be made—unless in case of some unforeseen emergency—until after the meeting of Parliament."

TUDOR.—The Municipal Election for this Township resulted in the return of R. Norman, Esq., Reeve; Messrs. John Ray, D. Hyde, W. H. Gunter and James Pigden. We learn that there will be a contest at law to finish this election, it being contended by the relators that some of those who have been returned are not qualified, and not legally elected, the taxes of many voters not having been paid. The new law is likely to furnish work for the gentleman of the long robe.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.—The question of indemnity to members of the Quebec Legislature has been considered, and it has been decided that each member shall be allowed six dollars for every day of attendance, if the session does not extend beyond thirty days; if beyond thirty days then the sessional allowance shall be $450 and no more. A reduction of five dollars a day from the sessional allowance will be made during the absence of a member. A travelling allowance of ten cents per mile is provided for. The salary of the Speaker is placed at $2,400.

SOUTH HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Saturday, January 18th, when the following officers were appointed for the current year: Benjamin Gilbert, Esq., President; Donald Anderson, Esq., 1st Vice President; Felix Graham, Esq., 2nd Vice President; Wm. H. Graham, Esq., Tresurer; John N. Diamord, Esq., Secretary. Directors—Messrs. Alexander Thompson, Moses Boardman, Hugh Campbell, Thos. Ware, Wm. Beatty, Wm. L. Ross, and F. Clarke.

"THE TOWN HALL."—In the proceedings of the Town Council, as published to-day, the Mayor is reported to have said that "the School Trustees had applied for the use of the Council Chamber in which to hold their meetings." We have been requested by the Chairman of the Board, Francis McAnnany, Esq., to say that no such application was ever authorized and that the question of using the Town Hall for such a purpose was never brought before the Board. The person, therefore, who made the application through the Mayor—as must have been the case, or he would not have brought it before the Council—did so upon his own individual responsibility, without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Trustees.

LEGAL VOTERS.—The Kingston *Whig* of the 21st inst., says: "At the last election for the office of Reeve for the Township of Loborough, Mr. John McMillan was declared elected by a majority of two votes over Mr. John McRory. The latter gentleman contended that he had a majority of those voters who had paid their taxes, and accordingly instructed the law firm of Messrs. O'Reilly & Draper to set him right. A *quo warranto* was sued out by Mr. McRory's counsel and served upon Mr. McMillan, but the latter thought discretion was the better part of valour, and sent his disclaimer this morning to the Judge. Mr. McRory therefore takes his seat as Reeve, and the question may be considered as good as decided, that a person who has not paid his taxes has no vote."

THE STIRLING MILLS.—The property known as the Stirling Mills, erected by William Baker, Esq., was purchased last fall by Dugald McDougall, Esq., of Beauharnois, a man of means and enterprise. During the winter he has been fitting up the stone building originally built for a woollen factory, with machinery for a flouring mill. The building is admirably adapted for the purpose, and with the new and improved machinery which is being introduced, it will be equal to any first-class mill in the country. It is expected to be in operation in about a month. The erection of this mill will be of great advantage to the farmers of that section of the country, and will be the means of restoring to Stirling the trade and commerce which it enjoyed when the Stirling mills were in full blast. The proprietor of the property has not yet determined what he will do with the ruins of the old mill, but from the enterprise he has already displayed, we may safely assume that it will be turned to good account before long. Already, three or four lots belonging to the property have been sold to men who have put buildings upon them, one of which is for an extensive carriage shop, and we understand a carding and fulling mill will shortly be started in the village.

Denominational Grants.

The propriety of continuing Government grants to denominational Colleges, is the perplexing question now occupying the serious attention of the people, the Legislature, and the gentlemen who govern the Province of Ontario. The leader of the Government, the Hon. John S. Macdonald, has openly avowed his intention of not recommending any sum to Parliament to aid or assist Colleges which have been receiving yearly grants from the public purse. The reason assigned for this course, is, that Ontario is opposed to grants to denominational or sectarian schools, and that as there has been a large amount of public funds squandered in this way, the best remedy is to cut off all grants, leaving each denomination to support its own Colleges. Strange as it may seem, the *Leader* and *Globe* are one upon this question, both assent, defend, and support the Premier in the course he has foreshadowed as the policy of the Government; while it is said McKellar the Grit leader of the House, joins with Sir Henry Smith in advocating the continuance of these grants.

It must be borne in mind that the fees received from pupils will not sustain any College, and therefore, without funds other than those received for tuition, none of the higher schools of learning can exist.—Extraneous aid, either from the general funds of the Province, or from private endowments must be obtained, or the doors of all Colleges will be closed. It is argued in reply, that Toronto University is sufficient for the educational requirements of the Province. It is this idea that controls the action of the Toronto press—they wish to concentrate the youth of the country in that city, by which it would be enriched at the expense of the whole Province. In Toronto, the University swallows up an immense sum of the people's money, practically for the benefit of the youth of that city. Not satisfied with that, it is attempting now to draw all the young men in the Province who desire a university education to that city, or compel each denomination to endow its own university, while the rich and opulent of Toronto have a mammoth institution at which they can educate their own children at the public expense. It is argued also, that denominational schools should be sustained by those who control them. If it is meant by this, that schools in which the peculiar dogmas of any sect is taught, then we agree with the objection; but there is a wide difference between a school in which denominational doctrines are taught to all the pupils, and schools which are merely under the control and management of denominations, such as Queen's and Victoria Universities. These seats of learning, though controlled and managed by their respective creeds, do not apply the government funds to teach theology. Upon this point the *Guardian* has so fully explained the position of denominational colleges, that we give a portion of its article:

"Victoria College, for example. This College teaches no theology. It is devoted entirely to the work of educating students in the ordinary branches of a collegiate course. It is open to students of all denominations; requires them to attend the worship of their own churches, has educated students from every denomination, even Roman Catholic students; and has never been accused of tampering, directly or indirectly, with the religious preferences of any of them. If it has half a dozen ministerial candidates, it does not teach them theology, but puts them in the regular classes with the other students; and it requires them to pay for board and tution the same as the rest. Victoria College is denominational, only in the sense of being *responsible* to the denomination for its management and discipline, and of looking to the denomination for patronage. We believe we may say the same things of Queen's College, at Kingston. The Divinity School is, we understand entirely distinct from the college. It is true there is a Divinity School connected with Trinity College; but this is only for candidates for the ministry, and is supported by a special fund, raised by voluntary contributions. We do not know how it is with the Roman Catholic colleges, but doubtless their divinity students receive theological instruction independent of the college. Of course no grants should be made for a theological department, and we do not believe any such department is assisted from such grants. If divinity students pursue their secular studies at the colleges, it is no more than they do at the Toronto College, and no more than they have a right to do, so long as they pay the same as other students."

If the Ministry of Ontario is determined to withhold these grants, let it be consistent with itself and withhold aid from all schools, whether college or common, in which religion is taught, or which are controlled by any one sect or denomination. If it be right and correct in principle, to withhold support from Queen's College, because it is under the control of, and managed by Presbyterians, is it not equally wrong and impolitic to support by government aid, the various separate schools in the Province, in which the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic faith are taught and inculcated? Or are we to be told that the religious scruples of only one denomination in the Province are to be respected? If John Sandfield is determined upon carrying out his peculiar ideas upon this point, let him be consistent with himself, and place all schools, high and low, upon the same footing. Let him carry it still further than we have indicated, and sell the whole property connected with the University of Toronto—provincial in its character though it may be. There is no argument that can be used to convince people, that if it be not right to use the public money in aid of denominational schools, because it would be using the money of one sect to aid another, that it is right or equitable to use the money of those who do not believe in sending children to schools or universities where no form of religion is recognized, in support of such schools. If we are to have so radical a change in the manner of dealing with our various educational institutions, let all be treated alike. The conscience of the man who believes it essential in the education of his son, to have him placed under the influence and control of those who respect and reverence religion, is just as much to be respected, and much more so, than the man who has no respect for these principles, and who would sooner have his child educated in a school which ignores religion altogether. There are, to our mind, but two courses to pursue:—One, to continue these grants, but in a more equitable manner than heretofore. The other, withdraw them all, without distinction, beginning with the University of Toronto and ending with the Common Schools. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the first to be the correct policy to pursue, and which would receive the support of the people of the Province. How can this be done? By confining the grants to such Colleges as have University powers, and extending them to only one of each denomination, and let the aid be in proportion to the number of pupils taught yearly. Let a sum be set apart for this especial purpose, and divided yearly among these universities upon the same principle that the appropriations are now made to Grammar and Common Schools, confining each school to a certain sum; any surplus remaining might be invested for the benefit of the educational fund, thus providing for the future; and if it were thought advisable let this grant be made conditional upon the denominations receiving it investing in Provincial funds a sum sufficient to realize an amount equal to that received from Government. By this means the difficulty which the Premier no doubt sees in the future, of every school which may be called a College applying for aid, would be obviated. The reply would be, your denomination has a University already endowed from the public chest, and the law prevents any further appropriations. The Church of England would have its University in Toronto; the Kirk in Kingston; the Episcopal Methodist in Belleville; the Wesleyan Methodist in Cobourg; the Roman Catholics in Kingston or Ottawa; and those who are opposed to Universities under denominational control, the University in Toronto. All classes would thus be treated equitably, and the cause of education not crippled nor injured in the Province.

Central Schools.

The question of Common School Education has agitated the people and Parliament of England for the last century, and though many plans have been adopted in Great Britain, none have given satisfaction, and the general demand on the part of the people for improvement induced the Imperial Cabinet to appoint Commissions to inquire into the Education given in Schools "in England, and Scotland, and "into the "Common School system of the United "States, and of the Provinces of Upper "and Lower Canada." One of the Commissioners Rev. JAMES FRASER, M. A., to whom was allotted the task of investigation on this continent has made his report, consisting of 435 pages of large pamphlet form, which has been printed by authority of Her Majesty. A copy of this report we have had before us for a few hours, and cannot do better than make a few extracts, for the benefit of those who take an interest in Common School Education. He remained some months in Canada, and the United States, "studying the subject in small and "in large schools, in the country districts "as well as in the thickly peopled towns;" "sufficiently" he says "to arrive at distinct, "and accurate conclusions." In order that this investigation might not be a superficial one, he says:

"When I did visit a school it was for the purpose of thorough inspection. I spent my morning, sometimes my whole day there—a pertinacity which my kind guides at first did not seem to understand; but when they did understand that I thought I could gain my object better by passing three or four hours in one school and making myself thoroughly master of the methods persued, than by being hurried through half-a-dozen schools in the same time, they invariably yielded to my whim, at whatever cost of weariness to themselves, with the best grace imaginable. Indeed, nothing could exceed the readiness with which every facility was afforded me for obtaining the information I desired, or the cordial welcome that awaited me in every school."

After months spent in this way in many parts of Canada and the neighboring Republic, he says:

"The organization of the city schools of Hamilton is universally admitted to be the *most perfect which exists under the common school system*. The following description of it is slightly abridged from the Report of the Superintendent for the year 1861.

"The population of Hamilton in that year, according to the census, was 19,096, and the number of children in the school-age is stated to have been 4,200. To meet the requirements of this population the school accommodation consisted of one central building—handsome, spacious, and well situated, occupying with its premises a plot of about two acres of ground—and *six ward school-houses*, which together offered accommodation to about 2,250 scholars.

"The schools were organized into a grammar school, a central or high school, three intermediate, and six primary schools; and employed the services of about 33 teachers, with an average of about 60 pupils a-piece.

"The grammar school consists of two departments, a classical and mathematical, each under a separate master, and both distinct from the classes of the central school.

"The central school comprises a first-class of both sexes (since called the English department of the grammar school), under the joint tuition of the Principal and the first assistant; and eight classes of boys and six classes of girls, each under a separate teacher, male or female.

"The intermediate schools are each under the care of a female teacher, as are also the 12 classes of the primary schools.

"The pupils are promoted from class to class, and from school to school after regular periodical personal examinations, within the limits of their respective studies, conducted by the Principal, who (like the Master of a Boston grammar school) has supreme control over the whole organization; and when pupils have advanced as far as the second class, they have the option of passing on to the first or highest class (now called the English department) of the central school, or of entering the grammar school with the view of prosecuting the study of classics and mathematics.

"Under this organization, all the children attending the schools are carefully classified into twelve grades, nine in the central school, one in the intermediate, and two in the primary school, which are further subdivided into 30 classes, several of them co-ordinate. The theory is that a class should consist of from 60 to 70 pupils, of attainments so nearly equal that all may be taught together without hindrance to any. Teachers are expected to promote at least 50 per cent. of their pupils at each examination. A smaller promotion would probably be thought to indicate either want of diligence or inefficiency.

"In the primary and intermediate schools, which are kept under the same roof, "the "course of instruction comprises reading, "spelling, enunciation, pronunciation, writing "on slates, oral and written arithmetic, arith-"metical tables, geography, and developing "lessons on objects, size, color, form, &c." The programme rigidly defines the time that is to be given to each of these subjects; the capital subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic getting the largest share, in the proportion of about ten, six, and five hours out of about 28 hours per week respectively.

"In the central school the programme of instruction is considerably wider. It embraces "reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geo-"graphy, English grammar, object lessons, "natural history (Canadian, English, and "general), physiology, drawing mensuration, "trigonometry, book-keeping, astronomy, "algebra, geometry; and one each term of the "following subjects,—chemistry, natural philos-"ophy, botany, zoology." The first-named studies, as constituting the basis of an English education, occupy about four-fifths of all the time and labor spent in the schools.

"The grammar school course comprehends Latin, Greek, and French, arithmetic including book-keeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, history and geography, reading and writing, English grammar and composition, natural philosophy. The Principal is to unite in one class such pupils of the grammar school department and of the first division of the English department as are pursuing the same branches of study, whenever he deems it advantageous to do so, and in French the grammar school pupils of equal advancement of the central school. No pupil is allowed to join a French class till he has reached the second division."

Since this Report was made the Grammar School had been separated from the Central School, and is now carried on under its own Board of Trustees. The demand for the severance of this connection between the Grammar and Common Schools in Hamilton arose as much from class distinctions, as any other cause. This is precisely the system which the Board of Common Schools desired to introduce into this town, leaving the Grammar School outside, as is now the case in Hamilton, to do the work of imparting a classical education to those who desire it. Yet this system, which is pronounced the "most perfect" by a gentleman who has devoted years to the study of conducting National Schools, was denounced by a legal gentleman at the late school meeting as a "mongrel," neither one thing nor another; but which he evidently did not understand, or if he did understand it, finding it unpopular for the moment, like many others, seized upon the opportunity to secure an ephemeral popularity.

A large portion of the Report is occupied in describing the different systems, after which he concludes with the following remarks concerning the "graded" or "classified system":

"There can be no doubt that if we could introduce the *graded system* into our elementary town and city schools,—it would, I think, be impracticable in country districts; even the Americans cannot get it to work there—and a mode of central inspection or visitation analogous to that exercised by the New York Board of Regents of the University into our middle and upper schools, dividing the country for the purpose into certain defined and manageable areas, we should be introducing into the former class of schools a principle of union which would be a principle of strength; and into the latter class a flood of new light and a wholesome regard for public opinion, which appear to be much needed, in some cases, to bring them into harmony with the spirit of the time.

"But, of course, there are two formidable, and I fear insurmountable obstacles to the adoption of either plan. To the first is opposed the constitution of our parochial system, so closely interwoven with our system of elementary schools, and all the narrow, local notions that have sprung from it. Admirably as the parochial system of England is adapted to the wants of rural districts, both in a spiritual and in an educational aspect, securing both for churches and schools, ministrations which no other system that I have ever seen devised would afford so effectually, yet it has always seemed to me a far less *efficient instrument for dealing with masses aggregated as our people are aggregated in our metropolitan*, manufacturing and commercial towns. There I think *we need more consolidation, and less of independent action*. * * * * * *The gradation of schools is just the strength of the American system*. It secures uniformity of method; *it economises teaching power; it produces wholesome competition; it lives in the light of day*. If I have succeeded in the previous pages in making myself understood, any one with experience in educational matters will at once see that it is *the one thing* which our elementary schools *have not, and which they most need*. I do not care so much about *common* schools, except so far as that the school-doors should be open to every child who chose to enter them; I have no particular preference for *free* schools, because I have never met with a case in which a moderate fee operated as an exclusion from school; *but I do see most clearly the advantages of a graded school*. If as a perfect system of gradation as any in America has been found practicable in New York with its 800,000 inhabitants, there is no reason why a similar organization—apart from prejudice and vested rights—should not work successfully in Birmingham or Manchester, with not more than half that population, or even in our gigantic metropolis with its three millions."

There is much in this work worthy of reproduction, but want of space prvents us doing so at present.

Gold News.

Since the crushing mills have got to work and shown that gold exists in paying quantities, the Hastings gold region is attracting increased attention from capitalists. Within the past few weeks a large number of strangers, evidently men of means, have visited the gold district and generally express themselves satisfied with the developments being made, and from what we can learn there can be little doubt that by the opening of spring heavy investments of capital will be made in the purchase of lands, in mining, and the erection of additional crushing mills. Matters at El Dorado begin to assume a more earnest and stirring aspect. The temporary difficulties which always attend the introduction and satisfactory working of new machinery, have been removed, and the mills which have been working during the winter under so many disadvantages have at length got into successful operation and are worked to their utmost capacity. That of Scott & Taylor is running day and night, and, we are informed, has produced gold from several different lots of quartz. It is said by those who have witnessed its operation to work very satisfactorily. Several improvements have been made in Turley & Gilbert's mill, and since the 8th inst., it has been running constantly, day and night. Mr. Gilbert has furnished us the following returns from this mill since the 8th inst., up to the 16th inst.:

Lots one and two, no yield.

Lot 3—one ton yielded $19 50.

Lots 4 and 5, no yield.

Lot 6 consisted of 1800 lbs., and produced $1 34.

Lots 7 and 8, no yield.

Lot 9, from the Toledo Mining Company, yielded $50 per ton.

Lot 10, consisting of five tons of quartz, produced $10 25.

Lot 11, consisting of 1700 lbs., yielded $15.

A lot of five tons was in the mill on the 17th instant, the result of which we understand has turned out to be about $85.

It must be remembered that most of the assays now being made by these mills are from surface rock, or from rock taken a few feet from the surface.

The Richardson Company's Crusher will probably commence to-day to run regularly. It started once or twice last week, but, like all new machinery of that kind, it cannot be expected to run smoothly at once. On a recent visit to El Dorado, through the courtesy of W. M. Robertson, Esq., the Manager of the Company, a description of the mill, with its appurtenances, was taken in our note-book, but as we find a well written article in the *Mercury*, covering the whole ground, we avail ourselves of it. It may be said here, that the building of the mill, the arrangement of the machinery, as well as the mining at the shaft, has all been done under the superintendence of Mr. Robertson, a gentleman of large practical experience in mining, who thoroughly understands his business. The following is the *Mercury's* description of the mill and machinery:

"The main building which contains the batteries and the amalgamating machinery, is a substantial stone structure, 42 by 62 feet in dimensions; with an addition for the engine house and boiler, 22 by 35 feet. On the south side, a large shed will also be erected, for the reception of the rock from the shaft, ready for immediate delivery to the crusher as it is wanted.

"The water for the supply of the boiler, &c., is taken from a well some 250 feet northwest of the building, to which it is drawn up by pipes, and raised to the height of 37 feet to the tank of two thousand gallons capacity, which is situated over the boiler. The boiler itself is of the locomotive pattern, 14 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet in diameter. It contains 75 3½-inch tubes, affording a large amount of heating surface. The fire passes under the tubes, the whole length of the boiler, returning through the tubes, and passing away over the top of the boiler. In this way—the boiler being surrounded by brickwork,—the maximum of heat is obtained with the minimum consumption of fuel, three cords of wood being sufficient to run the machinery for twenty-four hours.

"The engine at present in use is one of 35 horse power. This, however, will either be duplicated, or else replaced with one of greater power, on account of the increased number of stamps by which the existing battery is to be supplemented. The exhaust steam-pipe passes through the tank over the boiler, by which means an ample supply of heated water is always ready either for the boiler, or for the other purposes for which it may be needed. The whole of the belting which drives the main shaft which communicates power to the batteries is situated in the engine-house, and therefore out of the way of causing danger to those engaged in attending to the amalgamating process. This shaft, as the other batteries are put in place—there are to be four or ten stamps each, capable of crushing, in the aggregate, fifty tons of rock in a day—will extend the whole length of the main building.

"Connected with the tank is an arrangement of pipes for supplying either hot or cold water, as may be needed, to the batteries; and by means of which, and a powerful jet of steam, the crushed rock can be thoroughly cleansed from the battery and amalgamating troughs, so that the mercury can be gathered together in one spot.

Extending across the building, in front of the batteries, is a long platform, on which the rock is broken up into small pieces, ready to be thrown into the hopper by a shovel. The stamps of the battery weigh 160 pounds each and have a rise and fall of 12 inches. This pounds the rock into fine sand, the coarse gold falling down through a false bottom into a receptable whence it can be gathered. The broken ore is also mixed with water, which, rising above the false bottom, carries off the finer particles of sand, which are discharged through a very closely woven double-net iron-wire sieve. The sand which passes through this sieve must necessarily be extremely fine, but still it may contain, or be mixed with very minute particles of gold. It falls upon a copper and amalgamated apron, with an incline sufficient to discharge the sand upon the shaking tables below, of which there is one to every five stamps. The shaking table is also copper-plated and amalgamated, and contains four cross riffles, or elevations, loaded with mercury. The shaking table travels along a small tram, with a for-and-backward side motion, fast or slow, as may be required, the water being thus thrown gently over the riffles, which detain the coarser particles of sand, for amalgamation with the mercury. Whatever sand or mercuy may pass away from the shaking table, drops into a hopper, from which it is transferred to the Russ cone patent amalgamators—an invention introduced here from the gold mines of Nova Scotia—consisting of a series of cone shaped plates chemically prepared. There are altogether ten sets of these cone plates—the first three, when the process of amalgamation is going on, being filled with a certain proportion of mercury; the next three with less; the last three with still less, and the remaining one being left empty. After passing through the sluice box containing these cones, the sand and water again pass through another copper-plated and amalgamated sluice box, with regulating traps at each end. Finally, it passes into a large, square tank, from which the tailings are discharged by a sluice box outside the building. After being subjected to such a searching process, it may well be supposed that the tailings are not likely to contain a trace of gold."

The work at the shaft is being conducted in a scientific manner, and at present three gangs of men are employed. The main shaft is 68 feet in depth, dipping north at an angle of 40 to 45 degrees. At a depth of 48 feet, they have commenced to tunnel east and west, sinking at the same time. A tramway runs the whole length of the shaft, and up this road a small cart brings up the rock to the surface. The ore, of which the company has now over a thousand tons, is stored away in a building provided for that purpose. In a large quantity of this ore, gold is visible to the naked eye, and every day or two splendid samples of quartz, completely studded with gold, are thrown out by blasts. It is intended to have the ore raised by horse power, and conveyed to the mill by means of a double tramway, the cars on which will be taken back and forwards by means of an endless chain or rope. The whole work at the mill and mine shows excellent management, and the company may well congratulate itself on having such an efficient superintendent as Mr. Robertson.

Several important discoveries in gold have recently been reported, some of which have rather a doubtful character, while others have the best evidences of genuineness. Among those which have come under our notice within the last few days is a discovery made by A. B. Ross & Co., of Madoc. Last week two or three men were sent out to lot 11 in the first concession and instructed to tunnel in the side of a hill, in which there was a quartz ledge. Mr. S. Ross was at the place on Friday afternoon and brought away a piece of quartz weighing about one pound, which was crushed and from which several pieces of gold were extracted; it was then washed, and in the pan full a number of 'shows' were visible. A large quantity of quartz was obtained subsequently from the same locality, some of which was crushed and produced a fine show. There is scarcely any doubt that the Messrs. Ross have obtained something valuable.

Mr. McGregor, of Madoc, exhibited a piece of greyish quartz, in which the precious metal stuck out on all sides. It is one of the finest specimens the gold district has produced. It is reported to have come from lot 25 in the 9th concession of Marmora.

Several other discoveries are reported, and rich specimens are exhibited, but some of them have rather a fishy character.

Fine specimens of gold have been found in the mine of the Anglo-Saxon Company at El Dorado, at a depth of a little over twenty feet. This company, we understand, has already entered into a contract for a crusher, and advertise to crush ores after the first of April next, at $4 per ton for 100 tons and over, and at $3.50 per ton for over 1,000 tons.

Work is being proceeded with at the Empire Mine, in the village of Madoc. The tunnel here is already sixty-two feet in length, and at the north end of the hill, another tunnel has been commenced, which is intended to meet the one from the south. Then it is proposed to sink. Three distinct veins of crystallized dolomite, one ten inches, another fourteen inches, and the third eighteen inches in width, which increase as you go down, have thus far been discovered. From the tests already made at this mine, it promises to be one of the best in the gold district. The proprietors, Messrs. Jones & Co., intend commencing at once, the erection of a crusher, and the necessary buildings for the mill and engine.

At other mines work is being vigorously proceeded with, and altogether, the prospect, so far as the Township of Madoc is concerned, is exceedingly favorable.

Agricultural Societies.

The Hon. John Carling has introduced a Bill "for the encouragement of Agriculture, "Horticulture, Arts, and Manufactures," of which we propose to give a synopsis.

All societies are continued, except so far as they may be affected or altered by this Act.

It places the Bureau of Agriculture under the control and management of a Commissioner, who is also to be Commissioner of Public Works, said Commissioner to be, *ex officio*, a member of the council of the Agricultural Association. He is to collect and disseminate facts relating to Agriculture, and to submit a report to Parliament; to establish a museum illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Arts and Manufactures, and a library, which is to be free. All societies, however, are to answer questions asked by the Commissioner promptly, under a penalty of $40. The Commissioner may appoint persons to inspect the accounts of Agricultural Societies, when all books, papers, and accounts must be submitted for inspection.

The members of the Agricultural Association shall be the Council of the Association, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, and all who pay $1 annually. The Directors of the Association are to be composed of the above named persons, except the $1 members, or such two persons as may be appointed by any of the above societies in place of the President and Vice-President. The Council of the Association is to be composed of twelve persons, who are to serve gratuitously, and are to be appointed from the twelve districts into which Ontario is divided, each district to elect one.—Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, form one division. In addition to these twelve so elected, four of whom are to retire annually, the Commissioner, Professors of Agriculture in chartered colleges and universities, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the President of the Ontario Fruit Grower's Association, and the President of the Provincial Association of Mechanics' Institutes, are to be *ex-officio* members. This Council to have power to call meetings, to expend moneys, and to enter into contracts. This Council to elect a President, etc., from among themselves in February, 1869; to hold the annual fairs; to procure and set in operation a model illustrative or experimental farm or farms in the Province, in connection with any public school; to take measures for the importation of stock, seeds, implements, etc.; and to promote, generally, agriculture in the Province. They may also establish a Veterinary school, and publish all reports that they may think would be of use to farmers. No sum exceeding $40 to be expended without the assent of a majority of the members, or recommended by the Executive Committee.

A meeting is to be held during the Exhibition to appoint auditors. The Directors to appoint the place for each exhibition.

Mechanics' Institutes may receive an appropriation not to exceed $200, provided an equal sum is raised by the members of the Institute. All Institutes to send an annual report to the Commissioner.

Horticultural Societies may be formed by not less than 25 persons in any city, town or township, and subscribing not less than $40. A declaration to be made and sent to the Commissioner, when he will cause the Society to be gazetted. When gazetted the Society becomes incorporated, and has the general powers of other corporations. Annual reports to be prepared yearly.

An Ontario Fruit Growers' Association may be formed by not less than 25 persons, and, upon being gazetted, shall be a body corporate, with corporate powers.

County Societies may be organized in each electoral division of Ontario, as constituted before the passage of the Confederation Act, whenever 50 persons shall have subscribed and paid $1 each. These Societies to have similar powers to those now in existence.

The first meeting to organize County Societies is to be called by the Warden in the third week in January in each year. Annual meetings to be held between the 15th and 21st day of January, when officers are to be elected. Vacancies in the office of Secretary or Treasurer to be filled by the Directors. Annual reports to be prepared. County Societies to receive reports from Township Societies and forward them, with such remarks as they may deem right, to the Commissioner. Officers to give all information asked from them by the Commissioner.

Township Societies may be formed in every township, or in two or more townships, by 50 persons, who shall subscribe not less than $50 annually to the funds of the Society. Not more than one Society to be formed in any township. Annual meeting to be held between the 7th and 14th days of January in each year, when officers are to be appointed. Reports to be sent to County Societies.

Exhibitions to be held where a majority of the directors may decide. Any two or more counties or townships may unite their funds or any portion thereof for the erection of suitable buildings in which to exhibit articles, or for annual or extra shows, ploughing matches, or for any other purpose likely to promote the welfare of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts or Manufactures. No separate show shall be held in the township in which the county show is held, but the funds of said township society shall be merged into the county society, the members of said township society to have all the privileges of those of the county society.

Each county society to be entitled, upon making certain reports, to three times the amount certified by the treasurer to have been subscribed. No grant to be made unless $100 shall have been subscribed and paid to the treasurer, and no society shall receive in any one year more than $800. The city of Toronto to receive not more than $600, and certain towns attached to townships for electoral purposes to be entitled to a sum not greater than $400 per annum, provided in all cases a sum not less than one third of the Government grant shall have been subscribed by each society.

Not more than one half of the sum received by county societies, is to be divided among the township societies, and then in proportion to the number of members they may have.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in payment of public grants, to retain one tenth for the use of the Agricultural Association.

"Any Treasurer or other officer of any County or Township Society, who makes affidavit that a subscription, or any sum of money, has been paid to him for the Society, when it has not been so paid, or who returns any such subscription, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of Forty Dollars for every such offence, and shall be guilty of perjury, and be held liable to all the penalties with which the law visits that crime."

County or township societies, or municipal councils may purchase land and establish a school farm to instruct pupils in the science and practice of agriculture. Some general provisions follow giving power to municipalities to grant lands or money in aid of these societies, and to appoint constables at fairs, etc. Penalties are imposed for destroying property, and power given to prevent all kinds of gambling, theatrical, circus or mountebank performances, exhibitions or shows, and to regulate huckstering, within 300 yards of the show grounds.

This act has yet to pass the second reading, and through committee, and therefore may be materially amended. If any of our readers have any suggestions to make they had better write to their representative as early as possible.

Ontario Legislature.

MONDAY, JANY. 20.

On Monday the Legislature reassembled, but little of any consequence was done, and the House adjourned at half-past four P. M. Before adjourning, Sir Henry Smith said, before the orders of the day were called, he wished to call the attention of the Attorney General and the Government to the very distressing accounts that had been received from Nova Scotia. If it was intended that this Parliament should offer any relief to the unfortunate sufferers, the sooner it was sent the better. (Hear, hear.) If the Government would say they were disposed to give assistance, he was sure there was not a single member who would refuse to make it good when the estimates came down. He hoped the Government would be in a position to intimate their intentions on the subject to-morrow.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said he had already intimated to the gallant knight, and to some of the leading members of the Opposition, that it was the intention of the Government to consider the matter with the view of making a proposition. In order to pave the way for such action, and to ascertain the extent of the distress which existed in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, he had telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor. He was sorry to say that the answer confirmed the truth of the reports already received, and added to previous representations. The Government would very likely to-morrow submit to the House some motion which would involve the grant of such a sum as in the opinion of the Government and the House ought to be voted for the purpose.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

The Legislature voted $5,000 in aid of the sufferers in Nova Scotia. We are glad that even this sum has been voted, but it should have been double the amount.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill respecting Division Courts, and asked to have it referred to a special commmittee. Hon. John S. Macdonald objected, saying that the Ministry was responsible for the legislation of the House, and argued that it was unfair on the part of the friends, to spring important measures upon the House without consulting the government.

Mr Coyne withdrew his Bill, and gave notice that he would move for a Committee to enquire into the working of the Division Court law.

The Land policy of the Government was then taken up and discussed until the House rose.

Quartz Crushing.

We clip the following from a London paper. It will give our mining readers an idea of the yield of the gold producing quartz in other countries, shewing a much less quantity per ton than that produced in Madoc. It must also be borne in mind that we have no water accounts to lessen the profits of our mining operations. The paper says the directors of the Port Phillip and Colonial Mining Company have received the following advices from their resident director, Mr. Bland, at Clunes, dated 25th October last, says:—

"The quantity of quartz crushed during the six weeks ending in Sept. was 7,041 tons, yielding 4,404oz. 16dwt. of gold, or an average of 12dwt. 12grs. per ton. The receipts for the same period was £6,149 13s. 6d. profit £10,185 18s., which, after adding the balance from last month, viz., £14 8s. 6d., makes a total of £10,200 6s. 6d. The amount divided between the two companies was £8,000, the Port Phillip Company's proportion of which was £5,200. The balance of the water supply debt, amounting to £2,000, was written off, and a balance of £200 6s. 6d. carried forward to next month's (October) account. The above return shows a considerable improvement over that of August, the yield of quartz alone being 11dwt. 11grs., against 7dwt. 18grs. the previous month. The large quantity of gold obtained from pyrites added very considerably to the return, bringing it much above the general average. The net profit for the month being so very satisfactory I considered it better, this being the close of the year, to write off the balance standing against the water supply account, amounting to £2,000. The company is now entirely free from debt. The following is the return for the first three weeks of October: Quantity of quartz crushed, 3,703 tons, yielding say 1,576oz. of gold, or an average per ton of 9dwt. Remittances, £5,000 on dividend account, and £335 15s. 7d. on stores account, &c."

—The people of Ottawa are to hold a concert in aid of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia.

Town Council.

The new Council for the Town of Belleville met this day, at noon, to organize. The Clerk stated that the new members had deposited their declarations, and that Henry Corby, Esq., had been elected Mayor.

There were present the Mayor and Messrs. Sutherland, Brown, Diamond, Kennedy, Robertson, Henderson, McIntosh, Watters, Tannahill, Holden and Foster.

His Worship, upon taking his seat, addressed the Council as follows:

He had great pleasure in meeting the Council again at the commencement of a new year. He thanked the Council for the courtesy which had been extended to him. He had been unable to attend the Council last year at its first meeting, and they, as a mark of respect, visited his house and made their declaration before him. He would now congratulate the new members upon their re-election; he had a great desire to see them reinstated, because he believed they had one object in view last year, and that was to advance the best interests of the Town; the affairs were in good hands.—The past year had been an eventful one, we had ushered in a New Dominion, and he believed future generations would bless the day when Union took place, and that it would be a lasting benefit to the country. He considered it an important event that we were to have troops established among us; true, there was some little expense, but the benefit to be derived would far more than compensate for the outlay; he thought as loyal subjects we should extend to them a hearty welcome, and give them a good reception. He would mention the question of the Harbor. He had spoken to Sir John A. Macdonald while in Ottawa, about sending down a deputation, but he (Sir John) said it would be of no use, as it would only be deferred till the Houses met. He had brought the matter before the House at Toronto, and the Hon. Mr. Carling said it was a matter for the consideration of the Commons. Between himself, Mr. Brown and Mr. Read, he thought they could succeed in procuring a dredge.—He referred to the Bill for legalizing the Assessment Rolls, and asked that the sum of £25 or £30 be placed to his credit, in order to cover the expenses of passing it. The titles to the public lots belonging to the Town should be perfected. He would suggest that the Solicitor proceed to Toronto, to be present before the Committee on Private Bills, as he could give the necessary directions and make suggestions. He spoke of the necessity of a proper and thorough assessment, and thought some changes might consistently be made, as some of the assessments heretofore were very unsatisfactory. Great care and prudence should be exercised in our assessments. He referred to the police force, and spoke of the readiness and assiduity with which all matters under his direction and suggestions made by him had been carried out. He regretted the unfortunate affair at the Anglo-American. He said, upon enquiry, that the proprietor complained that parties were supplied with liquor at low groggeries, and subsequently visited respectable houses to kick up rows. He thought all houses should be closed at a reasonable hour, and these difficulties would not occur. A Government Inspector would in future be appointed, when it would be known to whom licenses would be granted. He hoped the Ferry would be strictly attended to. He had nothing more to say, but hoped the proceedings would be carried on with the same harmony and good feeling as last year.

The Mayor stated that the School Trustees had applied for the use of the Council Chamber in which to hold their meetings.

Mr. Diamond said that if the Trustees did not use the room for the purpose of issuing mandamuses against the Council he could see no objection.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That Messrs. Diamond, Sutherland, Henderson, Watters and the mover, be a Committee to strike the Standing Committees for the present year.—*Carried.*

Mr. Sutherland introduced a By-Law to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Mayor appointed John A. Macinnes, Esq., as one of the Auditors.

Council went into Committee on By-Laws. Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

Mr. Sutherland moved, seconded by Mr. Watters, That James Blacklock, Esq., be the other Auditor.

Mr. Kennedy moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Henderson, That P. P. Lynch, Esq., be the other Auditor.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That Jas. Ross, Esq., be the other Auditor.

The first motion, appointing Mr. Blacklock, was put first and carried. Committee rose and reported.

On a motion to adopt the report, Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, that the report be referred back for the purpose of substituting Mr. Ross for Mr. Blacklock.

Mr. Henderson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that the report be referred back for the purpose of substituting the name of Mr. Lynch for that of Mr. Blacklock.

Both amendments were lost, and on the motion to adopt the report, the yeas and nays were demanded.

YEAS—Messrs. Sutherland, Brown, Diamond, Robertson, and Watters—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Henderson, Holden, Tannahill, Foster, and McIntosh—5.

Mr. Kennedy wished to be excused from voting. The Mayor voted with the yeas, and the report was adopted.

The By-Law appointing Messrs. McInnes and Blacklock, was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he would move for the appointment of a Grammar School Trustee, in place of the retiring Trustee.

A petition of the Town Council to the Ontario Legislature, to legalize the Collectors' Roll for the years 1852 to 1866 inclusive, was read and adopted, and an appropriation made to defray necessary expenses for its passage through the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Tannahill, seconded by Mr. Watters, the next meeting of the Council is to be held on Wednesday, the 8th of February, and the meetings thereafter, on every alternate Wednesday.

Mr. Holden's notice of motion, respecting the Street Surveyor, was allowed to stand over, and the Council adjourned.

[At the request of the Mayor, the members of the Council, with a few friends, partook of oysters and refreshments at Hambly's.]

When the delicate tissue of the Lungs once becomes deceased, the progress of fire is scarcely swifter or more fatal than it is if the disease is permitted to go unchecked. When cough, pain in the lungs, or opression first sets in, resort to Allen's Lung Balsam, which will surely cure you.

Teetotalism forbids a man touching anything that can intoxicate except a pretty girl's lips, which you may taste after signing the pledge, providing you do so discreetly and with moderation, but the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is highly recommended and is a sure cure for colds, rheumatism, pains in the side and back, tooth-ache, summer complaints, &c. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, at 25 cts per bottle.

BRYAN'S WAFERS, (The great public remedy,) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried, and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a cure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections.—One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts. per box.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 23.

Commercial Bills buying at	.98
" selling at	.99
Greenbacks, buying at	.71
" selling at	.72
Bank of Upper Canada Bills	.61
Silver, buying at	4½
" selling at	4 to 4½

Gold opened at 139; closed at 139½.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Jan. 23, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 50 to $1 60.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 50 to $1 60.
BARLEY—$1 00 to $1 05.
RYE—firm at $1 00 to $1 06.
OATS—55c 60c.
PEAS—demand only for local use at 95c to 100c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c to 75c.
BEEF—Dull at $4 50 $5 50.
PORK—$5 00 to $5 50. Heavy Pork $6 20.
MUTTON—3c to 5c per pound.
BUTTER—15c to 20c.
EGGS—18c to 20c.
HIDES—$6.00 to $6.50.
SHEEPSKINS—dull at 50c to 65c.
CALFSKINS—8c ₩ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—25c.
POTATOES—50 to 60c.
APPLES—$0 30c to $1 00.
HAY—$10 to $15.
CHEESE—10c.
CORN—70c to 80c.
FLOUR—No 1, $7 50 ₩ bbl.
POTASH—$4 50 to $4 75.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER. *From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.*

MONTREAL, Jan. 22, 1867. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 00	@	8 25
Extra	7 90	@	8 00
Fancy	7 65	@	7 75
Welland Canal Superfine	7 35	@	7 50
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	7 35	@	7 50
" " 1 Western Wheat,	7 35	@	7 50
" " 2 " "	7 10	@	7 25
Bag Flour	3 60	@	3 70
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	0 00	@	0 00
Spring	1 67½	@	1 70
Western	0 00	@	0 00
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 45	@	0 46
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 90	@	0 95
BUTTER—Dairy	0 15	@	0 17
" Store Packed	0 13	@	0 15
ASHES—Pots	5 25	@	5 30
Pearls	5 80	@	5 85
PORK—Mess	19 00	@	19 25
Prime Mess	13 50	@	00 00
Prime	12 00	@	00 00
DRESSED HOGS	5 75	@	6 25
PEAS	0 85	@	0 86

Flour—trifling demand; market weak and tending lower for red; sales of Super at $7 30 to $7 32½. Grain—no transactions; Pease—enquiry for Spring delivery. Provisions—Pork steady; Hogs—arrivals heavy and sales dragging; Butter neglected. Ashes unchanged.

BIRTH.

At Belleville, on Saturday, the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. G. W. W. Roche, of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. James Preston, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Mr. Coleman, Mr. William H. Sterling, to Miss Eliza J. Rook, both of the County of Addington.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. A. Carman, M.A., President of Albert College, Mr. Allan McFee, to Miss Almira Beckett, both of Belleville.

In Rawdon, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Grot, of Stirling, Mr. James Watson, to Miss Elizabeth Foxton, both of Flinton.

DIED.

At Belleville, Ont., on the 21st January, 1868, Mr. J. LEWIS MCDONALD, in his 53d year.

In Canifton, on the 17th inst., Mr. James Brown, formerly of Brockville, aged 80 years.

In Belleville, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., Mr. Robert Breeze, formerly of the Ordnance Department, Kingston, aged 57 years.

At Quincy, Ill., on the 25th Dec., 1867, from the effects of an accident at the Railroad Bridge at Quincy, Ill., Mr. CHARLES THOMAS THOMAS, Builder and Contractor, of Ottawa City, Ontario, aged 48 years. His remains were brought to Ottawa for interment.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offeretory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

I. P. BOWIE, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1866: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the throat and Lungs."

STERLING BROS., Druggists, write from Carrollton, January 27, 1866: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."

Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-2w J2.3-2w

RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED!

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, and speedy remedy.

YORK ST., TORONTO, C. W., June 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following with pleasure:

About two years and a half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and, to keep it from running down the back of my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofolous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and a phial of the Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills.—For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years. I remain, gentleman,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. MOORE.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "Darlie's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $60 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. Jan.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

Each box contains the fac-similie signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and fovorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites &c. &c*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Painestroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers

PRECEPTORY NO. 167.

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.



THE regular monthly meeting of Perceptory No. 167, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will be held in the Orange Hall, Madoc Village, on Wednesday evening, February 12th, 1868.

All Knights intrested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
T. S. GUFFIN, *Registrar.*
Madoc, Jan. 22nd, 1868. 49-2t

TRUE BUT STRANGE.—Any person sending us their address, with 20 cents, will receive, by mail, the Name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York. w24-6m

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less "real" and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis of Boston Mass., gives it as his opinion, that "there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly-marked form of disease." All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Are the only Purgative, Alterative, and Catharic Medicine that secures a vegetable substitute for mercury or calomel. They cure with astonishing rapidity Liver Complaints, Kidney Diseases, Irritation of the Bladder, Piles, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Ladies' Complaints, and all diseases indicating the necessity of a purgative medicine.

AGED PEOPLE,

Subject to Costiveness, or paralysis of the bowels, are quickly cured by these Pills.

A gentleman, aged 80 years, who had not enjoyed a natural discharge from the bowels for nearly 40 years, and was always compelled to resort to injections, was relieved by one dose; and by taking 4 pills each night, or one month, was restored to sound health and regularity.

These Pills purify the blood, remove all obstructions from the bowels, liver, skin, spleen, bladder, &c., and purge out all corrupt and acrimonious humors. A few days' use of these pills will make the skin smooth, clear, pure and healthy. They increase the appetite and flesh.

DOSE.—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and promoting Digestion, One Pill at Night. For Obstinate Diseases and Chronic Complaints, 4 to 6 every 24 hours.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Dr. Radway's Pills.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.—R. R. R. sold by Druggists. 49-2w.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are warranted to kill Worms.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are light and porous.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES dissolve instantly in the mouth.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES leave no disagreeable taste.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are put up in large boxes.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES contain a sufficient laxative.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are for sale by all Druggists and dealers.
HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are manufactured by Henry, Simpson & Co., 513 and 515 St. Paul St. Montreal. 42w-3m

Teacher Wanted

FOR School Section No. 10, Tyendinaga. First or Second class certificate required. Apply to J. T. MEAGHER, *Marysville.*
Tyendinaga, Jan. 23, 1868. 49-3t

500 ELM LOGS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE will be paid in Cash for 500 ELM LOGS, delivered at Lewis' Mill, Belleville.
JOHN LEVER.
Belleville, Jan. 21, 1868. 49w3t

PUBLIC DINNER!

THE inhabitants of North Hastings, anxious to show their appreciation of the

HON. B. FLINT'S

exertions for the improvement of the County and to mark their esteem for him as a public man, are desirous of giving him a PUBLIC DINNER,

AT BRIDGEWATER, ON THURSDAY, FEB'Y 6th, 1868.

Dinner to be served at 6 o'clock P. M.

TICKETS $1,

To be had from the following gentlemen: R. Holden & Co., Belleville; R. H. Jones, Belleville; A. F. Wood, Madoc; Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling; G. Bleecker, Marmora; A. Diamond, Queensboro; J. Reid, Tweed; Wm. Gilroy, Roslin; Carpenter & Co., Bannockburn; and J. W. Turner, Bridgewater.
W. G. DOWNING, Sec. Committee.
Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1868. 49w2t

ORANGE COUNTY LODGE, SOUTH HASTINGS.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the South Hastings Orange County Lodge, will be held at the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of February, A. D. 1868, at TWELVE o'clock, noon.
By order,
ANDREW COWIE, *County Secretary.*
Belleville, Jan. 24th, 1868. 49-2t

NORTH HASTINGS COUNTY LODGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the North Hastings County Orange Lodge, will be held at LUKE'S, Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons concerned will please take notice.
THOMAS EMO, *County Secretary.*
Ivanhoe, Jan. 22nd, 1868. 49-2t

NEW DOMINION ORGAN MANUFACTORY!

THE undersigned having leased the building known as the BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL, Kingston, Ontario, for the purpose of manufacturing a new style of Organs, and will be known as

E. JULIAN'S IMPROVED AND PATENTED NEW DOMINION

Organs, Melodeons & Harmoniums,

ORGANS that cannot be excelled either in Canada or the United States for Power Sweetness of Tone or Finish and Durability.

Having engaged E. JULIAN, the inventor of the Patent, as overseer and finisher, and all the workmen are old and experienced hands at the business, I can make an Organ with 2 Banks of Keys, 20 Stops, 5 sets of Reeds, 2 Sub-basses, and a divided swell, so that one-half of all the swell can be used, if required, the 2 sub-basses is a new improvement with these instruments, and can be used with the foot or with the keys. This instrument is equal in Power to an Organ costing from $800 to $1,000, but can be sold for less than one-half that amount of money. Is simple in construction, and not at all liable to get out of order.

I will also state that I will also have for sale Melodeons and Parlour Organs with 2 sets of Reeds, 5 Octave, with sub-bass and automatic coupling. I will sell very cheap, averaging from $55 upwards, according to style and finish. The sub-bass on these instruments can be used with the keys by using the stop.

The improvement on these instruments, from all others, can be better explained to the public when they see the instruments.

I must state that E. JULIAN has made here, while in the employ of MR. JOHN C. FOX, a number of those instruments, all of which has given the best satisfaction.

Private parties and Church Trustees will do well to call and see our Organs, Melodeons and Harmoniums before purchasing elsewhere, and as I think it is the principle of every man in Canada to patronise a Home Manufactory, they will please call and judge for themselves the best Organs ever made in Canada.
JOHN SAVAGE, Manufacturer, Kingston, Ont.
Kingston, Jan. 20, 1868. 49w1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, that by order of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs. J. P. McDonald and George James, is constituted by By-Law for three months from this date, and the public are hereby informed that on and after the 10th inst., between the hours of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the new Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate the poor free of charge.

The Board of Health requests that all information connected with the existence of Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be promptly furnished to the undersigned, with a view of his visiting and reporting thereon; and it is also notified that any infringement of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will be promptly and seriously dealt with.
GEORGE JAMES, *Secretary.*
Board of Health Office, January 8th, 1868. 47w1m-213d1m

GRAND DISCOUNT SALE —OF— DRY GOODS! AT P. D. CONGER'S.

Money Wanted! Goods Must be sold!
From 10 to 20 per Cent REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT will be made, without exception, on every sale above 50 cents; and on many articles TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed.

Buyers can rely on this being a GENUINE REDUCTION from the hitherto lowest Cash Prices.

Ten Bales Grey & White Cottons,

Lately purchased at the Lowest Market Prices, will be sold at 10 per cent. discount.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks & Curtains

AT 10 TO 15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Sale continued until the arrival of Spring Goods; but the sooner the purchase, the better the assortment to choose from,
P. D. CONGER.
Belleville, Jan. 15th, 1868. 48-2t

To School Teachers.

WANTED at Union Section No. 24, Sidney, a Second Class Teacher, (Male preferred) Apply to
DAVID EGGLETON. THOMAS SKUSE, Trustees.
Sidney, Jan. 15, 1868. 48tf

To Common-School TEACHERS!

THE NEW READERS ARE NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, Jan. 16, 1868.

GRAHAM FLOUR, OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BEANS, &c.
—ALSO,—
WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS
IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS,
At the "Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.
A. FLETCHER & Co.
January 15, 1868. 7-1y,w48-2t

1868. RELYEA, DENTIST. 1868.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years.—Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competant mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anasthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D
D. E. BURDETT, M.D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that can be made

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.,—indeed, every article required in the profession.
Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46tf

CITATION.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Hastings, To WIT: — To the next of kin of William Snider, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, deceased, *Greeting.*

WHEREAS, JAMES COLE, of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, yeoman, brother of said deceased, has, by his petition to the said Surrogate Court, set forth that said deceased died a widower, having no wife, nor child, nor children, nor father, nor mother, him surviving; but leaving four brothers and two sisters.

You are hereby cited to come before said Court and administer to said estate, or that you appear before the Honourable George Sherwood, Judge of said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to see and examine the proceedings, and show cause, if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects, rights and credits of the said deceased should not be granted to the petitioner, James Cole.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court, at Belleville, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Signed, A. G. NORTHRUP.
L.S.
Issued from the office of the Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.
Signed, A. G. NORTHRUP.

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

To the Trustees and Teachers OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal grant will be paid at the undermentioned places on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, instant, at TEN o'clock A.M.

Madoc,	at the Town Hall	Madoc.	
Elzevir,	"	"	Bridgewater.
Hungerford,	"	"	Tweed.
Huntingdon,	"	"	Moira.
Rawdon,	"	"	Stirling.
Marmora,	"	"	Marmora.
Tudor,	"	"	Millbridge.
Tyendinaga,	"	"	Melrose.

Thurlow, at Mr. Rous's Store, Belleville. Sidney,

The Treasurers of the several Townships will be pleased to be in attendance at the time and places above stated.
T. S. AGAR, *L. S. N. H.*
F. H. ROUS, *L. S. S. H.*
Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-3t
"Chronicle" copy twice.

Money to Invest.

HAVING been appointed Valuator to the Colonial Securities Company, limited, I am prepared to furnish forms of application for loans, and to give every other information required by parties desirous to loan money from the company.

Apply personally, or if by letter, pre-paid.
ELIJAH W. MEYERS.
Trenton, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-1y

New Book AND STATIONERY STORE!

F. Van Norman WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 4TH NOV'R., A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF BOOKS, Stationery, Wall Papers, &c., IN THE Dominion Building! Opposite the Post Office.

A liberal discount made to Clergymen, Teachers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade.

THE FAVOR OF A CALL IS SOLICITED.
Belleville, Oct. 31, 1867. 37-tf

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, some time in October last, a RED HEIFER, with some white in her face, and white about her belly. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, prove property, and take her away.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Lot No. 6, 10th Con. Hungerford, January, 15th, 1868. 48-3t

LOST.

LOST on Tuesday, the 31st day of December last, between Shannonville and Belleville, a parcel containing wearing apparel.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at F. Fanning's Hotel, in Belleville, or at S. Gunsolus' Hotel, in Shannonville.
JOHN E. WHARTON.
Shannonville, Jan. 14th, 1868 48 3t

Commercial Bank!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for a NEW DEPARTMENT in his business, now offers his entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

And while respectfully soliciting a call, assures all who may favor him that prices will be as represented.

BILLS OF THE ABOVE BANK TAKEN AT PAR.
J. PEARD, Front Street, Belleville, Two doors south of Hambly's.
Belleville, Dec. 12, 1867. 43wtf

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.
Belleville, Dec. 24, 1867. 47w1y

Christmas Presents!

Ladies Work Boxes.
" Writing Desks.
" Dressing-Cases.
Photograph Albums.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Ladies Bonnets.

A Fine Assortment of Dress Goods AND THE LATEST STYLES IN CLOTH FOR LADIES JACKETS.
GEO. RITCHIE & Co.
Belleville, Dec. 19, 1867. 44w-tf

THE GRAND X-MAS SALE OF Overcoats, Underclothing, &c., &c., At J. MUIR & CO'S

Will Begin on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

Don't fail to call and see their Stock, which will be offered at

PRICES that CANNOT be BEATEN!
BELLEVILLE, December, 1867. 43

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JONES & HENRY

WOULD solicit an inspection of their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to sell very CHEAP for CASH. Their Stock will be found complete in all its branches, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, OVERCOATINGS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, &c.

Having in connection with their business a first-class TAILOR, they are prepared to make garments to order, and warranted to FIT.

Remember the Stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.

Commercial Bills Taken at Par for Dry Goods.
W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.
Belleville, Nov. 7, 1867. 38tf

HURRAH!



FOR THE

First Christmas of the Dominion!

R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'BRIEN & HENCHY, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS, TEAS.

Young & Old HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c.

COFFERS, THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS!

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES, IRISH, SCOTCH AND MORTON'S WHISKEYS,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND GINS!

In WOOD and BOTTLE, together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE of the Most POPULAR BRANDS, LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a Splendid Stock of

LAMP GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the Town.
Belleville, Dec. 12th, 1867. 43w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or *en bloc*, to suit purchasers.
Apply to THOS. RUTHERFORD.
Belleville, July 8, 1857. w21tf

Cheap! Cheap! FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260 half cash. Apply to W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 26th, 1866. 50-tf.

ONTARIO STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber, at considerable expense, has fitted up a STEAM DYE HOUSE, in West Belleville.

People can get their goods back in the right time. He will dye Silk, Wool, and Cotton various colors and charge the cheapest rates.

Particular attention will be paid to Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' garments.

Gentleman's garments Cleaned and Dyed, without ripping, and nicely pressed.

Parties residing at a distance from the Town can forward their goods by express or stage and have them returned the same way in one week. All goods to be addressed to
E. C. FOWLER, Belleville, Ont.

Tuscan, Straw, and Felt work done as usual. 46w-3m

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage with which he has been honored by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a half years, and cordially thanking them for it, would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Cæsar's wife, both are above suspicion; his efforts have been invariably crowned with complete success. 'Tis true there are many Dentists in the world, and, so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "Live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the prices of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee at least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing precept by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameliorate pain in the extracting of teeth, such as Nitrous-Oxide Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.
M. D. WARD, *Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.*
Belleville, Jan. 8, 1868. 211d6 47w4t
"Chronicle" copy for one month.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of JOHN CHARLES FRANCK, CORNELIUS JAMES STARLING, GEORGE ARKLE, and ALFRED ARGYLE CAMPBELL, *Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above named Insolvents, will, on Wednesday, the Fifth day of February, 1868, apply to the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at his chambers, in the Court House, Belleville, at TEN o'clock A.M., for his discharge from the office of Assignee to the said estate.
JOHN PLIMSOLL, *Official Assignee.*
Dated 14th January, 1868. 48-2t

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by M. Nulty, Esq., Auctioneer, on **Saturday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868,**

at 12 o'clock, NOON, at the Auction Rooms of M. Nulty, in the Town of Belleville, for account of whom it may concern, all the right, title, and interest of Henry George Gillespie, of Belleville, Esq., in and to the following valuable real estate:

1st. The West half of Lot No. 20, on the bill or plan of Michael Teal, for part of Lot 5, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

2d. Part of Lot No. 10, as laid out on the plan of the Commercial Bank, of part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

3d. One quarter of an acre of part of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, on the East side of the road to Canifton; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

4th. One hundred acres, the West half of Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession of Madoc, subject to a mortgage to the Bank of Upper Canada.

5th. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the South side of Wright Street; Lots 1 and 2 on the West side of John Street; Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the North side of Robert Street; and Lot No. 19 on the North side of Weaver Street, in the Village of Stirling, as laid down on a plan of Weaver's Block, and which said lots in the Village of Stirling are subject to a mortgage to John Bell.

The undersigned will only sell the interest of said Henry G. Gillespie, held by him in trust, and will only covenant against his own acts.

For terms of sale and further particulars call at the office of Ross, Bell & Holden.
JOHN BELL, Trustee.
Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 46-4t

Mrs. AMY JAMES

WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding country that she has refitted her Photographic Gallery in the best style. She has also improved her sky-light, so that she is now able to make Photographs inferior to none on the continent. She is happy to say her PHOTOGRAPHS again took the

FIRST PRIZE!

at the County Fair. The new arrangements she has made in her sky-light leaves nothing to be desired, and for light and shade cannot be surpassed. She warrants every person to be pleased with her Pictures. She is now taking the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, for the new sized Album, they are beautiful—call and see them. She has reduced the price of her LIFE-SIZE Photographs, and is now making them every-day for heads of families. Photographs taken at $1.00 per dozen for a few weeks only. Warranted to give satisfaction.
Belleville, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wtf

LARGE Direct Importations!

NOW ARRIVING AT THE BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE, F. H. ROUS'

Including 80 Crates, Hhd's, &c.,

AS BELOW:
48 per *Arden-lee*, ex. Liverpool.
19 " *Yumuri* "
10 " *Newcastle*, "
3 " *Moravian*, M. O. S. S. Co.

Assorted Crates!

To suit Country Dealers, who may purchase here cheaper than at Montreal, and save freight.

N. B.—Stationary and School Books on advantageous terms.
F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, July 7th, 1867. w21

J. C. VAPOR, No. 95!

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO:
August 28th, 1867. 36

WILSON & Co., Pork Packers

TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)

HEAVY MESS—PRIME MESS, EXTRA PRIME PORK,—HAMS, SHOULDERS,—BACON, &c.
Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

Snow.

Lo, what wonders the day hath brought,
Born of the soft and slumberous snow
Gradual, silent, slowly wrought;
Even as an artist, thought by thought,
Writes expression o— up and brow.

Down from the roofs in gusts are hurled
The sobbing drifts to the street below;
And still is the banner of storm unfurled,
Till all the frowning and desolate world
Lies dumb and white in the trace of snow.

Slowly the shadows gather and fall—
Still the whispering snowflakes beat;
Night and darkness are over all;
Rest, pale city, beneath their pall!
Sleep, white world, in thy winding sheet!

Correspondence.

(For the Intelligencer.)

Crushing Mills.

MR. EDITOR,—My attention has been called to the above subject by the communication of C. P. O., as well as the editorial in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER.

Allow me to state that at the foundry and machine shops in this town, as good work can be turned out, and at as cheap rates, as can be procured at Montreal, New York, or elsewhere. I believe, also, that the same can be accomplished in as good time as at a distance, taking into consideration the time required for transportation.

The crushing mill built at the works of James Brown, Esq., of this town, for Messrs. Turner & Gilbert, is now in the first class erected at El Dorado, is the first proof, and the one built by Charles Martin, Esq., also of Belleville, and now in running order at Bridgewater, is a second and sufficient proof that all the machinery necessary to carry on the crushing for gold would be furnished by our own country can be furnished by our Belleville foundries and machine shops.

The shops of Messrs. Brown, Wilkes, Walbridge, and Martin, are either of them of sufficient capability to cast and turn out all the heavy work required, and to fit the same for use, and for all of them they can manufacture the boiler, engine, stamps and all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the crushing of our valuable mineral rocks in North Hastings.

The boiler, engine, stamps, &c, of my mill at Bridgewater were all made by Mr. Martin at my foundry, and will be found second to none in workmanship, as they already commenced to work, and a few days will test its power to perform the amount of labor for which it was calculated.

It might be well for persons desirous of obtaining crushers, to go to Bridgewater and El Dorado and obtain information, before going from home for machinery. Our first duty should be to try to build up our own manufactories, and thereby benefit and enrich our own mechanics.

Yours, &c., &c.,
HILLS FLINT.

Belleville, 16th January, 1868.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Central Schools.

I am an old ratepayer of the town, have had in former years some practical experience in teaching, have always been interested in the cause of education, and have watched attentively the working of the Common Schools in Belleville. I was therefore prepared to read with much interest the reports of proceedings, editorials and correspondence appearing in our local press in connection with the proposed Central School. As I am totally unconnected either with municipal politics, or the Board of Trustees, or any other governing body in the matter of our schools, and have no selfish ends whatsoever to subserve in the question, I may be supposed to give an unbiassed and independent opinion in the present controversy.

Let me, therefore, be permitted to offer my testimony to you, and the Board, for your manly and fearless declaration, in the face of a storm of temporary unpopularity, that you were in favor of the Central School. I read with disgust the speeches of such men as Mr. Bell and Mr. Read, betraying, or rather displaying, a want of fair and large conception of such gentlemen not really knowing any better—so gross a contradiction to the acknowledged first principles of effective school management. The great advantage of public schools over private tuition lies in the saving of expense and the spirit of emulation excited. The great advantage of a large school over a small one is that it enables us, especially in towns, to profit by the fact that our population lies close around one centre, and to put into practice the principle of the subdivision of labor. A country school is necessarily like a country store, where you expect to get a little of all sorts, but if a man, wishing to trade to advantage, he would come to town, where each merchant, dealing in one particular line, is able to understand it better and buy and sell cheaper.

So it is with different trades. In the backwoods a man is obliged to be Jack of all trades. In the town every man gives himself to a particular branch, and thus works to better advantage for himself and for the community. It is only in the matter of education that we are blind to the obvious principles.

Every man will teach best what he best understands, and what he has had most experience in teaching. Thus in our highest Seminaries of learning, every man has his own particular professor, and any man with common sense would laugh at the idea of making each Professor teach a little of each subject. Even the branches taught in a Common School requires a different mental turn and training to impart them to the best advantage.

To teach Reading will require a special ear and voice, and study. A trained teacher of Arithmetic giving up his attention to that one branch, will get more as an average ground, and teach a number of scholars utterly impossible under the old system.—A writing master will bring a boy on far further in three months, (I speak from experience) than he would get in three years upon the present plan.

Who can fail to perceive that a school sufficiently numerous to allow the application of the principle, would enjoy an immense advantage? In the country parts this cannot be done, because the scholars have to be drawn from so large an area, that many of them would be miles away from the central school, but here in town we have the population of a whole township gathered together in one spot, no sooner of which would be so far from the central school as children have every day to travel to their school in the country. All these advantages we now throw away.

Another point is very clearly put in Mr Willis' letter—the difficulty of keeping order in a mixed Common School. This difficulty lies not with the class who happens to be up before the master, but with those classes which are in their seats and can confidently assert that one half the time and force of ordinary teachers is necessarily spent in looking around them and exclaiming, "Why John, I see you!" "Mary, you are not studying!" "Richard, come up here!" &c, &c. Under the Central system this would be to a great extent obviated.

The present schools are nearly worthless, and what money they cost is almost thrown away, and this is owing not so much to the teachers as to the system.

In the small country schools the defects of the system do not so clearly appear, because, owing to their smallness, they are more under control; but to apply the same system to our crowded town schools is a confession, and must, from its inherent defects, break down and end in failure. I should like to say something about the advantages of classification, but I must not trespass too long upon your patience. I will finish with a prediction that supposed sectional and vested interests and a blind, unreasoning terror of increased taxation, without a candid inquiry into the benefits sure is worth its cost, must eventually give way before the force of truth.

By promoting this scheme you and your late colleagues will be the true friends of all classes in the community, and will put, especially within the reach of those in poor or moderate circumstances an education of such a quality as can now only be commanded by the rich, who send their children away from home.

In a few years hence it will be acknowledged as one of the highest claims of Mr. Bowell and the Board to the thanks and esteem of the community that they did good service in initiating and helping to establish a CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Belleville, Jan. 18, 1868.

The Good Time Coming.

Mark Twain takes this view of the millenium of women's rights:

In that day a man shall say to his servant, 'What is the matter with the baby?' And the servant shall reply, 'It has been sick for hours.' 'And where is its mother?' 'She is out electioneering for Sallie Robbins.' And such conversations as these shall transpire between ladies and servants applying for situations.

'Can you cook?'

'Yes.'

'Wash?'

'Yes.'

'All right. Who is your choice for State milliner?

'Judy McGinnis.'

'Well, you can tramp.'

And women shall talk politics instead of discussing the fashions; and men shall nurse the babies while their wives go down to the polls to vote. And in that day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat the dusky man with wisdom for Governor, and the youth who waltzes with exquisite grace shall be Chief of Police, in preference to the man of practical sagacity and determined energy.

Every man, I take it, has a selfish end in view when he pens one of his choice in behalf of the public good in the newspapers, and such is the case with me. I, for one, would like to see my daughter well fed on, and my family would go to destruction; for I am not qualified for a wet nurse.

The Sheriff's religion—Writ-salum.

"The best substitute for silver"—Gold.

Quilp says his babies are all "holler boys."

A bad sign—to sign another man's name to a note.

"The Voice of the night"—Those blessed babes.

The lasses candy wedding is when the first baby gets old enough to lick.

Some one calls the times of squeezing girls hands the palmy days of life.

It may be paradoxical, but a generous hotel landlord is an inn-hospitable man.

A company formed for the protection of tar may with propriety be called a target company.

What is the difference between one's mouth and a bandbox? Not much; either is a good place to put a muffin.

What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they change their condition of single-blessedness, ceasing to be pensive, should be expansive!

What sort of a horse would you name when you demand a man to settle his bill? Pa-cer. What body officer would be name if he felt disposed to ignore the bill? Pay pshaw!

Hall's Journal of Health says, "there is no trouble in eating pork in cold weather." We don't dispute it—but there is a good deal of trouble in getting pork to eat this cold weather, chattering together.

The Montana Legislature has exempted the following cases from serving as jurors: Ministers, lawyers, physicians, officers of the law, *editors, idiots, insane persons*, and regularly enrolled firemen.

A minister traveling through the provinces some years ago, asked an old lady on whom he called, to which sect she held the doctrine of total depravity? Oh, I think it's a good doctrine, if people would live up to it.

"So you are going to keep a school said a young lady to her old aunt. 'Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children.' 'I should prefer that myself,' was the quiet reply, 'but there is the widower!'

Vake, lady; vake! the moon is high, twinkling stars are beamin', while now and then, across the sky, a meteor are streamin'! Vake, Sally, vake, and look on me—we wake Squire Nobbin's daughter! I'll have you, and you'll have me—(by gosh! who threw that water.)

A cowardly outrage was recently perpetrated by the Fenians in Sheffield, England. Two little boys were playing at "Fenians" on the street, a rather rough game, which seems to be popular among English boys just now, when two Fenians came up and seized the one who was representing the soldier; put some powder in his trousers and applied a lucifer to it. The boy was severely injured, and his recovery is doubtful.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea..... 60 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do.. 0 55
EXCELLENT FLAVORED do.. 0 65
SOUND OOLONG..... 0 45
RICH FLAVORED do..... 0 60
VERY FINE do. do..... 0 75
FINE do. do..... 0 55
VERY FINE do..... 0 75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common..... 0 38
FINE do..... 0 55
YOUNG HYSON..... 0 65
FINE do..... 0 75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE..... 0 85
FINE GUNPOWDER..... 0 85
EXTRA HERRIFFE do..... 1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Obests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D90, w28-1y

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the *AMERICAN WATCH* has at last discovered a medicine which is a complete cure for every form of Watch disease. No other medicine need be taken, as this will act as a gentle cathartic, which is all sufficient. The diet should be strictly a milk diet, such as rice and milk, boiled bread and milk, &c. By observing this diet, pits will be avoided, and it will completely supply the pustules, and obviate the usual disfiguration attendant upon the malady.

FRIEND RUSTY STRAW.—Says a correspondent from Wyoming county N. Y. "Tell your readers to beware of feeding rusty straw to your stock. I had some experience in this line last winter with three colts, which had free access to a stack of rusty spring wheat straw. They came near dying; their coats were rough and staring, swellings filled with thin pus or water appeared on their limbs and some parts of their bodies, and they also seemed to have a difficulty in the head and nostrils. Change of feed and good care alone got them through to grass, but they were much injured. I have also seen cattle do very poorly when feeding on rusty straw, though they were stabled and fed hay, &c., nights and mornings. I think farmers should be careful in feeding or allowing their stock to eat the rusty straw, for it is to be had with."—*Rural New Yorker.*

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more wisely and universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer has not as apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every house keeper lay in a good supply of apples and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is delicious in an hour and a half, while boiling cabbages require five hours. The most delightful dessert that can be placed on the table is baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without cheese or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pie, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total doctor's bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

Why should winter be called the dead time of year? Is not autumn rather the berry-ing season?

A man advertised for a wife, and requested each candidate to enclose her *carte de visite*. A spirited young lady wrote to the advertiser in the following terms: "Sir—I do not enclose my *carte*, for though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

A wise man sought to explain to his little child the nature of a cross. He took two slips of wood, long and short one.—"See, my child," he said, "the long piece is the will of God; the short piece is your will: lay your hand in line with the will of God, and you have no cross; lay it athwart and you make a cross directly."

A remarkable success has been made in the treatment of deafness has been recently made by Prof. Scott, of the New York Medical University, by one of the most apparently hopeless cases are radically cured. The method consists in introducing atomized vapor of Phenyl directly into the cavity of the tympanum. No unpleasant sensation are produced, and a feeling of clearness seems to follow the operation.

A telegram from Cork of the 30th December says: "At a quarter past nine this morning eight fellows armed with revolvers entered the shop of Mr. Allport, gunmaker, Patrick street, and, after presenting revolvers at Allport, his brother, and the gunsmith, and threatened to shoot them if they interfered, proceeded to coolly and deliberately loaded two sacks with 60 revolvers and 1,500 rounds of ammunition, which they carried away in a cab, which was waiting for them. The police have hopes of tracing some of them. The excitement was caused in Corkby the daring character of the outrage.

FATHER GAVAZZI AND THE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT IN ROME.—A very characteristic letter has been addressed by Father Gavazzi to a friend in Ireland, a recent events in Italy. The warrior priest attended Garibaldi, and was present at the battles of Monte Rotondo, Tenu, and Mentana. He says that after the battle of Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi would have entered Rome, but he was detained at the Tiber, the bridges over which had been destroyed, and before he could complete his pontoons the French troops were in and City. The cause was then lost, and but it is a brilliant fact, he says, that Garibaldi, fighting one or two, without cavalry, and with two guns against fourteen almost without ammunition, with despicable arms, contending with an enemy whose discipline could be the envy of the world, whilst his own arms could only be fired at 300, was enabled to hold his position in the last battle until night, and to retreat in order without being attacked. The moral effect of the event, says Gavazzi, is undoubted. For himself, he shall resume his usual course of evangelization, commencing perhaps at Venice, and proceeding thence to Naples. This priest was more fortunate than the General, and, although beaten in the field, his work goes on.

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Belleville, have just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by calling at first hand with the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes, and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living near Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or exclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there is no express office. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 5 chests about 80 lbs. Chests 60 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tear not mentioned as superior to any, but are equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,
6 Hospital Street, Belleville.

12wly

ity of Glasgow
Life Assurance Comp'y,
ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, - - - - £600,000 Stg.

SUMS Assured, exclusive of Bonus, exceed Three Millions Sterling.

RINTOUL BROTHERS,
Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12wly Agent for Belleville.

Life and Accident Insurance
THE ORIGINAL
Travellers Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Insures against
ALL ACCIDENTS!!
CAUSING BODILY INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE!
Also insures against
Loss of Life from Any Cause!!
Whether Disease or Accident,
WITH COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $500,000
With *Surplus of* $200,000.

J. G. BATTERSON, Prest. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec.
J. PARKER THOMAS,
41 Agent, Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 STG.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v31n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

Western Insurance Company,
(LIMITED)
OF ENGLAND.

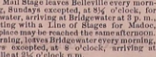
FOR FIRE, AND FOREIGN AND COLONIAL LIFE BUSINESS.

Fire Risks taken for a term of THREE YEARS, avoiding the necessity of RENEWAL.
MACLEOD & CARMAN,
Prov. Land Surveyors, &c., Agents for the County of Hastings.
Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1865. 37-tf

Western Fire & Life Insurance Co.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL, - - £1,000,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:
Osborne Hall, Church Street,
TORONTO.
A. DE GRASSI,
Chief Agent
J. PARKER THOMAS,
Agent
Belleville, August, 1865. 25

MAIL STAGE LINE.



Belleville to Bridgewater.

THE Mail Stage leaves Belleville every morning, Sundays excepted, at 8½ o'clock, for Bridgewater, arriving at Bridgewater at 3 p. m., connecting with a Line of Stages for Madoc, which place may be reached the same afternoon.

Returning, leaves Bridgewater every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock, arriving at Belleville at 3¼ o'clock p.m.

The proprietor has procured the best of horses, commodious and comfortable carriages, and sober and careful drivers, thus ensuring a quick and safe passage.

Parcels and light freight carried at moderate charges. All orders given to the drivers for articles in Belleville or elsewhere on the route will be punctually attended to.

Terms reasonable.

A. B. REID,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July4, 1867. 30wly

J. & W. SUTHERLAND

Would respectfully solicit an inspection of their new Stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

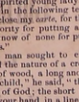
Which will be found complete in the following specialities:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS, —2s 6d. and upwards,
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS,
FRENCH DELAINES,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
SCOTCH ALL WOOL HOSIERY,
CANADIAN " "
" FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
DUNDAS COTTONS & BAGS,
AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1867. 35w tf

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.



PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Gardens & Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, $1.00.

Protected by Trade Marks.

☞ Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & CO., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. D90-1y w27-1y

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
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C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., | H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., | J. McGILLES, Esq.
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., | A. R. McMASTER, Esq., | A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other responsible Insurance Company.

F. McANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROOKER, Manager.
November 12, 1867. 39w6m-1654dm

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF DRY GOODS
AT M. NULTY'S.

The subscriber offers the whole of his immense stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Buffalo Skins,
&c., AND
READY MADE CLOTHING,

At greatly reduced prices, LOWER than ever before heard of in this section. A call will convince the most credulous that the above is no puff, but a reality.

☞ Sales Made Only for CASH

Liberal discount to Jobbers, Country Merchants, Lumbermen, &c.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
100 CASES--La Ronde Freres--BRANDY,
VINTAGE 1848. ALSO
200,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY.

Belleville, October 31, 1867. 37tf.

APOTHECARIES HALL.
Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs!

The proprietors have much pleasure in offering

FINE FRENCH MADDER!

A much SUPERIOR ARTICLE to the Dutch Madder ordinarily sold. Also

Ext. Logwood, Cudbear,
Cochineal, (very fine.) **Redwood,**
Fustic, Indigo,
AND OTHER DRY WOODS.

All of which are offered at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!

Call and examine our DYE STUFFS before purchasing elsewhere and thus

SECURE ENTIRE SATISFACTION BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE!
T. WILLS & Co.

Belleville, September 5th 1867. 29w tf

BUFFALOES!
AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

MINK FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
RAW FURS
AT
G. H. HAYMES'.

Belleville, October 7th, 1867. 35wtf

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP

THE West half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 1-tf

CEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

FRONT STREET, - - - BELLEVILLE
Opposite Patterson's Office

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864 36

FOREST & LOZO'S
ROYAL
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES
BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO,

WILL always be found a place of pleasure to call on business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the principal part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, lasting the Genius, and best artificial lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.

Parties can always get a greater variety of Pictures and Lockets than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Crest and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the finest pictures being first introduced by them into Canada.

Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please. 12tf&6-3ewtf

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion,
AND
T. WALTERS.

HAVING Removed his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past 7 years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.

You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
ALSO
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find
My stock is good, my prick is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear not trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.

T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally, that he has rented a store in Wallbridge Building, Belleville, next to Heard's Gun Shop, Front Street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes,
HATS AND CAPS
Crockery, Hardware, &c.
Will keep what is called a

"VARIETY STORE,"

But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.

He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Cash Prices, and will sell accordingly, wholesale and retail. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new premises.

N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.

D. D. CHESEBRO.
Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

JOHN BEDFORD, *Plaintiff*, vs. JACOB NICHOLSON and JOHN CALLAGHAN, *Defendants.*

BY virtue of an Execution issued in this cause and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office, in the Court House Town of Belleville, on SATURDAY the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at NOON, all the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Callaghan, in and to the South half of Lot number Fifteen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings.

G. TAYLOR, SHERIFF C.H.
E. ROLLER,
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
29th October, 1867. } 37-13w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop on Front Street, a full assortment of all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY, being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 6

NOW OPEN
AT THE
"CORNER STORE,"
FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,

A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which will be sold low, for Cash only.

ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 1867. 8tf

PORK.
60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS and BACON
AT THE
CORNER STORE.
A. FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of GILBERT CANNIFF,
An Insolvent.

In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

ON the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Belleville, 25th November, 1867.
41w2m GILBERT CANNIFF, Insolvent.

FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale!
Manufactured at his
Improved and Enlarged Brewery,
TRENTON.

J. F. FLINDALL
Finding the want of a
First-Class ALE BREWERY
IN this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish as good a quality of

PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,
as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39w1y



W. J. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, &c.

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has just received a large addition to his stock of GOLD & SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS

LEVER WATCHES,

and Fine Gold Jewelry, Jet, Bog Oak and Glass Goods; all kinds of American Clocks, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Watch and Clock Materials, and almost everything usually kept in Jewelry Stores, all of which will be sold at LOWER PRICES THAN REMUNERATING PRICES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for old Gold and Silver.

Also, has on hand a good assortment of the celebrated
Barclay Sewing Machines,
lower than any other machine of the same power in the Dominion.
W. J. NORTHGRAVES,
Next to Vair's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, Nov., 1867. 16965-28-3m

LANDS for SALE.

THE undersigned offers the undermentioned lands for sale on liberal terms of credit:

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	33	4	200
"	"	15	5	200
"	"	23	4	200
"	Huntingdon.	E ½ 22	3	99
"	"	W ½ 17	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½ 10	7	100
"	"	18	7	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W ¼ Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.

His offer prices
Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
Montreal.
T. WALTERS,
Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, } In the County Court
County of Hastings. } of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of ALBERT MORTON,
An Insolvent.

ON the Sixteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ALBERT MORTON,
By DEAN & GILBERT,
His Solicitors ad litem.
Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 7th day of December, A.D. 1867.

Improved Farms for Sale.

The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.

The East half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.

South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.

Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora. Solan 241.26, 12th con. Seymour, 180 acres. Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville
Aug. 9, 1867. w25-tf

HEADOLOGY.

WHILE some gentlemen deal with the understanding Boots and Shoes for instance)

GEO. ROCHE

Deals with the intellect, coolly, justly, and scientifically in Hats and Caps, with which harsh, unfeeling hats, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore give your patronage to his stock of

HATS AND CAPS,
which consists of all
THE LATEST STYLES.

Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.

Belleville, April 18th, 1867. 9

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 3d and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.

THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner, in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.

Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several veins on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.

The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.

The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develope them, as they own more lands in the neighborhood.

The title is direct from the Crown.

Lands in this township have been withdrawn from sale by the government as a gold district.

For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

ANDREW THOMSON.
W. W. DEAN.
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 5, 1867. 36f.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY
M. BOWELL, PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE.—Intelligencer Building, Front St.

TERMS:

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$2 50, when delivered by the Carrier.

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No subscriber taken for a less time than three months; and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

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To insure insertion must be delivered at the office by 10 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday.

Advertisements without written instructions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 33. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31. 1868. NUMBER 50.

The Intelligencer Book and Job Establishment

IS NEARLY NEW, COMPRISING THE Latest Styles of Plain and Fancy Type

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RAILWAY BILLS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, LAW BLANKS, CONCERT BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHEQUE BOOKS, BLANK NOTES, CIRCULARS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, FUNERAL CARDS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, PROGRAMMES, STAGE BILLS, MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, BILL BOOKS, LABELS, &c. &c.

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Having the best kind of Power Presses, work can be done in the shortest possible time.

To Correspondents.

☞ Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, and signed by the writer, to insure attention.

Business Directory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 1D6m-Wtf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-Wtf

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent Solicitors, 153½ Front Street, Belleville.
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., Madoc. 1D6m-Wtf

Pitcathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Mrs. James,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Front Street, Belleville. 19w.

Murdoch, Reid & Unwin,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Land Agents, Madoc. 8

F. J. Phippen,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, Belleville.

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Robt. L. Innes,
CIVIL ENGINEER, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architect, and Land and General Agent. OFFICE—Front Street, Belleville.

George S. Tickell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION AGENT. Sales attended in country or Town on most reasonable terms. Consignments of Household Furniture constantly on hand. Funerals furnished. 20

Richard J. Bates,
TAILOR. Shop, opposite the Railroad House, Front Street, Belleville. 8yl

Insolvent Act of 1864.
GEO. DEAN DICKSON, Official Assignee for the County of Hastings. Office.—Neilson's Building, Front St

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Henry Rosenberg,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, opposite the Wood Market. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

Charles Martin,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf. Salt, Water Lime, Coal, Cement, Plaster, &c., kept constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11, 1860.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. LeVesconte, or by Mr J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) one of whom will always be in attendance for that purpose.

John S. Black,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods; Cash paid for Potash, Grain &c. Mill Street, Stirling. 4yl

Bedford & Ward,
SURGICAL and MECHANICAL Dentists. Office in Bedford's Building, Front Street, Belleville. All work warranted. 13

Robert Francis,
INSPECTOR of Weights and Measures, South Hastings, County Surveyor and Coroner.—OFFICE—Trenton. 29

Hitting the Nail on the Head
IS getting your PICTURES at TERWILLIGAR'S—where you can obtain one dozen better Photographs for $1 50, than you can get any where else in Belleville for $2 50. Before you pay $2 or $2 50 for a dozen pictures, come and see what you can get for $1 50.

Money to Lend.

MONEY TO INVEST.
DEAN & GILBERT, Barristers.
15Wtf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ROBERTSON & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Hackett's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

MONEY TO LEND.
APPLY TO J. H. SIMPSON, Barrister, &c.
Office in C. L. Coleman's Building, Front St., Belleville. 31tf

MONEY TO LEND
ON APPROVED MORTGAGE SECURITY.
Apply to GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister.
Office—Neilson's Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43tf

$50,000 TO INVEST
ON APPROVED Mortgage or Note Security. Interest at 8 per cent. Mortgages bought at a moderate discount. Apply to WALTER J. HAYWARD, Barrister, &c.
Belleville, Nov. 16th, 1866. 40y1

MAPS OF THE GOLD REGION.

THE Subscribers have in Press, and will shortly publish, a series of separate MAPS of the GOLD-BEARING TOWNSHIPS of NORTH HASTINGS, to be followed in succession by corresponding series of the Townships in Northumberland and Addington. Having surveyed many of these Townships under direction of the Government, the series may be relied on for accuracy. They will show also all travelling roads, Post Offices, and other information of interest. A few advertisements will be printed on the margin of each. Persons desirous to advertise will please communicate with the subscribers.

McLEOD & CARRE, Engineers and Surveyors.
Belleville, March 20, 1867. 5-tf

REMOVAL!
PRICE & VANDUSEN
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
THEIR NEW BUILDING!
☞ COME AND SEE THEM. ☜
Belleville Aug. 20, 1867. w27

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
November 28, 1867. 41

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-Wtf

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overell's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART. 1D6m-Wtf

Maclellan & Maclellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c, &c Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wtf

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

P. O'Reilly, Jr.,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Land Agent.
CHAMBERS.—Over Holden's Drug Store, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, Belleville, C. W. 8

Dean & Gilbert,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. OFFICE:—Dafoe's New Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, BARTON S. GILBERT.
Master in Chancery, Co. Hastings.
Oct. 23 1866. 36

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Charles Francis,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Trenton, C. W.
Trenton, October, 1865. v31n34

Morgan Jellett, Jr.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, agent for the following first class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia" and "Canada." Office—Stirling, C. W.

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON.
December, 1865. 47

Coleman & Simpson,
BARRISTERS, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office, on the West side of Front St., opposite Apothecaries' Hall.
C. L. COLEMAN, J. H. SIMPSON.
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. 26

J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

John Finn,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.—Office—C. L. Coleman's Building, Front Street, Belleville. 47

D. R. Murphy,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Adjoining his private residence, South side of Dundas Street Trenton. v28n4

PHYSICIANS.

R. Jones, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—Madoc Village 39

W. W. Elmer, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.—Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc. 25

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

R. Parker, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Mill Street, Stirling. v30n32

Thomas Nichol, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Physician for Children. Office and Residence, Bridge Street, over the Express Office. Office hours, 10 a.m., to 2 p.m. January, 1866. 46

H. James, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist and Aurist. Graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo,—Allopathic; also Graduate of the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Provincial Licentiate. Office, Front Street, Belleville. Office hours from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. v32n23

Dr. Cannill,
HAVING resigned his Professorship in the Medical Department of Victoria College, Toronto, begs to inform his friends of Belleville and vicinity, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office and residence adjoining the Presbyterian Church, Hotel St. Young gentlemen wishing to study medicine will be received as pupils.
August, 1763. 25

Dr. George J. Potts,
BEGS to inform his friends of Belleville and its vicinity together with his friends of Prince Edward, that he has resumed the practice of his profession among them. Office in Price & Vandusen's New Building, near the market.
Young Gentlemen wishing to study Medicine will be received as pupils and prepared for the matriculation examination, now required by the Medical Council of Upper Canada.
Belleville, May 9th, 1867. 13w-tf.

Dr. Oronhyatekha,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR. The Doctor is a graduate of the University of Toronto, also studied in Oxford University, England, under the care and direction of Dr. Acland, Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Office, at Austin's Drug Store, Frankford. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOTELS.

Anglo-American House,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Mabee & Palmer, Proprietors. Good Yards and Stabling. Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars. 16

Hastings House,
MADOC VILLAGE, LYMAN MOON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel is well known to travellers and the public as one of the best kept houses in the Province. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors. Good Yards and Stables and careful Hostlers always in attendance. 4

BLANK NOTES,
BOUND in Books containing 100, 50 and 25 notes each, printed on fine paper, for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Report and Suggestions with respect to the County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1866.

BY THE REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, M. A., INSPECTOR.

SIR,—During the year 1866, all the Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, with a very few exceptions, were twice visited by me, in the discharge of my duties as Inspector. Detailed reports, showing the state in which I found the several schools, have already been placed in your hands; and I have now the honor to submit a few remarks on some of the general features of the Grammar School system, suggested by what has fallen under my observation since I addressed you last year.

A.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL LAW, AND REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

As I shall have occasion, in this report, to trace the operation of the existing grammar school law, and of the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, it may be well, at the outset, to state succinctly those provisions of the law, and those regulations of the Council, to which I am to refer.

1. By a regulation of the Council, boys in the grammar schools, with an exception so slight that it need not be considered, are required to study Latin or Greek; but girls may be admitted to the grammar schools to study French and the English branches, without taking classics.

2. The 7th section of the Amended Grammar School Act provides as follows: "The apportionment of the grammar school fund, payable half-yearly to the grammar schools, shall be made to each school conducted according to law, upon the basis of the daily average attendance at such grammar school of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law for grammar schools; such attendance shall be certified by the head master and trustees, and verified by the Inspector of grammar schools. Girls, pursuing the prescribed course of classical study, are taken into account in the apportionment of the grammar school fund; though, as appears from the *Journal of Education* for May, 1866, only fifty per cent. of the average attendance of girls for 1866 is to be reckoned in making the apportionment for 1867, while the full attendance of boys is reckoned. The attendance of those girls who study merely French and English is not counted in the apportionment of the public money.

3. An important clause, which I may term *the one-half clause*, in the amended Act, makes it a condition of the apportionment being paid to any school, that a sum equal at least to one-half the apportionment shall be provided from local sources, exclusive of fees for the salaries of teachers.

4. By the Grammar School law, still unrepealed, the Board of Common School Trustees may unite with the Grammar School Board; and the joint Board has the power of raising money, by rate, for Grammar School as well as Common School purposes; though the Grammar School Board alone has no power to levy a rate.

B—DIRECTION IN WHICH THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS ARE DRIFTING.

Let me now respectfully call your attention to the way in which these provisions of the law, and regulations of the Council of Public Instruction are working, in conjunction with other causes, to impress a very peculiar character on our Grammar Schools. I say a "very peculiar character." There is nothing like it, as far as I am aware, in the educational institutions of any other country; and my impression is, that if the tide which has set in continues to flow as it has been doing for some time past, the interests of sound education in the Province of Ontario will be seriously affected. Three great tendencies, distinct from one another, yet closely connected, are developing themselves.

First Tendency.—The first is, a tendency in favor of Union Schools. This is a natural consequence of the one-half clause, which requires that a sum equal, at least, to half the grammar school apportionment, shall be provided from local sources, for the salaries of teachers. I presume that the object of this clause was, not only to augment the salaries of good teachers, but also to secure that grammar schools should not be recklessly established, or if established, should not continue to be maintained, in localities where they are not needed, and where therefore the rate payers are not likely to be eager to tax themselves for such institutions. But, if the latter of these objects was contemplated by the framer of the Act, he appears to have overlooked an escape from check (to speak in the language of the game of chess) which was open to schools of the class against which his attack was directed. Not a few schools, to which the one half clause would have inevitably given the finishing stroke, have been enabled to avoid checkmate, by their union with the common schools; for, as has been stated above, while a grammar school board cannot impose a rate for grammar school purposes, a united common and grammar school board has power to do so. As the union of the common with the grammar school is thus the means, in many cases, of enabling the latter to obtain the local contribution, without which it could not exist, and which, if it stood alone, it would ask in vain, it is not surprising that the tendency should be for union schools to increase rather than to diminish in numbers.

Second Tendency.—The second tendency which is developing itself in our grammar schools is a result of the first, taken in connection with the statute, which requires that the semi-annual apportionment of the grammar school fund shall be made on the basis of the average attendance of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law. It may be described as a tendency in union schools for all the pupils, except those in the most rudimentary stages of English, to be drawn into the grammar school department. Pupils seeking admission to a grammar school which has not the common school united to it, will ordinarily be those whose parents really desire them to pursue a grammar school course of study. But, where the schools are united, the case is frequently very different. In not a few such schools, all the pupils in the common school department, boys and girls alike, are, as soon as they have got the merest smattering of English grammar, driven like sheep into the grammar school, and put into Latin in order to swell the roll of grammar school pupils, and to entitle the school to a larger share of the grammar school fund. I may be told that grammar school masters and trustees have no power to compel children to leave the common school and enter the grammar school. This is true. But it is also true that, as a matter of fact, there are many schools in which things take place exactly as I have described. Every child in the common school department, boy or girl, who is supposed to have any chance of wriggling through the meshes of the Inspector's examining net, is transferred to the grammar school, and enrolled as a classical pupil. I take it for granted that the parents do not object. The children themselves, of course, obey orders.

This feature of the union school system—the tendency, namely, for all the pupils, male or female, except those who are in the merest elements of English, to be sucked into the vortex of the grammar school department—is of so grave a character, that I think it right to give an example, for the purpose of enabling you more thoroughly to realize the form which our educational institutions are assuming. I visited the Grammar School at St. Mary's about the end of September, 1866. After I had examined for entrance those pupils whose names were on the Grammar School roll, but who had not been previously passed by the Inspector, I was informed that an additional class, containing the most advanced pupils in the Common School, to the number of about 20, was prepared for entering the Grammar School. I proceeded to examine them as the law requires. They were asked to parse the sentence: "I always do my work well." The following are specimens of their answers: First boy—"I" third person singular, nominative to "always." "Always," a noun. On second trial: "always," an adjective. And so on. Second boy—"I" third person singular, nominative to "always." "Always," a regular transitive verb. And so on. These two young gentlemen were not a whit worse than their companions; and the result was, that I was obliged to reject the entire class. Now, I find no fault with the teaching in the Common School department of the St. Mary's Union School. If I am not mistaken, the teacher who was at the head of that department at the time of my visit, holds a first-class certificate from the Normal School; and, as far as I can judge from the slight intercourse which I had with him, I think it likely that he is really a superior teacher. He had not been long in St. Mary's, when my visit was paid to the school. I am blaming nobody. I am only anxious to assist you to realize the fact, that, under the influences of the causes which have been described above, the common school department, in a large number of the union schools, is reduced to a low condition; all the pupils who are far enough advanced to be able to parse any easy English sentence, being systematically drained out into the grammar school. I give St. Mary's, as it was in September, 1866, as an illustration of this.

3.—*Third Tendency.*—The third great tendency which is developing itself in our grammar schools has been partly indicated already, and is seen in the influx of girls into the grammar schools, connected with the circumstance that a large and increasing proportion of such pupils take a classical course of study. It is in the Union schools chiefly that girls abound; the drafting process so extensively practised in these schools being, for the most part, applied without distinction of sex. While I do not for a moment question the sincerity of those masters—some of them men of high character and generally sound judgment—who contend that a classical course of study is desirable for girls as well as for boys, it would be mere affectation for any one to profess to doubt, that the new-born rage for Latin, among the female pupils of our grammar schools, is intimately associated with the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, which provides that those girls who study French and the English subjects in the grammar school programme for boys, without Latin, shall not be taken into account in the apportionment of the Grammar School Fund. The following table, compiled in the Education office, from the semi-annual returns made by the Grammar School masters and trustees, shows the daily average attendance, for 1866, of boys and girls, respectively, in classics, for twenty schools, in all of which, except four, it will be observed that the average attendance of girls studying Latin is in excess of that of boys. The only schools in the list which are not union schools are Kemptville and Stirling:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Bath	1½	10½
Beamsville	6½	8
Cayuga	4½	6
Farmersville	7½	9
Iroquois	18	16½
Gananoque	9	21
Metcalfe	7	8½
Morrisburgh	8½	11½
Mount Pleasant	8	10
Newcastle	8	7½
Norwood	18	17
Oshawa	26½	28
Perth	19	36
Port Rowan	5	8
Scotland	5	5½
Stirling	8	8
Strathroy	8½	6
Uxbridge	7½	11
Whitby	23	37½
Kemptville	5½	7

4. *Summary.*—In the sketch given above, of the tendencies which are moulding the form of our Grammar Schools, I have avoided, as far as possible, expressing an opinion on particular points. It seems to me important to keep facts, which are indisputable, apart from inferences which may be disputed. My aim, therefore, has been, in what has been said thus far, to lay before you a simple historical statement, which may serve as a basis for discussion. I shall be expected now to bring forward the principal reasons which lead me to regard the tendencies that have been shown to exist as very unfortunate. This I shall do; only first let me give a brief summary of the facts which have to be considered. The number of the Union Schools is increasing, and is likely to increase. In many of the schools of this class, all the Common School pupils, boys and girls alike, who have obtained a smattering of English Grammar, are systematically drafted into the Grammar School. The consequence is that, in localities where such a system is followed, there is no mere Common School education (observe, I say *mere* Common School education) given to any pupils, boys or girls, which is not of the most elementary description; and, not only have the Grammar Schools thus become, to a great extent, girls schools as well as boys schools, but—what is especially note worthy—the girls admitted to these schools are, in a majority of instances, put into Latin as a matter of course; in other words, the study of Latin is made practically a condition of their admission into the Grammar School.

C.—DEGRADATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS;—THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING A GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION MADE VIRTUALLY CONDITIONAL ON THE STUDY OF LATIN.

1. Will any man say that this state of things is satisfactory—a state of things in which the common schools are degraded, by being suspended from the exercise of all their higher functions? Unless I misunderstand the object of the common school law, the common schools are designed to furnish a good English and general education to those desiring it. But how can this end be accomplished, where the common schools are subject to arrangements, under which the highest stage of advancement ever reached by the pupils is to be able to parse an easy English sentence? I have pointed out that in many of the union schools, the machinery of the union is managed in such a way as systematically to empty the common schools of all moderately advanced pupils, male and female, and therefore to leave only very elementary work to be done by the common schools. If, in an important and flourishing place like St. Mary's, the highest class of boys in the common school department of the union school, were, in September last, utterly unable to parse the sentence, "I always do my work well," it may be imagined what the state of things is in ruder localities. Is this an example of the good English and general education which the Legislature desired, through the means of the common school system, to place within the reach of all the children of the Province.

2. It may perhaps be said that though, in cases like that referred to, nothing but the most meagre English education is furnished in the common school department of our Union Schools, the defect is remedied by the instruction given in the grammar school department, into which the pupils are drafted from the common school. Mark, if you please, what this involves. All the boys entering the grammar school, with an exception so slight as not to be worthy of consideration, must study Latin. As a matter of fact, in the majority of the Union Schools the study of Latin in the grammar school department, though not legally, is yet virtually, made imperative on girls also. If not literally compelled to take Latin, they are put into it, and they accept the arrangement. Only "moral suasion," as an excellent teacher explained to me—not, I think, without some valied humour—is employed to induce them to take Latin, "that being sufficient." The plea, therefore, that the degradation of the common school department, in many of the Union Schools, is counterbalanced or relieved by the facilities afforded in the grammar school department, amounts to this, that the possibility of a decent English education being obtained by our Canadian children may properly be made conditional on their studying or professing to study Latin. Such an idea, when nakedly put, must be felt to be monstrous.

3. There are two aspects in which the common schools may be regarded. They may be considered either as having a complete and independant work of their own to perform, namely, to impart a good English education to those desiring it, or as stepping stones to something further—institutions designed to prepare pupils for the grammar schools.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the former of these offices is incomparably the most important of the two. Yet, in Union Schools of the kind which I am criticising, this, the chief and proper business of the common school, has wholly ceased to be performed, in so far as the upper parts of what may be called a fair Common School programme are concerned. I look upon this as an excessive evil. I have such a sense of the importance of maintaining a high standard of education in the Common Schools, that, rather than see them degraded—rather than see the gaol, beyond which their most advanced pupils, are not to pass, fixed at the point where an easy English sentence can be parsed—I would be willing that all the Grammar Schools in the country should perish. I protest against making the Common Schools, in all above the most primary classes, mere hot beds to force forward seedlings for the classical field.

D.—FALSE SHOW OF CLASSICAL STUDY IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

If the current, under which the Grammar Schools are at present drifting, operates, in so many cases, to the degradation of the Common Schools, how is its influence on the Grammar Schools themselves to be characterized? I am obliged to state that it leads, in a painful degree, to a show of classical study, where the reality is wanting. Of course, I make no charge of wilful deception. All that I wish to indicate is the existence of a state of things which is not truly what it holds itself forth as being. There is a good deal of such false show in some Grammar Schools which have not Common Schools united to them; and I do not know that the evil could be wholly prevented on any system; but, by the union system, it is directly generated and fostered. In illustration of this, I lay before you some examples, selected from the history of the past two years.

1. In the latter part of October, 1865, I visited the Grammar School department of the Union School at Consecon. There were on the roll for the current term 18 pupils in Latin. Here then was what professed to be a classical school; but, as my volume of reports for 1865 will show, the whole thing was a farce. There were two divisions in Latin; the senior, consisting of three boys, all of them in Sallust, and two of them reading Virgil also; and the junior, of thirteen pupils, mere beginners. The representatives of the junior division, who were present, were children, whom it would have been judicious and kind to have left in the Common School. They had learned the Latin grammar in a loose sort of way, as far as the verbs; but none of the girls in the class could tell me any of the terminations of the second declension; and the decidedly best boy did not succeed in going through *servus* without mistake. Of the three boys in the senior division, all of whom were present, one was examined in Sallust. The memorandum regarding him in my note book is: "very bad; nothing could be worse." The two other boys were examined in Virgil. Their translation was inaccurate; their parsing bad; and the whole of their work unintelligently performed. The truth is, that there appears to be no field for a Grammar School at Consecon; and, but for the union of the Common and Grammar School Boards, I do not suppose that the establishment of anything else than a Common School would ever have been thought of.*

2. I visited the Grammar School department of the Union School at Cayuga on the 30th May, 1865. There were 50 pupils on the roll for the current term, but 16 of these had left; so that at the date of my visit, only 34 were actually in connection with the school. Of the thirty-four, twelve were professedly studying Latin. A sort of semi-classical character was supposed to be imparted to several of the others, by the circumstance that they were learning the Latin roots of English words. Of the 12 fully fledged Latinists, six were little children, who were struggling with the difficulties of the first declension. Of the six senior pupils, only two were present; a boy who was reading Cæsar, and a boy in Arnold's first book. Permit me to transcribe some remarks which I made regarding these pupils in my reports for 1865. The boy in Arnold "had read nothing. He was as far on in grammar as adjectives of the third declension. He could decline neither adjectives nor nouns." The boy in Cæsar "could make nothing whatever of the lesson for the day. The master opened up another page, and the boy got through the translation of it with difficulty and imperfection. His accidence and syntax were utterly bad." It is plain from these details that in May, 1865, the Cayuga Grammar School was merely an upper division of the Common School, with such a sprinkling of nominal Latin as was technically sufficient to enable it to draw a share of the Grammar School fund.

3. Prior to the year 1866, the number of classical pupils in the grammar school department of the union school at Lindsay was small. I visited the school in January, 1866, and again in June of the same year; on the former occasion there were twelve pupils in Latin (nine boys and three girls) on the roll; on the latter fifteen (eleven boys and four girls). These numbers are probably a fair exhibition of the *bona fide* demand for classical learning at Lindsay. You may judge, therefore, of my astonishment when, on returning to the school in April, 1867, I found that the number of pupils on the roll—all of them studying classics—had sprung up to 58 (31 boys and 27 girls). What was the process by which this remarkable "revival of letters" had been brought about? A new master was appointed in the beginning of the year 1867; that gentleman, who possesses not a few of the qualities of a good teacher, and who in particular is distinguished by zeal and energy—not relishing the sight of empty benches—paid a visit to the common school, and transferred a promiscuous crowd of children from the common school to the grammar school. In this way his house was filled, if nothing else was accomplished. Of those on the roll, I was obliged to reject a considerable number as unqualified to pass the entrance examination. In Latin, none of the pupils on the roll were further advanced than Harkness' Arnold, except two boys. As the mass of the pupils had been only a short time in the grammar school, their Laticity was, as might be expected, of a very infantile description. But it is really a serious question—what proportion of a mixed multitude, gathered into a grammar school in the manner described, will ever become classical scholars, in any proper sense of that expression? I do not profess to look with much horror on the operation performed by the grammar school master at Lindsay, though certainly it is not one of which I approve. Even grammar school masters are but men; and if you make it a person's interest, or the interest of the institution with which he is connected, to pursue a certain course, which may not be the best, and then ask me to sit on the jury that is to try him for taking that course, I say: Not guilty.

4. When Dr. Crowle, a more than usually accomplished teacher, to whose general merits I bear willing testimony, ascended the throne as Grammar School master and principal of the Union School at Bowmanville, the Grammar School was in a languishing state. Plato, in one of those occasional myths which contribute to the charm of his dialogues, tells us that Plenty was the son of Poverty and Planning. Poverty, once upon a time, went cold, hungry, and in rags, to a feast of the Gods to see what he could pick up. There, while lingering on the outside of the banquetting hall, she fell in with Planning, who made her his wife, and of their union Plenty was the fruit. Dr. Cowle, perhaps remembering Plato, and looking wistfully to the Grammar School Fund—that feast of the Gods, in the estimation of starveling Grammar Schools—appears to have followed out, though not in the same wholesale manner, something of the "plan" which I have mentioned as having been adopted in the Lindsay School. In October, 1864, the number of classical pupils on the roll, for the current term, was only 12. In June, 1865, after Dr. Crowle's appointment, it had risen to 29; and, when I visited the school in March, 1866, at which time the statute providing for the apportionment of the Grammar School fund on the basis of attendance had come into operation, it had sprung up by one great bound, to 60. Of those on the roll I was obliged to reject a considerable proportion as unqualified to pass the entrance examination; and the following quotation from the volume of my Reports for 1866 will show the light in which the policy that had been pursued appeared to me at the time: "The number of classical pupils is very great. I told Dr. Crowle that I was strongly of opinion that a large number of those studying Latin, both boys and girls, ought not to have been put into Latin. I am convinced that the pecuniary interests of the school have been consulted at the expense of the real profit of the pupils." If I am not mistaken, Dr. Crowle himself would now admit that the view taken in my Report was correct.

These may serve as illustrations of the manner in which, through the union of the Common and Grammar School Boards, pupils are unnaturally forced into the Grammar Schools and induced to learn Latin, without any consideration of their fitness for the study, or of the suitableness of the study for them; a state of things under which it is inevitable that a large amount of the classical work held forth as going on in the Grammar schools, must be a miserable false show.

E.—APPORTIONMENT OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

The evils which have manifested themselves in the Grammar Schools, while resulting in part from the statute authorizing the formation of united Common and Grammar School Boards, are due also in some measure to the clause in the amended Act which determines the principle on which the Grammar School fund is to be apportioned, and to the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction on the same subject.

1. The law provides generally that the fund shall be apportioned on the basis of daily average attendance. In making up the daily averege for the several schools, account has hitherto been taken, under a special regulation of the council of the attendance of girls studying Latin, but not of those studying French and English branches merely. This has the two fold disadvantage of being inequitable, and of affording encouragement to a course of study which is not the most suitable for girls. In illustration of the manner in which the regulation works, let me compare the Oshawa and Whitby schools with that at Port Hope. In the Oshawa school, when I visited it on the 16th of May last, I found on the roll 78 classical pupils, of whom 38 were boys and 40 girls. In Whitby, on the 15th of May, there were 80 classical pupils on the roll. I did not note down the number of girls among these, but the proportion of girls to boys was at least as great as in Oshawa. In Port Hope, which I visited on the 1st of March, there were on the roll 42 classical pupils, of whom 38 (exactly the same number as in Oshawa) were boys. If, therefore, the attendance of boys alone were reckoned, the three schools mentioned would be entitled for 1868 to about equal grants from the Grammar School Fund. But, if the attendance of girls studying classics be taken into account, the grant to Port Hope will fall greatly below the grants to the other two schools. This is not equitable. It may, perhaps, be said, ought not the Whitby and Oshawa schools to be remunerated for the education of girls as well as for that of boys? I answer, certainly; but girls are educated in the Port Hope school too. All of these schools are Union Schools; and in each of them there is a large number of girls qualified, as far as age and ability, to pass the preliminary examination are concerned, to enter the grammar school division. The difference is simply this: that, in Whitby and Oshawa, the influences to which the girls are subjected induce them to pursue a course of classical study; while, in Port Hope, the influences to which they are subjected induce them to take a non-classical course. The question, therefore, is not whether grammar schools should be remunerated for the education of girls; but whether they should be remunerated for the instruction of girls in Latin, and not remuneration for instructing them in French and English. In my opinion, a non-classical couse is the most suitable for the generality of girls; and, therefore, I look upon the Port Hope school at suffering, in a pecuniary point of view, for doing what is right.

2. Another objection to the present plan of making the apportionment, is, that in many instances, it puts serious obstacles in the way of the efficiency of the Grammar Schools. I have shown by the examples of the schools at Consecon, Cayuga, Lindsay, and Bowmanville, how the natural desire of Grammar School masters and Trustees to secure an ample share of the Grammar School fund has the effect, particularly where the Common and Grammar School Boards are united, of forcing into Grammar Schools multitudes of boys and girls, who rank as classical pupils, but from whom nothing more than a nominal study of Latin can be expected. Where the movements of a school are clogged by the presence of such materials, its efficiency must necessarily be greatly impared. They not only get little good themselves, but, like weeds in the field, they hinder others from getting good.

3. It seems plain, therefore, that, in the distribution of the fund, the attendance of girls studying Latin ought not to be more highly estimated than the attendance of those who study French and English branches merely. The recognition of this principle would remove the objection, on the score of equity, which attaches to the present system, and would also deliver girls from the undue pressure—or, let us say, "moral suasion"—which is at present so generally exercised to induce them to take Latin. While they would be at liberty to take Latin if they chose, neither trustees nor masters would have any end to serve, by driving them into a line of study for which they have no inclination, and on which it is commonly a mere waste of time for them to enter.

4. Here of course, it will be urged that equity knows no distinction of sex; and that if the attendance of girls who do not study Latin is entitled to rank on a par with that of girls who do, the attendance of girls, whether belonging to the one class or the other, should be reckoned as of equal value with that of boys; and, therefore, that the fund should be distributed in strict proportion to daily average attendance, whether the pupils in attendance be male or female. This plan has the merit of being simple; and it carries such an appearance of justice, that persons unacquainted with the elements that constitute the real difficulty of the problem under consideration, will be ready to look upon it with favor. But I believe that, if adopted, it would lead to grievous abuses. Under the regulation of the Council, which admits girls to the grammar schools for the study of French without Latin, floods of little girls would be poured into those grammar schools which are least worthy of support; Green's Ollendorf would be put into their hands, and they would be reported as pupils in French.

5. A return to the old method, at first distributing the fund among the different counties in proportion to population, and then dividing the sum falling to the share of a particular county, among the grammar schools in the county, is not in my opinion, to be thought of. Such a plan would leave wholly untouched the inducements which at present exist, for the introduction of unsuitable pupils into the grammar schools Besides, it seems unreasonable, that if two counties, M and N, have the same population, but M has three grammar schools, and N only one, the single school in N should get thrice as great a revenue from public sources as any of the others, while perhaps it is far behind them, both in attendance and general character.

6. I have come to the conclusion, after having devoted much thought to the subject, that, until educational results are combined with attendance as the basis of apportionment, it will be impossible to devise any scheme of distribution, that shall not be open to grave objections.—More than a year ago, you asked me to consider whether results might not in some way be reached with sufficient securacy to be taken into account, to a certain extent, in deciding the grants to be made to the several schools. I stated to you my conviction that it could not be done, with the provision for the inspection of grammar schools. But I feel no doubt that, if the Provincial Legislature were willing to make an additional annual grant of one thousand or eleven hundred pounds for grammar school inspection, or if such a sum could properly be deducted from the Grammar School Fund, a system of inspection could be organized, that would make the blood flow in a new style through every limb of the grammar school body, from Windsor to L'Orignal and from Owen Sound to Port Rowan, and which, at the same time, while leaving several perplexing questions to be settled on their own merits, would render a just and right apportionment of the Grammar School Fund possible.

F.—PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

1. In round numbers, there are one hundred Grammar Schools in the Province of Ontario. These might be divided into three groups, having London, Toronto and Ottawa respectively, as their centres, and each group put under the charge of an Inspector. The services of three district Inspectors would thus be required.

2. Each of the district Inspectors would visit all the schools in his group thrice or (if that should be found impossible) twice a year; and at each visit he would make a thorough individual examination of the pupils present; the examinations being conducted (where the nature of the subject and other considerations permitted) in writing. The Inspector would prepare a statement, according to a prescribed form, of the values of the answers received by him; and would, upon a conjunct view of the whole, determine the position of the school in what may be called the scale of educational merit.

3. A certain point should be fixed upon, as the zero point in the scale of educational merit; and no school failing to obtain a position above the zero point, should be entitled to any allowance from the Grammar School fund. This regulation would probably lead to the shutting up of several of the schools which have been established in localities where no real demand for Grammar School education exists; and a considerable saving of the public money might thus be effected.

4. The fund at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent should be distributed among the schools which had a position assigned to them above the zero point; the apportionment proceeding, according to special regulations, on the two-fold basis of the daily average attendance at the several schools, and of the place they had obtained in the educational scale.

5. An examination conducted by a single inspector, however high his character and qualifications might be, would be very liable to question or suspicion; especially where the principal part of the income of a school, depended on the inspector's report. To prevent, therefore, perpetual jarrings, it seems indispensable that there should be some provision for guarding against the possibility of error or partiality on the inspector's part, and satisfying reasonable public anxiety as to the correctness of his decisions. In University examinations, it is common for two examiners to be associated together. This gives confidence in the verdicts rendered. An arrangement exactly in this form would not be possible, and, in some respects not desirable, in the case of our grammar schools. What I propose, therefore, is, that, besides the three district inspectors, there should be a general or principal inspector, with whom the others should communicate, and to whom they should in a certain sense, be subordinate; he himself, of course, being responsible to the authority appointing him.

6. It would be the duty of the principal inspector to take a general management of the work of grammar school inspection, so as to secure that it should possess, as far as possible, a character of unity throughout the Province. He would advise with the district Inspectors in regard to all details of their work, in which his counsel or co-operation could be of service.

He would receive from the District Inspectors their reports, showing the places assigned to the various schools in the educational scale, together with the written papers on which these reports were founded. He would examine, at his discretion, and as extensively as circumstances allowed, the written papers so received, and compare his own estimate of them with that of the District Inspectors; and, in the event of any material difference between himself and a District Inspector, he would correspond with the District Inspector on the subject. In this way, a powerful and honorable stimulus would be furnished to the District Inspectors to a careful discharge of their duties, and perfect and universal confidence would be produced in the correctness of their classifications.

Such, in the barest outline, is the plan that I would suggest for the inspection of the grammar schools. It will be time enough to deal with minute details when there is a prospect of the proposal being favourably regarded by the Legislature, and of the necessary funds being obtained. The scheme may very probably be judged to be of too large a character for the Province of Ontario, in present circumstances; but our choice lies, I believe, between some such scheme on the one hand, and incurable disorder and chronic difficulties in the grammar schools on the other. On general grounds, a plan of the nature of that which I have proposed, would be desirable, altogether apart from special sources of trouble; for, as you do not need to be informed, no educational principle is either more evident in itself, or more thoroughly established by experience, than this—that the efficiency of a system of schools cannot permanently be maintained—whatever other conditions of success be present—without regular and searching inspection; inspection, whose results are made public, and which is attended with financial consequences.

G.—UNION SCHOOLS.

If the method of inspection at present in force is to remain unchanged, and the apportionment of the grammar school fund is to continue to be made on the basis of attendance simply, it seems plain that an alteration in the law which authorizes the formation of union boards must be contemplated.

Where the fund is apportioned on the basis of attendance simply, the temptation to manage the union school machinery, so as unduly to swell the nominal attendance in the grammar schools, is so great that no class of men would be left exposed to it. The interests, therefore, of genuine grammar school education, and the interests—still more important—of advanced common school education, agree in demanding that the law which provides that common schools may be united to grammar schools, should undergo revision. In too many instances, a common and a grammar school, united to one another, are like Siamese twins, whose connection is inconsistent with the play of free, healthy, natural life in either. Of course, I do not mean that any change in the law regarding union schools should be made hastily, or without regard to existing arrangements. I would not separate the twins with a butcher's cleaver. Union schools have established themselves so extensively throughout the Province, that a rude interference with them would convulse the whole Grammar School system. But, through wise legislation, the formation of Union Schools in future might be prevented, and influences might, perhaps, be brought into play which, in a gradual and easy manner, would lead to a dissolution of Unions at present existing.

With more complete arrangements for the inspection of the Grammar Schools—arrangements that would reach results with sufficient accuracy to enable results to be used, in connection with attendance, as the basis of the apportionment of the Grammar School fund, and that would render mere numerical strength, without attainments, of but little account—the temptation to draft unsuitable pupils from the Common school into the Grammar School would be very much taken away. And thus, also, the other great evil which has been shown to grow so frequently out of the Union of the Common to the Grammar School, namely, the degradation of the Common School, would be lessened; for in proportion as the Grammar Schools restrained themselves from plundering the Common Schools, the instruction given in the Common Schools would become of a higher type.

H.—GIRLS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the sketch which I gave of the direction in which the Grammar Schools are drifting, I referred to the great influx of girls into the Grammar Schools. Out of 102 schools which were in operation during 1866, 85 were mixed schools, that is, schools open to both boys and girls; and in the mixed schools, taken as a whole, though girls have the option of studying French without Latin, the daily average attendance of girls studying Latin, was to that of boys in the proportion of about 3 to 5. This phenomenon will be admitted to be worthy of attention.

In my report for 1865, referring to the co-education of the sexes in the grammar schools, I stated, that, in schools conducted by teachers possessing weight of character, I had no reason to believe that the general moral tone of the pupils was injuriously affected by boys and girls being taught together. This is my opinion still. But, out of the hundred grammar school masters in the Province, some of them young and inexperienced, it is certain that individuals will here and there be found, who are destitute of the weight of character requisite for conducting a school in which girls of 15, 16, and 17 years of age, may be associated with boys of the same ages. For this, among other reasons, I cannot look upon the great influx of girls, that has recently taken place, into the Grammar Schools, as affording no ground for concern. I desire to treat this subject now, as I did last year, in the most temperate manner. I have now taken up the trumpet of the alarmist. An outcry, based on anything that I have witnessed, would be unwarrantable. In no one of our mixed grammar schools did a single breach of decorum fall under my observation during the past year; and in many of them the appearance of the girls was very pleasing. But I must avow, nevertheless, that my feelings is in favour of the education of grown up girls apart from grown up boys, wherever that is practicable. The risk of most injury resulting in carelessly conducted schools, from the co-education of the sexes, though it may be easily exaggerated, is an element that cannot be neglected. Schools, it may be said, ought not to be carelessly conducted. True, but what ought to be and what is, are different things. We live in a world where, if we expect to find things as they ought to be, we are likely to be disappointed. It is not so

* The Grammar School at Consecon is now extinct.

much any gross or palpable departure from the ordinary moralities, that is to be feared in mixed schools, but the loss of the higher moral refinements. I can hardly describe what I wish to indicate, but everyone will understand it who has been accustomed to associate with cultivated women—an ever present delicacy, married to an intelligence which at once strengthens it and liberates it from constraint. That the atmosphere of the generality of our mixed grammar schools is favorable to the growth of this, the flower of all female accomplishments, I do not believe.

As it is principally in the United States that the experiment of co-education has been tried, I was anxious before giving in this report, to examine all the more important testimonies that have been published, in regard to the working of the co-educational system there. I have not been able, however, up to this time, to obtain a sufficient amount of exact information to warrant me in thinking that a summary of the documents which I have consulted would be of any material value. I shall therefore merely refer to three distinguished witnesses. A weighty authority on the side of the mixed schools is De Tocqueville members of the French Institute, and author of the well known work on "Democracy in America." On the other side we have the Rev. James Fraser, who was deputed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Education to inquire into the Common School system of the United States and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and whose report to the Commissioners has recently been published. Mr. Fraser says: "There is one point, however, directly connected with the American school system and their general theory of education, of the effects of which I entertain great doubts. I refer to the effects on the formation of individual character, and the general social influences of mixed schools, and particularly of the theory and practice adopted in America on the subject of the education of girls." Probably the most eminent name in the United States, which has been brought forward on this side of the co-education of the sexes, is that of the late Horace Mann. From an examination of some of his works, I am not disposed to attach much importance to his opinion.—He is no doubt an eloquent writer. I am aware that he is very generally regarded as an authority on educational subjects. His views on education, are, in many instances both admirable and well-expressed; but what I have read of his writings has not impressed me with the conviction that he had the disciplined, unprejudiced, sober mind, necessary for dealing with a question like that of the co-education of the sexes.† On the whole, with my present light, I put faith in Mr. Fraser.

Considerable alarm has been created in various quarters by official documents, from which it has been inferred that the grammar schools may possibly be shut against girls; and I have been urged to bring under your notice certain reasons why such a course should not be adopted. It is alleged that the common schools are, in many parts of the country, over-crowded; that the teachers in such schools being frequently engaged (or "hired," as the elegant expression is) from considerations *of economy rather than of fitness*, are incompetent to give their pupils a good English education; that, even if they were competent, they would be unable, from the large number of young children whom they have to teach, to pay proper attention to the more advanced pupils; and, therefore, that if the girls were denied admission to the grammar schools, parents, particularly in the rural districts, who were anxious to give a good education to their daughters as well as to their sons, would have no means of gratifying this natural and laudable desire. These considerations seem to merit attention. I doubt whether in existing circumstances, girls could obtain, anywhere else than in the grammar schools, the education which the highest interests of society render it important that they should receive. While my own feeling is, that it would be better for them to pasture, if they had the opportunity, in separate Academic fields, I would not, while they are without such opportunity, debar them from sharing the pastures of the boys.—Only—the yoke imposed by circumstances should be accepted as something to be thrown off at the earliest opportunity. In all things it is beneficial to keep a good ideal in view. Though we may not be able to realize it at once, the time may come, and perhaps come soon, when we shall be able to do so. The thought and expectation in the minds of enlightened men, of an improvement at present out of reach, hastens its advent.

I have the strongest possible impression that the study of Latin by the great majority of girls, who are at present taking the classical course in our Grammar Schools, is a waste of time. I have the same impression in regard to a large number of Grammar School boys. *I am not prepared, however, to suggest* any alteration in the programme of Grammar School studies. It would be useless for me to attempt anything in that direction, until I had some idea whether there was a likelihood of a new system of inspection being adopted. The introduction of a scheme of inspection such as I have sketched above, would almost necessarily be accompanied with a revision of the programme of study. Could we learn anything from the High Schools for English and the High Schools for Latin in the United States?

My apology for the unusual length, to which this report has extended, must be found in the importance of the matters which it discusses, and in the extraordinary features which the Grammar Schools are at present exhibiting.

† The following passage, pointing out what the writer considers to be the natural consequences of the system of punishment prevailing in the Schools of Great Britain, is an instructive illustration of Mr. Mann's judgment, on points where prejudice and imagination have room to come into play.

The passage occurs not in a fourth of July oration, where to talk nonsense might be thought necessary, but in a calm discourse:—"Is not the British nation, celebrated the world over, for the aggressive spirit of its policy, and with many beautiful exceptions, for the unamiable character of its people; and is it not in the schools of Great Britain that punishments are more frequent and severe than in any other part of Christendom? I know it is said that this severity in the discipline of children is accompanied by great hardihood of spirit, and by distinguished martial bravery in men. Look into British factories and British mines and see by what else it is accompanied!"

—An infatuated youth named Beatty, clerk in a dry goods store in St. Thomas, has been placed in durance vile to prevent him from carrying out his design of shooting a young lady named Thompson, of whom he had become enamoured, but who persisted in rejecting his addresses.

When we consider the number of human beings that die with Consumption every year, the importance of a medicine that will cure all pulmonary affections that tend to this complaint, and even to arrest the destroyer after it has indicated its presence in the system, must be admitted to be beyond all estimate. This wonderful power is claimed to be possessed by Allen's Lung Balsam.

Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he knows is a mere nothing in comparison to what he does not know. But we apprehend very few are ignorant of the wonderful effects of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," its a most sure and rapid cure for colds, rheumatism, pleuracy, cholic, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints. Sold by all Medicine Dealers at 25cts per bottle.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or conquer disease is one of the grandest attainments ever aimed at by man; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will as sure cure coughs, colds, tickling in the throat and pulmonery complaints, as war and pestilence will destroy. Severe colds if not attended to sooner or later lead to incurable consumption, and the strength of the strongest fails if neglected. The readiest and best means known for the cure of these complaints is "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers," which have been thoroughly tried for the last twenty years, and have never been known to fail. Singers and public speakers will also derive great benefit from the use of them. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts per box.

News from Europe.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The *Herald's* Abyssinia special says King Thodorus is in camp in a position near the palace of Magdala, where it is presumed all the captives are at present held. Native rebel chiefs have drawn their forces in his front, and by this hostile attitude aid the operations of the British. The powerful governor of Tigre is also near. He is a friend to foreigners, and sent a message to that effect to Gen. Napier, British Commander in Chief. A fight will probably occur shortly.

The *Herald's* London special says; A despatch from Madrid says news from the province of Catalonia has been received. A speedy rising was anticipated in favor of the eldest son of Don Juan. The widow of Don Carlos had sent 40,000,000 reales to aid the insurrection.

The *Herald's* Vienna special says: Archduke Albrecht, in command of the Austrian army, has been ordered to prepare to take the field.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that the Empire of Russia is great, powerful and strong in its resources, and equal to France. At the same time, it is neither her wish nor policy to seek to extend her frontiers, but, on the contrary, to endeavor to maintain peace, so as to insure a continuance of progress. She bears no ill will to the other powers of Europe, but does not wish to see any one of them claim particular preponderance in influencing its affairs, nor will Russia allow others to arrogate such a position. The article concludes with the assertion that whatever power precipitates war in Europe just now will ensure for itself and deserve the execration of history in the future.

MADRID, January 24.—The Minister of War has ordered 50,000 American breech-loading rifles.

COPENHAGEN, January 23.—At the termination of the discussion in the Rigsdag yesterday on the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, the President paid a tribute to the loyalty and consideration shown by the American Government.

PARIS, January 25.—A Republican paper was put in circulation here yesterday, but the copies were immediately seized by the police.

LONDON, January 25.—The excitement occasioned by the Fenian movement continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful and arrests are made every day. A man named Gough was captured last evening in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

On information that Thomas Simon, sheriff of the Island of Alderney was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday and sent to prison for trial.

Considerable feeling is created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians. London papers severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

LONDON, January 26.—The latest despatches from Annesley Bay and Senafe show that the British forces had made no advance beyond the latter point. Intelligence of the British captives had been received. They were at Magdala alive and well, and were carefully guarded. It was feared by many that they would be massacred as soon as King Theodorus heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remained unchanged.

It is officially denied that orders authorizing the arrest of Train were issued from the Home Office here. The responsibility of that action is thrown entirely upon the local authorities of Cork.

The London *Observer* asserts that the last despatches between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley in the matter of the "Alabama" claims finally close the correspondence.

COPENHAGEN, January 26.—In the Lower House, the special committee appointed to consider the treaty and examine the details of the negotiations between the Danish and American Governments, made a favorable report. The treaty of transfer was ratified without a dissenting voice. The treaty now goes to the Upper House for final action.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A special telegram dated Paris, January 25, states that ten newspaper editors in that city were sentenced to pay heavy fines and each endure a term of imprisonment for having published illegal reports of the debates in the Corps Legislatif, in violation of the Constitution. The illegality consists in printing a report of a discussion on the Army Bill other than that given by the Government stenographer.

Special cable telegrams from St. Petersburg state that all the newspapers in that city advocated the maintenance of peace. One journal recommended Russia to set a good example by an immediate disarmament.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 27.—A heavy gale passed over the counties of Scotland yesterday—houses were unroofed, blown down, &c., and much damage done—reported several lives lost. The storm is very heavy in this city and in Glasgow. It is thought shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of disaster have yet come to hand.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—A gun shop in this city was entered by a party of men, who carried away nearly half a ton of powder. The police immediately got on the track of the robbers and have arrested twelve persons on suspicion. All the men arrested are Fenians.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The morning papers publish a letter from the Fenian prisoner, Burke. He denies any knowledge of the conspiracy to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, and declares he had no intention of escape.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following news have been received from Annesly Bay: Despatches from Senafe announce the expedition again in motion forward. The van has already reached Gooma, a native village twelve miles beyond this point. Gen. Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the column of advance, and push on to Antalo, the capital of the Tigre district.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *World* has the following by cable, no location given:

"January, 28th.—I am here all night. Have had an immense oration. '*Cead mille failthe.*' Spoke to the people to-day and was carried a mile on the shoulders of New York friends. Shall stump Ireland. Derby quakes but dare not stop me.

"Signed, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

LONDON, Jan. 28, evening.—The Martello Tower at Dunagnnon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who, after returning the fire, fled. No casualities are reported.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies Barrett as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

LONDON, January 29, 11:15 a. m.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜; Bonds 71⅞ to 72 and quiet; I C 86½; Erie 48⅞.

LONDON, January 29, 1:20 p. m.—Consols 93; United States securities firm; Bonds 72.

LIVERPOOL, January 29, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton firmer. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 29, 1:20 p. m.—Pork dull at 74s. Lard firm. Cheese 52s 6d.

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—To-day Baron Gero, who has for many years resided here as the representative of Prussia, delivered to the President his new credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation of North Germany. The usual speeches were made.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—This afternoon, during the trial of Winters and others for the murder of Mike McConnell, an altercation occurred, during which Thomas Malone, ex-Street Commissioner, an uncle of the murdered man, was shot through the body and fatally wounded. Although the Court Room was crowded, it is not known who fired the shot. The affair created intense excitement.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Special telegrams by Cuba cable bring news from Hayti to the 8th inst. Salnave was at Cape Haytien with a large force, and was demanding reinforcements. It was announced that a fight had taken place on the frontier, and that a large number had been killed on both sides.

From Grenada we learn that the Governor has prepared the Legislature to take immediate action in regard to the cable that is to connect Florida, Nassau, St. Thomas, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demarara and Brazil.

An English Monitor had arrived at Jamaica.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A list of failures in this city for four weeks past exhibits aggregate liabilities of over $8,000,000, of which the assets cover about one-fourth.

The *Herald's* Havana telegram says Senor Fiallo, the Dominican Commissioner, had to leave moneyless, and without being able to obtain either powder or balls.

Guayana is pestered with convicts from Cayenne. They have been sent back at the expense of the French Government.

At Trevylan four hundred coolies had arrived from China. Seven had died on the passage.

NEW YORK, January 28.—A servant girl named Mary Ann Fibbs, aged 16, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to poison two little children.

The *Herald's* Havana special says: The Mexican Congress had passed a resolution authorizing the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior to retain both their portfolios and their seats in Congress.

Senor Romero had been appointed to the Ministry of the Treasury.

More discoveries of gold at Oajaca were announced.

Senor Ochoa had been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to pay a fine for complicity in the cause of the late rebellion.

A revolt had taken place in Sonora.

Since the return of the Cuban representatives from Madrid, the reform question has been nothing but a muddle. The Captain General assures the public that neither the partizans of Santa Anna nor those of Juarez shall be allowed to filibuster from the island of Cuba.

Slight shocks of earthquake were still felt. There had been 440 since November.

A fatal disease had attacked the sheep on the island. It kills them in a few hours.

No cholera at St. Thomas.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—C. H. Pratt, of State Line City, Indiana, committed suicide with a pocket knife on Sunday night.

A desperado named Warner, in an affray at Symond, was shot six times with a pistol and cut with an axe. He died on Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—Late advices from the Northern coast give accounts of an unusually severe winter. Communication was interrupted with Oregon. Floods had caused an immense destruction of property throughout the territory. Such a rainy winter was never before experienced in that country. Several vessels had sailed for Sitka with lumber and stores from Port Newsend. It was thought Aliaska would hereafter be a good market for the productions of the territory.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Dr. A. G. Moore, of this city, was shot by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard about one o'clock to-day. Mr. Pollard left the Maltby House some weeks since and Mrs. Pollard has been unable to ascertain where he is, she called on Dr. Moore, an intimate friend of Pollard's, to learn where he was, and during the interview a difficulty arose which resulted in the shooting of Moore. The wound is not dangerous. Mrs. Pollard refused to give bail and was committed to jail.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A fire this evening on Lake st., consumed property to the amount of about $2,000,000.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: By a telegram from the capital, received on the 21st, it was ascertained that Gen. Porofino Diaz had reached the seat of government and was occupied in securing, for his command, fortnightly pay in advance. The Legislature of San Louis Potosi authorized the levy of a forced loan on the merchants. The amount demanded was $30,000, which, however, was peremptorily refused; some of the merchants were in consequence thrown into prison. There were rumors that the partizans of Generals Ortega, Pirez, and other disaffected leaders were getting up an expedition, within the Republic of Guatamala, to overthrow the national authorities in Culapas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The *Herald's* Cold Spring special says: As the Cincinnatti Express on the Hudson River Railroad reached a point one mile north of Cornwall station, it ran on a broken rail. Five passenger cars ran off against the rocks, tearing out the sides. Five or six persons were injured but none killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Tribune's* special says Mr. Robinson will offer in the house to-morrow, a resolution that American subjects now in British prisons on a charge of Fenianism, should be released or tried forthwith, or that the recall of Minister Adams should be asked by the President.

WOOD! WOOD!

THOSE of our SUBSCRIBERS who want to pay for their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to bring it in as early as possible.

Intelligencer Office,
January, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. SHEPARD is now on a collecting tour throughout the County, and as only ONE CALL will be made, parties owing this office will find it to their interest to pay the amount of their accounts or notes when called upon.

Intelligencer Office,
Belleville, Dec. 20th, 1867.

New Advertisements.

Insolvent Act of 1864—A. R. Dougall.
Postponement—John Bell.
Clothing and Boots and Shoes—J. Muir & Co.
New Readers—F. Van Norman.
St. Andrew's Society—A. Robertson.
Insolvent Act of 1864—David Lusk.
Wanted—J. N. Harris.
Lecture—Charles Chiniqui.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

BONDING.—Regulations are published in the *Gazette* for the free bonding of wheat, maize or other grain for grinding.

LIBERAL.—Mr. Brydges has offered to convey 200 barrels bulk, free of charge, over the Grand Trunk, for the relief of the Nova Scotian poor.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—An Indian by the name of Moses Brant, was found on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21st, near Shannonville, frozen to death—result of getting intoxicated.

JOHN SHUTER SMITH, ESQ.—John Shuter Smith, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Executive Council, of Toronto, in place of Mr. Dalton, resigned. We would have supposed that Mr. Smith would have declined a clerkship in any department.

L. O. L. No. 747, TWEED.—The following officers were elected for the current year:—William White, Worshipful Master; John F. Carlton, Deputy Master; James Reid, Treasurer; William Wray, Secretary; William Brown, first committeeman.

SALT.—The Huron *Signal* says the Hon. A. T. Galt and Mr. Gzowski, of Toronto, having leased the lands in Goderich belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, intend to commence the manufacture of salt on a large scale, work to be commenced at an early date.

DINNER TO HON. B. FLINT.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's issue, that a public dinner is to be given to the Hon. Billa Flint on Thursday next, at Bridgewater. This mark of respect is given in appreciation of his conduct as a public and private man. We hope to see a large turn out.

L. O. L. No. 1111, TUDOR.—The following are the recently elected officers of the above Lodge:—A. Jelly, W. M.; John Ray, D. M.; W. Ray, Treasurer; John L. Hickey, Secretary. Committeemen—Robert Holland, Daniel Lummis, W. J. Thwaites, Wm. Neal, and Wm. Armstrong.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.—In the Quebec Legislature on the 23rd, it was stated by the leader of the Ministry, that the position of Arbitrator between Ontario and Quebec had been offered to Mr. Galt, and that he had declined the office, owing to the pressing demands of his own private business.

A NEW JUDGE.—Senator Bosse has been gazetted Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, ranking next after Judge Monck. This leaves a vacancy in the Senate. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Chapais, who is without a seat in the Commons, is to be apointed to fill the vacancy.

PROVINCIAL ARBITRATOR.—The Montreal *Gazette* says: "It is rumored in well-informed circles that the Hon. Charles Dewy Day has been appointed Arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, in the proposed division of the debts and assets of the late Province of Canada, between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It is also rumored that the vacant Judgship in this Province will be conferred upon a Senator."

NOVA SCOTIA SUFFERERS.—A meeting was held in Ottawa on the 23rd inst., in aid of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, at which Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Cartier, and Mitchell made speeches. Mr. Macdonald announced that the Governor-General had sent a subscription of $125; $540 were then subscribed by 24 persons. Mr. Mitchell stated that there were 10,000 fishermen actually in a state of destitution. The corporation was asked to subscribe $1,000.

QUO WARRANTO.—The new Municipal Law is furnishing work for the lawyers. Mr. Detlor, who has been elected Mayor of the Town of Napanee, is to have his seat contested. Mr. Detlor is Clerk of the Council, and it is contended he is disqualified by the [illegible] wording of the Municipal Act, which declares [illegible] amongst others, "no Clerk of any Municipality shall be qualified to be a member of the Council, or of any Municipal Corporation."

REVENUE FOR DECEMBER.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1867:

RECEIPTS—	Customs	$168,385
	Excise	387,224
	Other sources of revenue	168,433
	Total	$1,324,042
EXPENDITURE		$1,176,297

FIRE IN THURLOW.—The dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Radcliff on part of Lot No. 11, 4th con. Thurlow, together with its contents, was consumed by fire on Thursday last. Mr. Radcliff was at the time engaged with his team in Gilmour's shanty. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney. The barn and outbuildings were saved. Loss about $1,000. Insured in the Agricultural Mutual of London, On., for $400.

IMPORTS.—The value of the imports at the Port of Montreal, for the year 1867, amounted to the sum of $28,378,118, and in 1866, to the sum of $28,793,321, shewing a decrease last year of $12,203. In the article of woollens alone, the falling off was nearly a million dollars. There is cause for congratulation in this, as there is good reason for the belief that the difference has been replaced by goods of native manufacture, the money laid out on them, therefore, remaining in the country and furnishing profitable employment to men and capital."

Hastings Gold District.

A fourth crushing mill has recently been started in the Gold District, and within a fortnight it is expected a fifth will be in operation. The crusher at Bridgewater, owned by the Hon. Billa Flint, commenced work some ten days ago; but, like all new machinery of this description, it was some time before it could be got to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Two lots of ore, chiefly surface rock, were successively put through the mill, from both of which good shows of gold were obtained. A third lot, consisting of five tons from the mine of Mr. Walton, close to the Axe Factory, was being crushed on Saturday last, but would not be amalgamated until to-day. This crusher was built at the foundry of Charles Martin, Esq., of Belleville. It has six stamps, of 800 lbs. each, and is worked by an engine of fifteen horse power. The machinery of the mill is of the most substantial character; it is well made, and the whole works very satisfactorily. The amalgamating process is one patented by Robert J. Smith, Esq., a practical miner of long experience in the gold mines of North Carolina and Virginia, and he claims that it is greatly superior to any other process now used. The improvement, according to his patent, consists of the peculiar construction of the bottom of the tables; first, in having two inclined planes in each table, the one behind the other; secondly, in the manner of fastening the tables in their places on the table-frame, by means of a binder or cross bar passing over the table and screwed to the plank, which constitutes the centre part of the table-frame; 3rd, in diminishing the thickness of the rod that connects the table frame with the work and gearing, instead of providing it with a knee-joint; 4th, in the angular-shaped troughs on the receiving and delivering floors; 5th, in the arrangement of the cross-bar, from which the outer end of the table is suspended with the moveable blocks resting in the frame, and the lever by which to lower the tables in front. This process does away with the copper tables, and is said to more easily separate the sulphurets, and it is claimed will save 25 per cent. more than any other process. Of course, like all other processes for separating the gold from the quartz, it is experimental, and its superiority will depend upon what it will produce. That there is gold in the shafts opened at Bridgewater, has been demonstrated again and again by crushing the ore and washing the ochreous deposits which exist there in large quantities. This process will have a fair trial, and if it does what its inventor claims for it, we will very soon have good returns from the Bridgewater mines. Adjoining the crushing mill a building is in course of construction for a labatory, which is nearly completed.

At the Barry Mine work is being vigorously prosecuted. As most of our readers are aware a new shaft a little south-east of the old one has been opened, which is nine feet wide by ten long, and has reached a depth of forty feet. In this shaft gold has been found visible, both in the white and grey quartz. It is intended to tunnel north and south. Already over three hundred tons of quartz have been quarried and are ready for the crusher. It is at this mine that the fifth crushing mill has been erected, and which is expected to be in operation in about two weeks. The mill has been built under the supervision of Mr. Geo. D. Wyckoff, a gentleman of large practical experience in gold mining, and who purposes shortly commencing the erection of another on Black Creek, on lot 11 in Elzevir. When the crusher commences operations we shall have further and fuller particulars concerning it.

Several other shafts are being sunk in different parts of Elzevir, some in the north-eastern portion, which, if reports be true, promise well.

At the Rose Mine, the prospectus of which has appeared in our columns for some time past, operations are being vigorously prosecuted. This mine is near Hazzard's Corners, and a vein of white and grey quartz nine feet wide has been developed, the assays from which have produced from $9 to $68 per ton from rock near the surface. This mine is finely situated for working; instead of sinking shafts, drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water. The stock of this Company is being rapidly taken up.

The Bay State Mining Company, in the same vicinity, is making good progress. Their shaft is now down to a depth of about forty feet, and is developing a very rich quartz. Assays from this mine have produced from $84 to $514 to the ton.

The Whitby and Toronto Company, whose mine is in the immediate vicinity of Bannockburn, had a ton of quartz crushed at Turley & Gilbert's Mill on Tuesday last, which produced $17 50.

On Monday last, the Royal Canadian Gold Mining Company, whose shaft is on the Moore Hill, had a ton of quartz crushed at Turley & Gilbert's mill, which yielded the handsome product of $40.

Amongst the other Companies which are actively engaged in mining, is the Wellington Gold Company, whose shaft is on the Richardson Ridge. Work was resumed here about three weeks ago under the superintendence of Hugh Fletcher, Esq., of Toronto, a gentleman of twenty years' experience in mining. The shaft is down now to a depth of 20 feet, dipping to the north-east. It is 8 by 11 feet, and it is intended to go down 60 feet before drifting. The rock in this shaft is similar to that in the Richardson mine. Assays of quartz from this mine have produced a yield varying from $22 to $145 per ton.

It may be stated in this connection that John N. Wyckoff, Esq., of New York, the inventor of the celebrated Wyckoff process, and father of Geo. D. Wyckoff, Esq., paid a visit to the Hastings Gold District last week. He visited several of the mines in Madoc and Elzevir, and expressed himself highly gratified with what he saw. His opinion confirms that of other experienced miners, that the Hastings Gold District is one of the richest mineral regions on this continent, and that all the hills of Madoc and Elzevir are full of metals. Mr. Wyckoff has spent many years in the Virginia gold mines, where he owns a vast property, and his connection with and experience of gold mining, make his opinion very valuable.

Volunteer Inspection.

Last week the different Companies composing the 49th Battalion were inspected by Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Colonel Brown. The Trenton Company we learn turned out about 30 men, and made a soldierly appearence. The Sidney Company exceeded any former inspection, turning out over 40 men, and were highly complimented by the inspecting officer, and colonel of the Battalion. This Company has "picked up" so rapidly since the last inspection that they are prepared to take their position with any company in the Province. Stirling was next visited. The turn out of this Company was not so good as usual, still the Company made a respectable appearance, and showed that the men had been well instructed in their drill. Of the inspection in Madoc a correspondent writes: "The Madoc corps of Volunteers, No. 4 Company, 49th Battalion, was inspected yesterday. There were present on parade one officer, the Captain, and forty-two men rank and file. The company was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brown, M.P., commanding officer of the 49th Battalion of Volunteer Militia. Lieut.-Col. Shaw highly complimented the Captain on the strength and phisique of the men, and expressed the opinion that the company would, in that respect, not be inferior to any company that he had inspected. He also expressed himself highly satisfied with the improvement in the men in almost every respect. The company was also highly complimented by Lieut.-Col. Brown who told the Captain that he should be proud of the company under his command. Major Wallace, of Whitby, also passed a few flattering remarks on the company, and gave them some very useful hints as to what would tend to improve them, both in soldier-like appearance and efficiency." The Tyendinaga company was inspected under difficulties, the Captain being ill and the Lieutenant attending the Military School, still the turn out was very good. In Belleville, the Rifles, No. 1 Company, turned out over forty men, and went through their inspection with a steadiness and precision that would have done credit to a company of the line.

The inspection of the 15th Battalion was postponed till some time in February.

Denominational Grants.

The Toronto daily press continues the warfare against what they term "sectarian grants," and the *Globe* is jubilant every time it can cull a crumb of comfort from some Conservative journal, which it heralds forth as the views of the Conservative party. The last extract it reproduces is from the London *Prototype*, which may be looked upon as the exponent of the present views of the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works. We repeat present views, because heretofore he has been one of the ardent supporters of all these grants, when in too many cases they were really objectionable. And here let us remark, *en passant*, that too often the press, more particularly special organs of individuals, echo the sentiments of those in whom position may necessitate a change of opinion, instead of enunciating a principle and endeavoring to indoctrinate its readers with its truth and correctness. We may also remark that the *Prototype* has heretofore been the unflinching supporter of those who for years have continued these grants in their most objectionable form, and it sounds the more strange to hear it now singing a different tune, simply because it may be considered popular with the masses, and because the powers that be are supposed to be in favor of discontinuing grants to all colleges under denominational control. The *Prototype* says:

"The true course of the Government and the House of Assembly, then, at the commencement of the new regime, is to withhold all denominational grants. The recipients of these grants may squirm a little, but the voice of the country will sustain them in doing so. Indeed, with the present House of Assembly, if we mistake not, the Government would pursue a very fatal policy by proposing to continue the old system of denominational grants. 'No sectarian grants' has been a standing plank in the platform of the Western Reformers, and as they, reckoning both the Opposition and Ministerial supporters, constitute a majority, it is scarcely probable that they would sanction a continuance of them. Many intelligent Conservatives take the same view of the matter, and are not disposed to vote the public money for the support of theological institutions with which they have no sympathy. Under these circumstances, if we mistake not, there is a bad look out for the continuance of grants to denominational colleges."

In introducing this article the *Globe* says: "The people of Upper Canada have for "years objected to these grants." Add to this assertion the declaration of the *Prototype* that "no sectarian grants has "been a plank in the platform of "Western Reforms." Then examine the records of the past, and see how far either position is borne out by facts. For years, no matter which party was in power, these grants have been continued. When Mr. Baldwin the great father of Reform, swept Upper Canada, politically, from one end to the other, and when he had the power to do otherwise, these grants were continued and increased; and, notwithstanding, the vast majority of the province was at his beck and nod, he never, in accordance with the sentiment which the *Globe* says prevails to such an extent in Upper Canada, thought of withdrawing these denominational grants, nor did we hear any clamor for their withdrawal until their opponents obtained possession of the Treasurer benches. On the contrary, the statute book contains more acts of denominational and sectarian incorporations which were passed during the rule of this great Reform party than for any similar period, before or since. It was this great Reform party of former days that first introduced the sectarian element into our common schools, yet we are constantly reading in journals calling themselves the exponents of Reform principles, that non-sectarian grants was always a plank in their party platform, and is repeated so often and with so much apparent honesty, that a portion of the Conservative press have commenced to echo it, and accord credit where no credit is due.

Both *Globe* and *Prototype* draw no distinction between "sectarian" colleges, where the peculiar dogmas of a sect are taught, and a college simply under denominational management. When the latter journal says that many Conservatives "are "not disposed to vote the public money "for the support of *Theological* institutions "with which they have no sympathy," it speaks the truth; but that is altogether a different position to the one taken by a large section of the Conservative press. While they would oppose the voting of public money for such a purpose, they would support grants to aid in the maintenance of colleges in which superior education is given, without any interference in the religious views of the pupils, though under denominational control. It is here where our contemporaries fail to draw the distinction, and consequently condemn all alike. Abolish all grants to Theological institutions, by all means, no matter of what creed or what profession, but let it be put honestly upon that ground, and not ruin collegate institutions which have done much good and are now doing good in the education of the youth of the country, under cover of stricking at other grants which are objectionable to the great mass of the people in the Province of Ontario. But, says the *Globe*, "If any denominational grant is "continued, every one of the sectarian "grants which the Canadian Parlia- "ment used to make in this Province "will be continued, and the few sectarian "schools hitherto without aid, will be add- "ed to the list, as fast as their supporters "bring sufficient pressure to bear." This does not follow. The plan suggested by us a few days since [illegible] this difficulty, and if the Government be really desirous of considering this question, they can easily find a solution to the problem. If the threat of the Government is carried out there is but one course left, and that is for the different denominational colleges to change their constitutions so as (if that be necessary) to rank in the same category with the University of Toronto, and then agitate for a division of the spoils. There is no reason why Toronto should absorb the whole provincial grant for University purposes, when other Universities are doing more to educate the youth of the country than it is. Nor is there any good reason for compelling every parent who desires his son to receive a University education, to send him to Toronto, hence an agitation will arise to distribute the University funds in aid of all Universities in Ontario, in which theology is not taught.

—Married at Sarnia on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wamtecoosh Enene, Amos Sawpaw, of Wequadoongf, grandson of Chief Shauwenoo, and nephew of Chief Wawanosh, to Miss Mary Macvl, of Ahmejewenoong, daughter of the St. Clair Indian doctress, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Wawpoose. Ugh!

Ontario Legislature.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24TH.

The House was occupied all day in discussing the free land grant policy of the Government, and, as was to have been expected, there were about as many schemes propounded as there were speakers, each one having his own peculiar nostrum for the cure of what is called Crown Lands mismanagement. The most diversified opinions were expressed as to the extent to which the Homestead Law should be carried, some being in favor of a law which would secure to every man a certain portion of land free from seizure for debt, while the government only propose to apply the principal to actual settlers upon the free grants. Our own members took part in the debate, and as their views are of interest to our readers, we give them:

MR. CORBY (East Hastings) said that in his county the privileges given to the holders of timber licenses, operated very unjustly to the small saw-mill owners, who had been the pioneers in settling the country. The lumbermen brought down the Moira 170,000 or 180,000 logs annually, which were manufactured in steam saw mills at the mouth of the river and shipped to the United States. Some time ago, when the Government had to build barracks for the constabulary in the gold district, they had to go down twenty or thirty miles to the coast, to get lumber. He stood here as an advocate for equal justice to all. He would not invade the right of lumbermen. He would not interfere with the privileges of the rich, but he would stand up also for the rights of the poor. He was not speaking interestedly, for he was not a saw mill owner, but he stood up for the rights of those who sent him there. He knew the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the past management of the Crown Lands Department—but he looked for a bright future, because he hoped this Government would deal with the subject in an earnest and honest spirit. The Commissioner of Crown Lands said that if a settler went on a lot, embraced within timber limits, he would be protected—that the right of the lumberer would only extend to the subsequent 30th of April. But what would happen before the 30th of April? The shanty men would come in, and—might being right in these cases—would sweep the timber off the land, not leaving the settler enough to build a barn or a shanty. If that was free grants, he thought there was no freedom about it. But, with the honest purpose attached to the members of the present administration, he did not doubt that they would make it their aim to do justice to all.

MR. GRAHAM (West Hastings)—From remarks made by Hon. gentlemen, a stranger would suppose that nearly every person representing a constituency on the floor of this house was a farmer. They seem to know all about their privations, hardships and the various difficulties that beset them in clearing or settling on a "new farm." But, Mr. speaker, a person may become perfect by practice, but never by theory, and no man knows those hardships, or can speak more feelingly on the subject than the person who has had experience. I stand here to-night as a practical farmer, jealous of their interests, rights and privileges; knowing from experience how to feel and sympathize with the early settler who goes right into the backwoods with the axe on his shoulder to find and make a home for himself and his family, in order that they may earn a livelihood by honest industry, and if there is any class of the community, or if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the settler and his interests. But whilst doing this, we should be very careful and not allow persons to settle on lands for the only object of plundering the timber, and then, as soon as that is gone, desert the land, that in the first place was wholly unfit for settlement or agricultural purposes. But there are other interests that are involved in these resolutions besides the agricultural, and, although a farmer and my sympathies are with them, I believe that our agricultural and manufacturing interests go hand in hand, and we should not sacrifice those interests. I now speak more particularly of our lumbering interests, and if we look at the large amount of capital invested, the number of men employed, the amount of produce consumed, and take all the be nefits that we derive from the lumber trade, it is a business worth protecting, worth cultivating, and worth the attention of gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches and hon. members of this Legislature. But I believe that it will be an easy matter to make arrangements between the licensee and settler that would be satisfactory to both parties and to all interested, and I do not believe that the interests of the settler and licensee must necessarily clash. But it is the interests of the small mill owner and large that clash, and whilst I would be very sorry to interfere, I cannot sit still without representing the claims of both. The persons owning small mills complain that the whole timber district is taken up by the large mill owner or heavy lumberman, and they are excluded from obtaining the necessary supply of logs to keep their mills in operation, whilst thousands leave this country to be cut up in the American mills. And they are obliged to keep up their dams, that enable the logs to be floated down to the mouth of the river and from thence sent to the American market, frequently whilst their mills are idle for want of logs. If such are facts, I certainly think it is wrong, and should be remedied. On the other hand, the proprietors of the large mills and limits represent that they must necessarily have from one to two hundred thousand dollars invested in what they say is an uncertain business, and give employment to from one hundred to three hundred men, consuming an immense amount of produce, thereby creating a home market and contributing largely to the revenue of the Province, paying for all they get, and more than others are or were willing to pay, and when they have a profitable season there is an unjust cry raised against them, whilst, when the prospect is not good or bright, from the immense amount of capital invested, they can not curtail or stop manufactnring and commence again when prospects are favorable, the same as the small lumberman is sure to do. I have no personal interest in this matter, but only wish that all classes and interests may be fairly represented. I should like justice done to both small and large mill owners, and I believe the policy of the Government is good and sound on this question, and they should endeavor to frame such resolutions with regard to the timber that small and large operators would be fairly dealt with; but no mill should be compelled to suspend operations for want of logs, whilst speculators are taking thousands to the American market. I certainly think that if limits had not been created or licenses granted, it would have been better for the country. But at present we must respect vested rights, especially when there is such a large amount of capital invested. I must certainly endorse, in a measure, the policy proposed by the member for Bothwell, to sell the lands to the highest bidder, in blocks of 1,000 acres or, at most, four or five square miles. In this manner the owner would protect and preserve the timber, work it up, clear as he went, feel certain of his interest in the timber, and where any portion of the land is suitable for agricultural purposes, the same would be settled, because if the patents were issued the lands would be liable for municipal taxation, and it would be to the interets of the lumbermen to have the lands that were suitable settled as soon as possible. Now, with regard to the settler, I believe that it is necessary that every emigrant should at least spend one year in this country before going on a back farm, in order that he may become used to the climate, and get the necessary experience that is needed for clearing land, for I think no settler with that experience could be induced to settle on a pine lot, or land timbered with pine. If there is good hard wood land in the neighborhood, the potash made from an acre of hard wood will nearly pay for clearing the same, and the settler has the first crop to make improvements. Now reverse this and put a settler on a pine lot of land. It will cost him $15 worth of labor to clear an acre; the timber is no good for ashes; and then it will cost $25 per acre to clear it of stumps. Hence, a poor man might as well give $15 per acre for hard wood land as have pine wood land given to him for agricultural purposes, Much has been said about emigrants, and colonization roads, and emigrant agents. I tell here, gentlemen, for a fact, that when out on the Hastings road, I could have hid my face with shame when I was shown some of the flaming hand bills that had been posted in Liverpool, and other cities, by official authority, inducing a superior class of men to come amongst us—and what for? To starve, or at least to drag out a miserable existence, if they attempted to obtain a livelihood by agricultural pursuits on the lands recommended for settlement. These men wrote home, and do you think that they bore out the statements published by Canadian officials. I ask you what must strangers think of us as a people? I hope this will not be repeated, and that settlers will only be induced to take up lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and if colonization roads are to be built or extended, practical and sound common sense men must be engaged to survey the same—men who possess experience, and know land suitable for settlement when they see it. And if money is to be expended, let those who have the control be men of known honesty and integrity, and not appointed for political purposes. I assure hon. gentlemen that there is a strong feeling in the country that the Crown Lands Department has not been as well managed as it should have been, and all who have listened to the debates on the floor of this House must have been impressed with the idea that the abuses of the Crown Lands Department is a favorite text to preach from, and I hope it will not be without producing the happiest results.

The House was occupied on the 28th in discussing Sir Henry Smith's Bill, providing for the independence of Parliament. In this Bill it was proposed to do away with the necessity of a member going back to his constituency for re-election, after accepting a position in the ministry; and to prevent any one from being elected to both the House of Commons and the Local Legislature. After a good deal of debate the Bill received a six month's hoist.

The next Bill was that of Mr. Blakes, to prevent duel representation, precisely the same in principle as Sir Henry's, so far as it effects the rights of the people to elect whom they please to serve them in the different Houses, received the attention of members until the House adjourned. It was lost on a division, 30 being in favor of the Bill and 32 against it.

On the 29th a long debate took place upon a motion made by the Hon. Mr. Wood, to refer the petitions of the Tavern Keepers to the committee on the Municipal Law. Tavern keepers ask to be relieved of the disabilities under which they now labor, and to be treated as other people, in respect to offices in the gift of the people. They also ask to have the law compelling them to close their bars at seven o'clock on Saturday night, repealed; and to have the decision of two magistrates final and unappealable in cases where persons are fined for selling without license. It was argued strongly against these demands, but the petitions were finally referred.

HON. J. S. MCDONALD introduced a bill respecting Registrars; Registry offices, and the Registration of instruments relating to lands in Upper Canada.

HON. MR. WOOD moved the second reading of his bill, respecting over-holding tenants, in order to refer is to a special committee. The main feature of the measure was, he explained, simply this: In in the measure in the statute book, the operation of the act was confined to tenancies certain for one month only, or one quarter. But it had been found very inconvenient not to extend the act to tenancies which might be determined by notice; and the main feature of the bill before the house was simply to extend the provisions of the act to these small tenancies. The act would very much simplify proceedings in county courts, and save a good deal of expense in actions of ejectment in the old way.

MR. BLAKE admitted the necessity for the amendment act, but asked for time to consider the bill which was granted.

On motion of HON. J. S. MCDONALD, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill respecting Prison Inspectors. The Attorney General explained that these inspectors were now officers of the Dominion, and as the people of Ontario were determined to keep the supervision of their affairs in their own hands, an inspector would be appointed to do this work.

SIR HENRY SMITH said that in this matter the Government were taking a step in the right direction. So far as his experience went, these Inspectors, instead of being the means of improving the goals, were generally brought into collision with the County Councils, and did mischief in that way. He held that a committee of the County Council was the best to look after these goals.

HON. J. S. MCDONALD did not agree with the hon. and gallant knight that the County Councils would be the best parties to look to the goal management. Speaking for his own part of the country, he would say that such a course would be a dangerous one indeed. Besides, County Councils were very parsimonious generally. The Government intended to bring down a scheme which would effect the whole administration of justice, all the points raised would be considered.

On motion of MR. PARDEE a return, showing in detail all the surveyed lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario; giving the number of lots and concessions, with the names of the townships and counties in which said lands are situated. The mover explained that he had made this motion some weeks ago, but had been requested to allow it lie over. Now, he brought it forward again and hoped Government would furnish information. He did not assume that they could do so this session; but the information might be obtained during the recesses and brought down to the house next session.

Meteorological Statement.

BY MR. BURDON.

The lowest temperature during Sunday night, 26th January, was 10·9 below zero. On Monday night, 27th, 19·2 below zero. On Tuesday night, 28th, 2·3 below zero.

The temperature on Monday, 27th January, at 7 o'clock a. m. was 7·3 below zero; at 1 p. m., 3·8 above zero; at 9 p. m., 4·5 below zero.

The temperature on Tuesday, 28th January, at 7 o'clock a. m. was 17·2 below zero; at 1 p. m., 5·6 above zero; at 9 p. m., 0·2 above zero.

The temperature on Wednesday, 29th January, at 7 o'clock a. m., was 5·4 above zero.

Belleville, 29th January, 1868.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—In this week's issue will be found the report of the Rev. Geo. P. Young, upon the state of the Grammar Schools in Ontario, and upon points intimately connected with the management of these schools, for which we ask an attentive perusal by those who are advocating amalgamation between the Grammar and Common Schools. The reasons given in the resolution passed by the Joint Board in this town why the Grammar and Common Schools should not remain amalgamated, are substantially the same as those adduced by the Inspector of Grammar Schools. He also forcibly points out the object of the Common Schools and the work they should do. This report is exceedingly opportune, and will, we trust, induce people generally to give this subject more thought and attention than heretofore.

—W. C. McLeod, Esq., of Woodstock, has given $4,000 to Knox's College, Toronto.

—The Sheriffs of the different counties for the Province of Nova Scotia, have all been re-appointed.

—Bogus quarters and half dollar pieces are reported to be largely in circulation in Hamilton, Ontario.

County Council.

BELLEVILLE, January 28, 1867.

The new Council met in the Shire Hall at 12 o'clock, noon, when the following gentlemen presented their certificates of election:

THURLOW.—James J. Farley, Reeve; Philip Clapp and P. R. Daly, Deputy Reeves.

SIDNEY.—B. Rose, Reeve; C. Armstrong and John Rowe, Deputy Reeves.

TYENDINAGA.—N. S. Appleby, Reeve; Donald Anderson and Thos. Dacy, Deputy Reeves.

TRENTON.—James Cummings, Reeve.

STIRLING.—Dr. Boulter, Reeve.

RAWDON.—George Conley, Reeve; Thos. Walker, Deputy Reeve.

HUNTINGDON.—Thomas Emo, Reeve; James Findlay, Deputy Reeve.

HUNGERFORD.—Felix Gobourie, Reeve; George Stokes, Deputy Reeve.

ELZEVIR.—Billa Flint, Reeve.

MADOC.—A. F. Wood, Reeve; William Ward, Deputy Reeve.

MARMORA.—James Hamilton, Reeve.

TUDOR.—R. Norman, Reeve.

The Clerk called the Council to order, and asked the members to select their Warden.

MR. FLINT had much pleasure in moving the election of Mr. Wood as Warden. Last year he had urged upon Mr. Wood the propriety of continuing the Wardenship, but as he had decided not to accept the office again, he had consented to the election of the late Warden. He did not do this out of any disrespect to Dr. Boulter, for he was a gentleman whom he held in the highest esteem, and who had given the utmost satisfaction while Warden, and should occasion present itself, he should be most happy to do all in his power to serve him; but at the present time he thought it better, particularly after what had been said and done in reference to Mr. Wood, to shew our respect and confidence in him by electing him Warden for the present year.

DR. BOULTER said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He had had every confidence in Mr. Wood while Warden, and therefore was prepared to second the motion for his re-election.

MR. WOOD, having taken the oath of office, said he was always at a loss, to find words to express his thanks for any honor conferred upon him, and it was more particularly so at the present time, but he could assure them that this confidence, which for the fifth time had been reposed in him by his fellow Councillors, would be an incentive to urge him on in the proper fulfilment of his duty during the year. He then called the attention of the Council to the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of the Council, as it was only by such a course that the business of the Council could be facilitated. He had often seen the sittings of the Council prolonged through a want of regard for the rules which should guide them, and with their help he would endeavor to enforce them this year.

AUDITORS.

DR. BOULTER moved, seconded by Mr. Appleby, that Andrew Thomson, Esq., be appointed Auditor on behalf of the council.

The WARDEN appointed E. W. Holton, Esq., as second Auditor.

MR. EMO asked if either of these gentlemen had had any business transactions with the Council during the year, as the law was very strict in this particular, and it was a point that should be looked after.

MR. FLINT said he did not believe they had, that the mere fact of Mr. Thomson being the Agent of the Bank where the County Account was kept, could not bring him within the meaning of the law.

MR. FARLEY said if it did he was as much disqualified now as if the Commercial Bank had not suspended, because it had amalgamated with the Merchants' Bank, which was now acting.

The WARDEN suggested laying the question over until the afternoon, and in the meantime he would consult the solicitor.

MR. FLINT would take this opportunity of urging upon the Council the propriety of having the County Account given to the Merchants' Bank. The amalgamation which had taken place was the best arrangement that could have been made, because that Bank was controlled by the merchants of Montreal, who knew the wants and necessities of the business men of Ontario, and it was their duty, as a corporation and as individuals, to support that Bank where accommodation could be obtained without going down on your knees for it, as was the case at the Bank of Montreal, for he did not hesitate to say that no man could do business with the Bank of Montreal unless he submitted to the most humiliating terms. For himself, on account of the letters which he had written when the Commercial Bank suspended, and which affected Mr. King so much that he would not allow his name to appear on the books of the Bank, he was glad to see the bills of the Commercial Bank quoted at 99½, and did not hesitate to say before, and would repeat it now, that he believed the Commercial Bank as solvent when it suspended as the Bank of Montreal itself, and had it been as closely pushed as the Commercial, it would have had to suspend also. From all that had taken place it was their duty to do all in their power to assist the new Bank.

The Council then adjourned till two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock, p.m.

COUNTY ACCOUNT.

Moved by Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Appleby, That the Treasurer, F. McAnnany, Esq., is hereby authorized and required to remove all moneys belonging to the County of Hastings, now on deposit in the Bank of Montreal here, and deposit the same in the Merchants' Bank, now opened in Belleville.

Dr. Boulter stated that he had said upon a previous occasion that the County was not indebted to the Government on the Municipal Loan Fund account, and was now prepared to shew that he was correct. He produced the following letter, which he desired to be placed upon the records of the Council for future reference:

"RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
"OTTAWA, January 9th, 1868.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 7th inst., covering Bank deposit for $2,608, and requesting to be informed of the amount due by the County of Hastings on contingent account, and interest on interest account.

"I have to state in answer, that your Municipality is not indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, for either contingent account, or interest on interest account, having to the credit of its Sinking Fund account, 31st December, 1867, $53,091.18.

I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"GEO. C. REIFFENSTEIN,
Per R. G.

"F. MCANNANY,
"Treas. County Hastings,
"Belleville."

TRENTON BRIDGE.

Mr. Cummings called attention to the present state of the Trenton bridge, and pointed out the necessity of building a new swing in place of the present draw, which was rapidly rotting down; and said that unless something was done at an early day, the probability was that the county would have damages to pay for loss sustained by accident. He stated that the Surveyor had received a plan and specifications from the Government of a swing bridge, such as are used by the Board of Works over canals, and which would answer the purpose well, and would not cost over $800. If this were not done at once, it would cost more, as the present structure would in all probability fall. At present most of the old material could be used, and timber could be brought on the ice to where it would have to be used. He suggested immediate action. After some discussion the further consideration of the question was laid over till the meeting in February next.

DAMAGE FOR LOSS OF A HORSE.

Mr. Flint called attention to the claim of a Mr. John Rouseau, who had had his horse's leg broken on a bridge on the Flinton road. The horse had to be shot, and Rouseau now claimed the value of the horse, which was sworn to be worth between $70 and $80.—He would move, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That $80 be paid Rouseau, in consideration of the loss of his horse by falling through a county bridge.

Mr. Emo asked if the horse was sound and not blind.

Mr. Findlay knew the horse, and thought if Rousseau got $50 for it he would be well paid. He would move, seconded by Mr. Emo, that $50 be paid.

Mr. Flint replied that he was informed by Rousseau (who was present) that it was not the horse referred to by Mr. Findlay.

The motion for the $50 was passed, leaving it for Rousseau to produce further evidence of the value of the horse.

AUDITORS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL TRUSTEES, ETC.

Mr. Appleby introduced a By-Law providing for the following appointments:

E. W. Holton and Andrew Thomson, Auditors.

F. H. Rous, Local Superintendent for South Hastings.

T. S. Agar, Local Superintendent for North Hastings.

Grammar School Trustees.—Thos. Wills for Belleville; Jas. J. Ryan for Stirling, and Jas. Kirkland for Trenton.

On the motion for the appointment of Mr. Wills, Mr. Appleby stated that he was the retiring Trustee, but as he lived out of town, there was a difficulty often in getting a quorum of the Board, and he thought it better to appoint a gentleman in town, and therefore moved the appointment of Mr. Wills.

Mr. Daly moved in amendment that J. J. Farley be appointed Trustee for the Belleville Grammar School.

On a division Mr. Wills was elected, and the By-Law was passed.

REPORTS.

The Warden presented a Report from the Chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee, showing the amount of the work done on the roads during the past year, as follows:

To the County Council of the County of Hastings:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with a usual custom, I submit for your consideration the following report of the expenditure on the County gravel roads for the year 1867, accompanied by statements as to the present condition of the roads and result of the present system of repairing.

The early part of the spring of 1867 has been noted for an extraordinary demand for repairs on the various leading roads throughout the county, and more particularly on the road leading from Belleville to Madoc. This has partially arisen from the very wet spring, but principally from the extraordinary amount of travel induced by the finding of gold in Madoc and surrounding townships.

As early as the month of April the Gravel Road Committee were obliged to call upon the foremen for immediate action, in order to keep the roads in a passable state, and owing to the extent of the repairs required, had also to call upon the County Surveyor to act in the same capacity. It was found impossible to make the repairs as permanent as they would have been if made later in the season; and consequently, owing to the exigency of the case, an extra expense was incurred.

The total expense on the gravel roads proper, has amounted to $5,256, as directed by the Committee, but a larger expenditure has been made in connection with the foremen *on roads not gravelled*, amounting to $1,007, under the direction of the Council. Of this Mr. J. Francis laid out in improvements on the road leading from Tweed to Bridgewater, the sum of $228; on the road leading from Madoc to Bannockburn, $500. This last item being principally used in making a foundation for gravel. The County Surveyor and Mr. Farnham, as foremen, have done work not strictly repairs on gravel roads, amounting to $279.

Of the total amount, $2,519 was expended by John Francis; $2,346 by T. Farnham; both amounts including salary, and the balance by the County Surveyor, including the work done by Lazier on road to Shannonville.

T. Farnham expended his amount as follows: $460 on Belleville and Smithville road; $300 on Hungerford road; $330 on Smithville and Stirling road; $1256 between Smithville and Madoc.

J. Francis expended $697 between Belleville and Tweed; $698 between Stirling and Marmora; $777 between Madoc and Bannockburn; $248 between Tweed and Bridgewater; and $109 between Stirling and Trenton.

R. Francis, County Surveyor, on the roads from Trenton to Richmond, Trenton to Marmora, Frankford to Belleville, and Stirling to Smithville.

The amount of material placed on the roads by the foremen is as follows:

By John Francis: 3,004 yards gravel, 1,661 yards broken stone, 860 yards sledged stone, 699 yards clay. Total, 6,224 yards.

By T. Farnham: 2,440 yards gravel, 1,332 yards broken stone, 1,614 yards sledged stone, 236 yards sand. Total, 5,622 yards.

By Robert Francis, County Surveyor, on the different roads, for various purposes, 443 yards of broken stone, 267 yards of sledged stone, 3,032 yards of gravel, 216 perches for side drains, and 19 for culverts.

To the material put on by "Foreman Francis" must be added, 823 yards of drains; repairing 1 bridge, 21 culverts, and some other work that cannot be included in the report. He also on the Madoc and Tudor road, formed the foundation of at least a mile of road made necessary by the bad state of the road and the large amount of travel over it.

"Foreman Farnham" also, in addition to material put on, has constructed several culverts, made several hundred yards of drains, and rebuilt several sections of roads. The sections rebuilt have been constructed by Farnham in the following manner: The old material removed to the depth of twelve and eighteen inches and stone put in the place—carefully laid—so as to form a solid bed. On this sledged stone covered with broken stone or gravel. The result is a road that will last without repair for twenty years. At Collins' and McMullin's, on the Madoc road, are two sections of this kind of work found to be necessary owing to the springy nature of the ground and wash from the hills; also south of Wallbridge's mill, between Magginson's and Smithville, on the Belleville and Smithville road, on the road between Smithville and Stirling, and on the road from Canifton to Corby's mills will be found the same class of work.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Foreman for the energy displayed in carrying out the instructions of the committee.

Taking the work done by the two foremen and compare it with the cost of doing the same work under the former system of contract, and the result is decidedly in favor of the present system as shown below:—

OLD SYSTEM.

(Showing cost of work performed in 1867, if performed at contract prices.)

5444 yards gravel at 88 cents	$4,790.72
2993 yards broken stone at $1	2,993.00
2474 yards sledged stone at 50c	1,237.00
935 yards clay and sand at 30c	280.50
Add $5 per mile on 170 miles, for incidentals	850.00
	$10,151.22

NEW SYSTEM.

(Showing actual cost of above work for 1867.)

Expended by Foreman Farnham, including salary	$2,346	
By Foreman Francis, do.	2,519	
Add wear of tents, tools, &c.	100	
		4,965.00
Saving		$5,186.22

Making a saving of over a hundred per cent., and the incidental work much better done.

There is about $300 worth of material on hand, consisting of camps, camp furniture, blankets, spades, shovels, sledges, picks, axes, crowbars, etc. These are deposited in the care of the Foremen and County Surveyor, memorandums of which accompany this report, and will be filed in the County Clerk's office.

The past season, though commencing with a very wet spring, has, on the whole, been a very favorable one for the roads. The work done is of a more permanent character than of any previous year since 1862, and the roads, as a whole, in a better state at the close of the season.

Your Committee cannot bring this report to a close without calling the attention of the Council to the difficulties of the present system. While they are quite certain that the superiority of this system over any yet tried will be acknowledged by all who have given the matter any attention, still its success, in a very great degree, depends upon the selection of efficient foremen—men who not only understand road building, but who, for integrity of character, can be thoroughly relied upon. To these foremen has to be entrusted the hiring and paying of men, purchasing provisions, and distributing the work. The check upon them is simply vouchers of payment, and the superintendence of the Chairman of the Committee. Fortunate as the County has been in securing competent foremen in the past, it by no means follows that they will always be able to do so, and the Committee recommend that if the present system be continued, some steps be taken to have full checks on the expenditure of money and labor.

It cannot be expected that the Chairman of Committee will give his time and labor unremunerated, involving, as the position does, a large correspondence and a good deal of time in inspecting reports and getting information with reference to the proper manner of expending the labor. Up to the present time no charge has been made by the Chairman, but if the same duties are imposed, it is highly probable pay will be expected in the future.

Taking the whole matter into consideration, the Committee feel it to be their duty to urge upon the Council a careful review of the various systems that have come under their notice, and either amend the present one, or adopt a better one—if such can be found—in its place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. WOOD,
Chairman Gravel Roads Com.

—Jupiter and Venus are growing with a mutual passion just now, and shine resplendently in the evening sky.

—The steamer "Chase" made the passage lately betwen Portland and Halifax in thirty-nine hours.

—The receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway for the month of December show an increase of $2,739.04 over the corresponding month of 1866.

—The U.S. Post Office Department ran about $4,000,000 behind during the last fiscal year; Massachusetts earned $587,205 over and above all expenses.

—A little boy, in giving an account to his brother of the Garden of Eden, said: "The Lord made a gardener and put him in the garden to take care of it and to see that nobody hurt anything, or posted bills on the trees."

—A new trial in a murder case was ordered recently in Halifax because one of the jury, before they had rendered a verdict, left the room and went to his home during the night, returning the next morning.

New Gold Saving Process.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Globe*, from which journal we make the extract. It may be of use to those interested in gold mining in this locality: "Mr. H. Kelly, 34 Pine street, New York, for three years manager of the Virginian Gold Belt Mine, situated on the Potomac twelve miles above Fredericksburg, and who is now the agent of the company in New York, gives a most favorable account of the amalgamating process invented by Van Buren Ryerson, its actual value having already been proved by four weeks' constant use. The yield of this mine has rarely exceeded eight dollars per ton, but under the new system the average has been thirty dollars, which is but three per cent. less than the assay. Twenty tons of ore from a Carolina mine were shipped last week to the new mill at the Gold Belt works, and the yield which, in Carolina had not exceeded four dollars, by the new process was increased to twelve dollars. The difficulty in treating the Virginia ore was the excess of sulphur which has generally been the enemy of progress in mining regions, and is the source of both trouble and loss in our Madoc gold fields. Ryerson's patent is for the use of superheated steam, which is steam heated up to a temperature of twelve hundred degrees, and to which the crushed ore is exposed for 15 minutes before the quicksilver is used. Mr. Ryerson claimed that his process would overcome all previous difficulties, and enable the amalgamator to extract the entire assay, and the result seems to have justified his expectations. He uses a shaking bath 30 feet in length, and with a very peculiar movement, but the one distinctive feature of this process in the superheated steam. The crusher used at the Gold Belt mill is Brown's Boston Machine, which crushes 15 tons a day; it does not work with stamps, but by a centrifugal movement makes rock crush rock. The cost of the crusher was about $1,000, the price of Ryerson's machine was $1,500, with a royalty of $5,000. We understand Mr. Kelly to say distinctly that a five horse engine was all the power required, but possibly this was an error.—This invention or discovery will, we imagine, prove of great importance to our Madoc gold companies, especially as the charge of $5,000 royalty will hardly be demanded in Canada."

The Silver Nuisance.

The Montreal *News* says:—"We understand that an effort is now being made among merchants and others who are suffers by the present heavy discount on Silver coin to export some two hundred thousand dollars—a movement which, the promoters believe would so far reduce the present stock in this city as to effect very materially the present rate of discount.—The recent action of the Government in imposing a duty of fifteen per cent. on all American Silver coin imported into the country being equivalent to a prohibitory duty, will effectually prevent its re-importation, except by smuggling, and with the discount reduced even to two and one-half per cent., the inducements to smuggle would be very small. As a temporary relief, and pending the action of the Government, the movement, is successful, will, no doubt, very materially reduce the present rate of discount. There seems no chance of failure if the promoters of the movement are backed up by the merchants and trading community generally, and the requisite amount of Silver is procured—a matter about which we apprehend there will be no difficulty, as from a list shown us yesterday, we see many names of gentlemen connected with the principal wholesale and retail firms in the city who have pledged their support to the undertaking."

By Steamer From Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamship "City of Antwerp," with Liverpool dates to the 16th, has arrived.

The London *Times* describes the distress at the east end of London as vast and heart-rending. The number of persons in receipt of out door relief is upwards of 40,000, and measures have been adopted, which, while they fail to meet the need, are actually increasing the amount of pauperism, and are demoralizing the district.

Very sad tidings have been received in Paris from almost every part of France.—The trade and manufactures of Lyons were paralysed by a variety of causes, in which the uncertainty prevailing as to the political future had no small share. Hunger and destitution were making sad havoc among the operatives at Nantes, Rouen, and even in Bordeaux, where the mildness of the climate does away with one cause of suffering. The destitution was plainly manifest. So dense are the throngs of famished operatives that besiege the Hotel de Villa, clamoring for bread or employment, that the guards have to be doubled. At Lille starvation is epidemic, and in Paris the distress was very great, but private and public benevolence was more active.

Chancery Spring Sittings--1868.

The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sprague.

Kingston	Tuesday	April 21
Brockville	Friday	" 24
Cornwall	Tuesday	" 28
Ottawa	Tuesday	May 5
Belleville	Tuesday	" 12
Peterboro'	Tuesday	" 19
Lindsay	Friday	" 22

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The most inhuman outrages we have read of for some time was perpetrated on Tuesday, 22nd inst., at Alexander's Inn, Alton, Ontario. A man who had been suffering from delirium tremens was lying on the floor in front of the fire-place, and some young men coming in laid some shavings around his body, and he was burned to death.

MINING CHARTERS.—A meeting of the Gold Mining Board of Toronto, was held on Saturday last, to consider the difficulties now existing in obtaining charters for the incorporation of mining companies, and to make representations to the Hon. John S. Macdonald, urging the necessity of steps being taken to facilitate the incorporation of these companies. We observe, however, that the Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. C. Cameron, has gazetted the American Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Marmora. We may, therefore, infer that the Government has decided upon the course they intend to pursue, and that further delay will not take place.

DENTAL SURGERY.—A Bill is to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature, providing for a standard for the protection of the public, and will be called the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario; appoints trustees and a Board of Examiners to examine and grant certificates of license, &c.; also, appoints a curriculum of study for students and for the examination and granting of certificates to such; members must be British subjects and have an office practice of two years; and also provides for the prosecution of unqualified or licensed persons practising the profession—the title of the degree to be granted is "Licentiate of Dental Surgery"—and, finally, states that nothing in this Act shall interfere with any Act already adopted by the Medical Board; such board to consist of the provisional officers appointed by the committee.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER. *From Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.*

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1867. 1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra	$8 00	@	8 25
Extra	7 90	@	8 00
Fancy	7 65	@	7 75
Welland Canal Superfine	7 35	@	7 50
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat,	7 35	@	7 50
" " 1 Western Wheat,	7 35	@	7 50
" " 2 " "	7 10	@	7 25
Bag Flour	3 60	@	3 70
	0 00	@	0 00
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	1 67½	@	1 70
Spring	0 00	@	0 00
Western	0 45	@	0 46
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	0 90	@	0 95
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	0 15	@	0 17
BUTTER—Dairy	0 13	@	0 15
" Store Packed	5 20	@	5 25
ASHES—Pots	5 80	@	5 85
Pearls	19 00	@	19 25
PORK—Mess	14 00	@	00 00
Prime Mess	13 00	@	00 00
Prime	5 60	@	6 00
DRESSED HOGS	0 85	@	0 86
PEAS			

Flour—demand nominal; rates unchanged. Grain—no sales. Provisions—Pork steady; Hogs neglected and tendency lower; Butter—no demand. Ashes—Both sorts neglected.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 30.

Commercial Bills buying at	99
" " selling at	99½
Greenbacks, buying at	70
" selling at	71
Bank of Upper Canada Bills	60
Silver, buying at	4½ to 4¾
" selling at	4

Gold opened at 141½; closed at 141¾.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Jan. 30, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—$1 60 to $1 65.
SPRING WHEAT—$1 50 to $1 60.
BARLEY—$90 to $95.
RYE—firm at $1 00 to $1 06.
OATS—60c to 65c.
PEAS—demand only for local use at 95c to 100c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c to 75c.
BEEF—Dull at $4 50 $6
PORK—$5 00 to $5 50. Heavy Pork $6 25.
MUTTON—8c to 5c per pound.
BUTTER—15c to 20c.
EGGS—18c to 20c.
HIDES—$6.00 to $6.50.
SHEEPSKINS—dull at 50c to 65c.
CALFSKINS—8c ℔ lb.
TALLOW—Rough, 5c; rendered, 8c.
WOOL—25c.
POTATOES—50 to 60c.
APPLES—$0 80c to $1 00.
HAY—$10 to $15.
CHEESE—10c.
CORN—70c to 80c.
FLOUR—No 1, $7 50 ℔ bbl.
POTASH—$4 60 to $4 75.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 29.

Cotton steady at 18¾c to 18⅞c.

Flour more firm; receipts 6,300 bbls; sales 6,800 bbls at $8 60 to $9 10 for superior state and western; $9 90 to $10 80 for common to choice extra State; $9 60 to $12 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour steady at $7 25 to $8 25.

Wheat firm; receipts 10,000 bushels; sales 2,500 bushels at $2 45 for No. 2 spring.

Rye firmer; receipts 196 bushels; sales 6,000 bushels western at $1 77.

Corn 1 to 2c lower; receipts 6,600 bushels; sales 3,500 bushels at $1 24 to $1 26 for new mixed western in store.

Barley dull and drooping; receipts 600 bush.

Oats half cent lower; receipts 5,600 bushels; sales 80,000 bushels at 85c for western in store; 87c for ditto afloat.

Pork quiet at $21 87 to $22.

Lard firmer at 13¾c to 14c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Stocks active.
Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109¾.
Gold 140¾.
Gold closed 141¾.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offertory collections. *SEATS FREE.*
November 28th, 1867. 41-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS ASTONISHING!!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal:

DEAR SIRS,—For years I have suffered severely from Liver Complaint, constant pain in the side, no appetite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at times to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last Summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who knew its virtues, to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but I had lost confidence in everything, and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it. Its effects was most beneficial. My appetite returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours, very truly,
J. H. KENNEDY,
Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits, No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

GREAT TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.—The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed into a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground. Is the stomach weak and apathetic?—They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted?—They relax and regulate them. Is the liver sluggish or contricted?—They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the system to a natural condition, without undue force, without suffering, without any revolting nausea, *and they do it*. Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh and the glands. In all such cases, that great detergent, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, will expedite and complete the cure. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. All respectable druggists keep both medicines.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

I. P. BOWIE, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1866: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the throat and Lungs."

STERLING BROS., Druggists, write from Carrollton, January 27, 1866: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."

Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
☞ Perry Devis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-4w 2i3-4w

R. R. R. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Are the only Purgative, Alterative, and Cathartic Medicine that secures a vegetable substitute for mercury or calomel. They cure with astonishing rapidity Liver Complaints, Kidney Diseases, Irritation of the Bladder, Piles, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Ladies' Complaints, and all diseases indicating the necessity of a purgative medicine.

AGED PEOPLE,

Subject to Costiveness, or paralysis of the bowels, are quickly cured by these Pills.

A gentleman, aged 80 years, who had not enjoyed a natural discharge from the bowels for nearly 40 years, and was always compelled to resort to injections, was relieved by one dose; and by taking 4 pills each night, or one month, was restored to sound health and regularity.

These Pills purify the blood, remove all obstructions from the bowels, liver, skin, spleen, bladder, &c., and purge out all corrupt and acrimonious humors. A few days' use of these pills will make the skin smooth, clear, pure and healthy. They increase the appetite and flesh.

DOSE.—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and promoting Digestion, One Pill at Night. For Obstinate Diseases and Chronic Complaints, 4 to 6 every 24 hours.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Dr. Radway's Pills.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868.—R. R. R. sold by Druggists. 49-2w

TRUE BUT STRANGE.—Any person sending us their address, with 20 cents, will receive, by mail, the Name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly. Address REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau Street, New York. w24-6m

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are warranted to kill Worms.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are light and porous.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES dissolve instantly in the mouth.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES leave no disagreable taste.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are put up in large boxes.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES contain a sufficient laxative.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are for sale by all Druggists and dealers.

HENRY'S VEGETABLE WORM LOZENGES are manufactured by Henry, Simpson & Co., 513 and 515 St. Paul St. Montreal. 42w-3m

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT OF MODERN Medical discoveries stands

The Canadian Pain Destroyer.

As a Family Medicine it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites &c. &c.*

The Canadian Pain Destroyer

Has now been before the public for a length of time and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction where the directions have been properly followed, but on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its virtues and magical effects.

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it thoroughly, and therefore those that are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a Sovereign Remedy.

The astonishing efficacy of the Canadian Pain Destroyer, in curing the Diseases for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of Rheumatism, and in relieving Nervous Affections, entitled it to a high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from Medicine Dealers in all parts of the country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the universal satisfaction it gives.

The Canadian Painestroyer never fails to give immediate relief. All Medicine Dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it.

Price only Twenty-five Cents per bottle.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for Canada.

Price Twenty-five Cents a Bottle. For sale in Belleville, by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer & Co., E. Chandler, and Thos. Wills. Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling. Geo. Dean, Trenton, and all Medicine Dealers.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Some horse dealers have discovered that by the use of "Darlie's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" their horses are so much improved in every respect that they will readily sell for from $25 to $60 each more than they would otherwise, and at a cost of not more than $1 each. We consider this a secret worth knowing, and one which all who own horses should not fail to profit by; it is unquestionably the best horse medicine ever sold.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. Jan.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!

HOLLOWAY'S WORM LOZENGES

ARE a certain and safe remedy for worms in children and adults. As it is a well known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from worms alone. It cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds of parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms of the true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—The following are a few of the numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, trembling, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain, and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of Other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. who are the sole proprietors.

N. B.—Ask for Holloway's Worm Lozengers, and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. 24w

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

GREATLY facilitates the progress of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold the article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know" after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine, unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Offices—215 Fulton Street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 441 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada. w37-1y

MARRIED,

By the Rev. James Preston, on the 23rd inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Belleville, Mr. William Knowles, to Miss Amanda Badgley, both of Hungerford.

By the same, on the 25th inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Mr. Simon Pol-Monteer, of Belleville, to Miss Hannah Mary Cronk, of Thurlow.

DIED.

At the residence of A. O. Petrie, Esq., on the 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness, David Forbes Petrie, aged 22 years.

MR. PETRIE was a young man, esteemed by all who knew him for his many amiable qualities, as was evinced by the large concourse of people who turned out to follow his remains to their last resting-place.

LECTURE.

THE celebrated Rev. CHARLES CHINIQUI, of St. Anne, Kankakee, Illinois, formerly of Lower Canada, will lecture in the John Street Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th February, at 7:30 o'clock.

At the close of the Lecture, a collection will be taken up on behalf of the Kankakee Mission.

Belleville, Jan. 29th, 1868. 50w1t-d M-T

WANTED,

A MAN who understands thoroughly the manufacture of Cheese and to take charge of a Factory, with about three hundred cows. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. N. HARRIS,
President Hope Cheese Factory, Port Hope.
Belleville, Jan. 30, 1868. 50-9w

NEW READERS FOR Common Schools AND NEW SHEET MUSIC! AT F. VAN NORMAN'S,

Opposite the Post Office, Belleville.

Belleville, Jan. 30, 1868. 37-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

THERE will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by M. Nulty, Esq., Auctioneer, on **Saturday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868,** at 12 o'clock, NOON, at the Auction Rooms of M. Nulty, in the Town of Belleville, for account of whom it may concern, all the right, title, and interest of Henry George Gillespie, of Belleville, Esq., in and to the following valuable real estate:

1st. The West half of Lot No. 20, on the bill or plan of Michael Teal, for part of Lot 5, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

2d. Part of Lot No. 10, as laid out on the plan of the Commercial Bank, of part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st Concession of the Township of Thurlow, now in Belleville; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

3d. One quarter of an acre of part of Lot No. 6, in the 1st Concession of Thurlow, now in Belleville, on the East side of the road to Canifton; and more particularly described in a deed from Henry G. Gillespie to John Bell, in trust.

4th. One hundred acres, the West half of Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession of Madoc, subject to a mortgage to the Bank of Upper Canada.

5th. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the South side of Wright Street; Lots 1 and 2 on the West side of John Street; Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the North side of Robert Street; and Lot No. 19 on the North side of Weaver Street, in the Village of Stirling, as laid down on a plan of Weaver's Block, and which said lots in the Village of Stirling are subject to a mortgage to John Bell.

The undersigned will only sell the interest of said Henry G. Gillespie, held by him in trust, and will only covenant against his own acts.

For terms of sale and further particulars call at the office of Ross, Bell & Holden.

JOHN BELL, Trustee.
Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 46-4t

POSTPONEMEMT.

THE above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, the EIGHTH DAY of FEBRUARY, 1868.

JOHN BELL, Trustee.
Belleville, Jan. 25, 1868. 50-2w

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY!

NOTICE.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society will be held in NEILSON'S HALL, on the evening of TUESDAY, 4th February.

A. ROBERTSON, ESQ., Pres'd St. Andrew's Soc'y.
W. WEBSTER, Secretary.
Belleville, Jan. 30, 1868. 50w1t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Hastings, To WIT: } In the County Court of the County of Hastings.

In the matter of GEORGE WARNER RANNEY, An Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH DAY of APRIL next, the said George Warner Ranney will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

A. R. DOUGALL,
Solicitor *ad litem* for the said Insolvent.
Dated at Belleville, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1868. 50w10t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Law Office of Messrs. Coleman & Simpson, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the TENTH day of FEBRUARY, 1868, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of his affairs, and of naming an assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act

DAVID LUSK,
Of the Village of Port Hope.
J. H. SIMPSON, Solicitor for Insolvent.
Dated at Belleville, this 22nd day of January, 1868. 50-2w

PUBLIC DINNER!

THE inhabitants of North Hastings, anxious to show their appreciation of the HON. B. FLINT'S exertions for the improvement of the County and to mark their esteem for him as a public man, are desirous of giving him a PUBLIC DINNER,

AT BRIDGEWATER, ON THURSDAY, FEB'Y 6th, 1868.

Dinner to be served at 6 o'clock P. M.

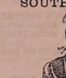
TICKETS $1,

To be had from the following gentlemen: R. Holden & Co., Belleville; R. H. Jones, Belleville; A. F. Wood, Madoc; Dr. G. H. Boulter, Stirling; G. Bleecker, Marmora; A. Diamond, Queensboro; J. Reid, Tweed; Wm. Gilroy, Roslin; Carpenter & Co., Bannockburn; and J. W. Turner, Bridgewater.

W. G. DOWNING, Sec. Committee,
Bridgewater, Jan. 22, 1868. 49w2t

PRECEPTORY NO. 167.

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

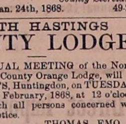


THE regular monthly meeting of Perceptory No. 167, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will be held in the Orange Hall, Madoc Village, on Wednesday evening, February 12th, 1868.

All Knights interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

T. S. GUFFIN, *Registrar.*
Madoc, Jan. 22nd, 1868. 49-2t

ORANGE COUNTY LODGE, SOUTH HASTINGS.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the South Hastings Orange County Lodge, will be held at the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of February, A. D. 1868, at TWELVE o'clock, noon.

By order,
ANDREW COWIE, *County Secretary.*
Belleville, Jan. 24th, 1868. 49-2t

NORTH HASTINGS COUNTY LODGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the North Hastings County Orange Lodge, will be held at LUKE'S, Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons concerned will please take notice.

THOMAS EMO, *County Secretary.*
Ivanhoe, Jan. 22nd, 1868. 49-2t

STRAYED.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned, some time in October last, a RED HEIFER, with some white in her face, and white about her belly. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, prove property, and take her away.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Lot No. 6, 10th Con. Hungerford, January, 15th, 1868. 48-3t

LOST.

LOST on Tuesday, the 31st day of December last, between Shannonville and Belleville, a parcel containing wearing apparel.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at F. Fanning's Hotel, in Belleville, or at S. Gunsolus' Hotel, in Shannonville.

JOHN E. WHARTON.
Shannonville, Jan. 11th, 1868. 48-3t

To Common School TEACHERS!

THE NEW READERS ARE NOW READY AND FOR SALE BY E. H. ROUS.

Belleville, Jan. 16, 1868.

Money to Invest.

HAVING been appointed Valuator to the Colonial Securities Company, limited, I am prepared to furnish forms of application for loans, and to give every other information required by parties desirous to loan money from the company.

Apply personally, or if by letter, pre-paid.

ELIJAH W. MEYERS.
Trenton, Jan. 9th, 1868. 47-1y

MUSIC LESSONS!

MISS FISCHER, Organist of St. Michael's Church, will be happy to give lessons on the Organ, Piano, Melodeon or Guitar to all those who may favor her with their patronage. Lessons given either at the house of the pupil or at her residence, at the foot of the R. C. Church Hill, Church Street.

TERMS:—Organ, $16 per quarter; Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, $5.

Belleville, Dec. 24, 1867. 47w1y

BLANKS of every description for sale at *The Intelligencer* office.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND BOOTS & SHOES AT VERY LOW PRICES!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FLANNELS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. MUIR & CO.

BELLEVILLE, January, 1868. 50

Christmas Presents!

Ladies Work Boxes.
" Writing Desks,
" Dressing Cases,
Photograph Albums.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Ladies Bonnets.

A Fine Assortment of Dress Goods AND THE LATEST STYLES IN CLOTH FOR LADIES JACKETS.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Dec. 19, 1867. 44w-tf

DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

JONES & HENRY

WOULD solicit an inspection of their Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are prepared to sell very CHEAP for CASH. Their Stock will be found complete in all its branches, comprising

FANCY DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, OVERCOATINGS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, &c.

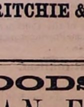
Having in connection with their business a first-class TAILOR, they are prepared to make garments to order, and warranted to FIT.

☞ Remember the Stand, directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, and next door to Glass' Hardware Store.

Commercial Bills Taken at Par for Dry Goods.

W. W. JONES. ADAM HENRY.

Belleville, Nov. 7, 1867. 38tf

HURRAH! FOR  THE

First Christmas of the Dominion!

R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE,

In the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'BRIEN & HENCHY, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General GROCERIES and LIQUORS,

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS, TEAS.

Young & Old HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c.

COFFEES, THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS!

BRANDIES, PORTS, SHERRIES, IRISH, SCOTCH AND MORTON'S WHISKEYS,

OLD TOM AND HOLLAND GINS!

In WOOD and BOTTLE, together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE of the Most POPULAR BRANDS LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a Splendid Stock of

LAMP GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

☞ Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the Town.

Belleville, Dec. 13th, 1867. 43w-tf

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property of the late John Coulter, situated on the corner of Church and Great St. James Street; one of the best situations in town, with splendid buildings on it. Will be sold separate or en bloc, to suit purchasers.

Apply to THOS. RUTHERFORD.
Belleville, July 8, 1867. w21tf

Cheap! Cheap!

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED half of a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with everything appertaining, in Rawdon Township. Terms, $260—half cash.

Apply to W. J. HAYWARD, Barrister.
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1868. 50-tf.

ONTARIO STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber, at considerable expense, has fitted up a STEAM DYE HOUSE, in West Belleville.

People can get their goods back in the right time. He will dye Silk, Wool, and Cotton various colours and charge the cheapest rates.

Particular attention will be paid to Dyeing and cleaning Ladies' garments. Gentleman's garments Cleaned and Dyed, without ripping, and nicely pressed.

Parties residing at a distance from the Town can forward their goods by express or stage and have them returned the same way in one week. All goods to be addressed to

E. C. FOWLER, Belleville, Ont.

☞ Tuscan, Straw, and Felt work done as usual. 49w-3m

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage with which he has been honored by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a-half years, and cordially thanking them for it, would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Cæsar's wife, both are above suspicion; his efforts have been invariably crowned with complete success. 'Tis true there are many Dentists in the world, and, so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "Live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the prices of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee, at least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing precept by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameliorate pain in the extracting of teeth, such as Nitrous-Oxide Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.

M. D. WARD, *Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.*
Belleville, Jan. 8, 1868. 211d6t 47w4t
** "Chronicle" copy for one month.

500 ELM LOGS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE will be paid in Cash for 500 ELM LOGS, delivered at Lewis' Mill, Belleville.

JOHN LEVER.
Belleville, Jan. 21, 1868. 49w3t

To School Teachers.

WANTED at Union Section No. 24, Sidney, a Second Class Teacher, (Male preferred.) Apply to

DAVID EGGLETON.
THOMAS SKUSE, Trustees.
Sidney, Jan. 15, 1868. 48tf

NEW DOMINION ORGAN MANUFACTORY!

THE undersigned having leased the building known as the BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL, Kingston, Ontario, for the purpose of manufacturing a new style of Organs, and will be known as

E. JULIAN'S IMPROVED AND PATENTED NEW DOMINION

Organs, Melodeons & Harmoniums.

ORGANS that cannot be excelled either in Canada or the United States for Power Sweetness of Tone or Finish and Durability.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE, Manufacturer, Kingston, Ont.
Kingston, Jan. 20, 1868. 49w1m

Commercial Bank!

THE Subscriber, in order to make room for a NEW DEPARTMENT in his business, now offers his entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

And while respectfully soliciting a call, assures all who may favor him that prices will be as represented.

BILLS OF THE ABOVE BANK TAKEN AT PAR.

J. PEARD,
Front Street, Belleville, Two doors south of Hambly's.
Belleville, Dec. 12, 1867. 43wtf

1868. RELYEA, 1868.

DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years.—Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competent mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction [illegible] of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred [illegible] by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day. Testimonials as to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anasthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.
D. E. BURDETT, M.D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.,—indeed, every article required in the profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46tf

Saturday Night.

Chafed and worn with weekly care,
Sweetly, Lord, to-night I greet;
Bid this inward turmoil cease;
Jesus, come, and whisper peace!
Hush the whirlwind of my will,
With thyself my spirits fill;
End in calm the busy week,
Let the Sabbath gently break.

Saver, Lord, these earthly ties,
Pain my soul to thee would rise;
Disentangle me from time,
Lift me to a purer clime;
Let me cast away my load,
Let me more on high to God;
Gently, loving Jesus, speak,
End in calm this busy week.

Draw the curtain of repose,
While my weary eyelids close;
Steal my spirit while I rest,
Give my drawings pure and blest
Raise me with a cheerful heart,
Holy God, through Christ thine Son!
Then the Sabbath day will be
Heaven brought down to earth and me.

The Intelligencer.
BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

Arrest of Train.

The arrest of this wide-mouthed spread-eagle orator in Ireland has given a portion of the American press cause to let off a little extra bile against England, and say a good deal about reprisals. Do these self-appointed champions of the rights of American citizens abroad, remember the manner in which British subjects were seized by the American authorities during the rebellion, and kept confined in prison for months, merely on suspicion, and then discharged without even a preliminary investigation as to the causes which led to their detention, and for which no redress was given? Have they forgotten that spies and pimps in the pay of the American Government, were constantly prowling about this country eavesdropping, and if a man expressed even sympathy with the South, he was dogged until he set foot on American soil, where he was watched, until upon some miserable pretence, he was seized and imprisoned in some of the military bastiles, and left there in many cases without the comforts of life? Did this British Government ever demand the rescue and talk about indemnity? No; they allowed the American themselves, in their troubles and thirst for blood, to be the best judges as to what was necessary for their country's safety. But if the arrest of this notorious agitator and fenian, will be the cause for indemnification, let it be met with demands from British subjects who suffered in their dungeons, and who never had even the shadow of a trial. If Great Britain is true to herself, she will not allow Brother Jonathan to pull the wool over her eyes in this instance.

Repeal in Halifax.

The Anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia do not intend to allow the embers of discord to die out in that Province. Not satisfied with occupying at least one half of the time of the last Session of Parliament, in repeating their denunciations of Confederation, without descending to particulars, so that those who take different views from them could be convinced, they are now fighting their own battles over again, with an additional weapon in their hands, and which to excite and irritate that portion of the populous who are always carried away by declamation rather than by reason and logic. The tariff is made a fruitful source of discontent in the hands of such men as represent Nova Scotia. They argue simply from the surface, without honestly informing the people that had Confederation never taken place, the duties upon imports into that Province would have had to be raised. Last year their accounts showed a deficiency, and with the large expenditure going on in the construction of public ways, the tariff would, of necessity, have had to be raised equally as high, if not higher, than it now is through the assimilation which has taken place in the tariffs of the different Provinces. If the truth were told, Mr. Howe and his friends would have no followers, and like Othello, their occupation would be gone.

The principal speakers at this last repeal meeting held in Halifax, were the same gentlemen who repeated their furious bell tale in Ottawa, and being far from the Seat of Government, they did not confine themselves to merely rehearsing their Nova Scotia stump speeches, but in the language of the Jefferson Brick style, "Listen to Mr. E. M. McDonald, M. P. for Lunenburg." "He wished Mr. Cardwell and "Earl Carnarvon could look into the Tenpence Hall and see the countenances of the people for there they would be convinced that the statements of Tupper "and his colleagues had deceived them; "wonderful faces these blue-noses must have; quite striking enough, no doubt, to make, since the noble lords referred to that they see a people capable of being gulled by such men as Mr. McDonald." The notorious Francis Train said he was going to England to make a speech in aid of Mr. Anglin's near relative, who has been transported for 15 years, that would make the Queen quake upon her throne, and the poor old iron road. And why should not Mr. E. M. McDonald threaten the two late Colonial Secretaries with the countenances of a Halifax meeting, to save those noble Lords the trouble of coming to Halifax; we would suggest to this modern Brick to have a photograph taken of those indignant people, and send it to them. This course would save trouble and expense; and in order that Mr. Howe could persist to strike terror at the Colonial Office, when he carries home the Repeal petition, let him take it with him, and thus save postage.

But Mr. McDonald was outdone altogether by Mr. Howe. While the former indulged in a little of the Jefferson Brick style of oratory, the latter uttered ominous words, which portend trouble, if the British Government does not concede all that he demands for his beloved Nova Scotia. After telling the people to persevere to the work of agitation, and to push with all vigor the Repeal movement, he said:

"Until the trial of the next term of four months be made, peace and order must be maintained at all hazards. But if, at the end of that time, we have received our answer. Should it come from the upper country be unfavorable, I may be asked what should we do then? I am fully prepared to say. Then, without doubt, would come a season of trial and deep anxiety. He was satisfied, however, from forty days attendance at Ottawa, that the scheme could never prove acceptable to Nova Scotia. If the British Parliament should say we must lie down, and bow in bondage to Canada, then it would be a serious affair, and a council of war would have to be called to consider what course to be advised to pursue. Canada's urged the people to be as loyal and contented under the circumstances as they would for a few months longer. When the real time for action does arrive, he trusted Nova Scotia would face the crisis like men, but he knew one thing, we contend, they would never consent to be taxed by Canadians, and have her representatives hooted by those who despised the smallness of the number allowed to represent a portion of the Dominion one hour longer than they can help."

We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from this language. If it means anything it means rebellion.

How to lead the gallant blue-noses on to victory, at the point of the bayonet! Such is the literal meaning of the words used. We incline to the belief, however, that he will reflect seriously before recommending any such course.

When Mr. Howe told the people of Halifax that the representatives of Nova Scotia were "hooted" by the Canadians, he knew he was uttering an untruth. He knows no men in the House during the session, received so much attention and courtesy as did the Nova Scotians. They were allowed to occupy any place in the Bar and floor of the House to the exclusion of others, and were listened to with the utmost attention. All this, however, appears to have been thrown away upon him and his colleagues, who go home and complain of being "hooted." If all their assertions were such, much truth in them as this, the people are woefully blinded by them.

Central Schools.

The Trenton *Courier*, edited by a gentleman who has had experience in School Teaching and in public affairs, seems to have rejected the proposition to build a central school for the instruction of their youth. The present outlay seems to be the sticking point; the ratepayers do not like to be opposed it endeavoured to introduce arguments in support of their views, there were some trifling one of against the central school but what could with equal propriety be used against any school, while the item of cost of establishment must appear to any impartial judge in favor of the central system. The objections on this point are so slight that the central school would be found too small. Whatever truth there may be in the objection, there can be no comparison in the merits of the two plans. It has well been asked how can a teacher with from 60 to 70 pupils studying the whole series from A B C, up to Euclid? The estimate of $1,000 for a head master by those who oppose the central system, is fallacious. Having a Grammar School would look after the advanced pupils and a College to give a higher polish to her fair sons and daughters, as suitable master could be secured for forty or eight hundred dollars as competent for the duties as one that might receive twice the amount. We know of central schools where the head master only gets $500 per annum. We, however, the amount of benefit that would be secured by a proper classification of pupils is considered we wonder that men so clear headed as those who opposed the scheme, could be induced to oppose it."

The Tariff.

It will be seen by the following comparative statement, compiled and published by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and formerly Auditor of New Brunswick, of the imports of New Brunswick for the quarter ending 31st March of that Province with that of the New Dominion, that the increase of duty on certain articles amounts to $43,531, and the decrease on others to $178,359, leaving the net decrease $33,178, against which New Brunswick receives other material advantages under Confederation, placing the Province in an improved position financially. We have no doubt this list will be found after a few months' working of the Confederation Act, that the Maritime Provinces are the gainers in many respects.

Ritualism.

A meeting of clergymen belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was held in New York to consider the question of Ritualism, and a declaration was drawn up, in which the following language is used:

"The essential principle of these tendencies is an entire subversion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of Reformed Church. It transforms the Ministry of the Gospel into a Priesthood, Baptism into a magic rite, the Lord's Supper into the sacrifice of the Mass; evangelical liberty into bondage to manifold observances and ceremonies; and the Church of Christ, the blessed company of faithful people, into the body of those who recognize and conform to a mere sacerdotal system. These tendencies, already to a great extent developed in this country, are materially aided by a subtler and less openly pronounced sacerdotalism, which finds expression more or less in nearly every view of the Episcopal Church; in unscriptural conceptions of the sacraments, in subordinate ideas of the power of the Ministry, and in a legal rather than evangelical view of the Christian life."

Fire.

A fire was discovered, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the carriage shop occupied by the Messrs. Collings, and owned by the estate of the late Tobias Bleecker. The building being of wood, the fire extended rapidly to the adjoining buildings, owned by Mr. James Grant, and totally destroyed the buildings occupied by Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Rutledge and Mr. Chesebro, and Messrs. Colling were young men just commencing business in Bickerdike and waggon makers, and lost all their tools and lumber, amounting to about $1,000. The tenants of Mr. Grant lost and had destroyed a large part of their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. Grant's loss is about $3,000, upon which he has an insurance of $1,100 in the Imperial Insurance Company. The fire is said to be supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Ontario Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

After the routine business was finished, Mr. Monteith enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to re-establish the Municipality Improvement Fund, and further, if they intend to make good all arrears due municipalities on said fund since 1856, and which were retained by the Government of Canada.

Mr. Wood replied that he did not think it advisable to do anything with this matter till after the arbitration had been concluded between the Province and the Dominion, because he did not think it right to interfere with the school lands; and with regard to the arrears since 1863, stated that he would have to remain until after the arbitration.

Sir Henry Smith introduced "A Homestead Act," the principal feature of which was that the property of the homestead should be to the value of $750—the exemption from liability for debt to continue during the life of the husband, wife and until the eldest child should become of age; if the deed do not set forth the exemption, it shall not be valid even in the county office; the homestead not to be sold from hand to hand, or the lien for purchase money; *no ex post facto* operation as to debts or liability; no conveyance valid unless joined by the wife, insolvency, and no effect exemption; when execution is against the owner of the homestead it may be enforced by sale of the same if the value above $750, the excess to be ascertained by appraisers called by the sheriff, from whom property is capable of subdivision such will be done.

The House adjourned until Monday next, when a second on Monday next. Mr. Smith did not tell us how a House worth $1,000 was to be divided.

A discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Blake's to refer a petition complaining of the conduct of Mr. Wm. Taylor, Clerk of the Township of London, for pushing sales upon the voter's list. It was finally adopted.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill providing for holding the elections in the Province of Ontario in one day, and in every constituency on the same day. It is remarkable how unanimously this Bill was accepted, only one objection, which has much force. While on failure much good would result from keeping the poll open but one day and increasing the numbers of polling places, where no good reason why a Government should be compelled to issue all the writs at the same time and referred to a Committee.

Sir Henry Smith next moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the law of evidence, providing for both plaintiff and defendant giving evidence in their own cause. A long debate ensued, the leader of the government opposing the Bill. The debate was finally adjourned, and the House rose.

—*Punch.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

A large number of petitions on various subjects having been presented, Mr. Cumberland introduced a Bill authorizing tolls to take the case of traction engines on highways.

A discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Currie in reference to the Jury Law, the object being to dispense with the second selection by the County officials, which made it necessary for the Deputy Sheriff to travel all through the County at an expense of 8 cents a mile. It was argued that this was an important question, should be dealt with by the Government. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cumberland, the Attorney General said it was the intention of the Government to introduce Municipal Government into the District of Algoma.

Mr. Trow asked the Ministry in what proportion the Government intended to aid municipalities in the erection of gaols, or even in repairing gaols. In the county he represented, (Perth) the gaol was condemned by the Prison Inspectors, and its want of security had been brought before the Government by the presentments of Grand Juries and by the County Judge. The County Council had come to the conclusion that, unless they were aided to a certain extent, they were scarcely in a position to build a new gaol. They had recently purchased an industrial farm, and had a large county debt of some $40,000. If it was absolutely necessary that the gaol should be constructed, they wanted to know what aid was to be expected.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said the matter had not been fully considered by the Government. It was intended to take up the whole question of gaols, and that would be taken into consideration. There was a prevailing idea in every county that support in one measure of the administration of justice and erect its own gaol. The Government had intended to introduce a Bill to provide for Gaol Inspectors, and hoped to make regulations as to securing prisoners, which would be better than the present system of Inspectors going round, which was very expensive, and had not proved acceptable to those who were called upon to pay the taxes.

Mr. McKellar moved for all orders in council, rules, and regulations passed or made, since the 1st of January, 1868, touching the management and sale of Agricultural and Mineral lands of Ontario, which was granted.

Mr. Blake's Bill having reference to fraudulent conveyances, was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

A Bill referring to Division Courts, was read and sent to a select committee.

Mr. Oliver in moving the second reading of his Bill to protect butter and cheese manufacturers, said that a very important interest was treated of by this measure. The cheese had now attained to such magnitude as to nearly equal the lumber trade in importance. The Bill which he had introduced was designed, not merely to protect cheese manufacturers, but the general public. Their Canada cheese which was now exported to Europe, and placed there side by side with the article of English and American manufacture in the market, therefore, of the utmost consequence that this manufacture should be improved, and hence the introduction of the present measure. To show the extent to which the manufacture had increased in this province, he would say that it had been estimated that there were 180 cheese factories in Ontario; of these, 53 were in the county of Oxford; 20 in Middlesex; about a similar number in Halton, while in the other counties the number of factories ranged from five to fifteen. In these factories an aggregate amount of about 12,000,000 pounds of cheese had been made, realising to the country, by export, about $1,200,000. In conclusion he moved that the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Graham, in supporting the reference to committee, spoke of the importance of this new and increasing branch of manufacture, and showed the necessity for the protection sought to be instituted, as set up by the Bill. In the case of a factory making 24,000 pound of cheese per day, for instance, some 87 patrons would be connected with such a factory; and one farmer sending there bad milk to the value of a couple of dollars, might spoil or greatly lessen the value of a load worth $240. The Bill now before the house was, he thought, one calculated to give general satisfaction.

After some further conversational discussion as to some of the details of the Bill, it was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Wood, Cameron, Graham, (Hastings), Barber, Pardee, and the mover.

An old lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Dead Game." "A no scent," said she, "that the poor child fainted, after pulling that great dog out of the water."

During the past year 461,500 tons of ore were mined in the Lake Superior region, and 30,378 tons of pig metal were exported. This was an increase of about 60 per cent. over the product of the previous year.

An Irishman, speaking of his children, said: "They are all well, except the one born in this country. I must take him to the Green-bile, for I believe he is languishing for his native air, that he hasn't smelt at all."

An old farmer was in the habit, every night, of counting his live stock, to see if they had gone astray. He called to his son John, by and wake up the old hen, and count her, then go to bed."

A lad swallowed a small leaden bullet. His friends were very much alarmed about it. The doctor was found, heard the dismal tale, and prescribed as follows to the lad's father "Sir—Immediately administer, after three weeks, the bullet is not removed, give the boy a charge of powder. Yours &c., P. S.—Don't shoot the boy at any body."

A little boy had lived for some time with a very pneumonia uncle, who took good care that the child's health should not be injured by overfeeding. The uncle was one day walking out (the child at his side) when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound. While the elders were talking, the little fellow, never having seen a dog of so slim a build, and a texture, clasped the creature round the neck, with the impassioned cry of—"Oh, doggie, doggie! and oh ye liv wi' yer uncle, too, that ye are so thin!"

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—The following singular agreement was found at the house of John Grant, a pitsoner, now on (trial at the Assizes at Aurora:—Aurora, Nov. 13 1867.—I, Julia Heward doth hereby agree to marry John Grant, within three months from this date, providing that he sign over to me the articles that he agreed to, namely:—1 mare, 1 set of harness, 1 waggon, 1 cutter, 1 heifer, 1 spring calf, 1 sheep, 1 pidgon, to help to build. Julia Heward. Witness, Jonn. Cameron, Edward (his x mark) Miller. The value of the articles enumerated, with which the prisoner purchased the hand of the lovely though mercenary Julia, is estimated at $145.

The Fenians' Mock Funeral.

March in procession,
solemnly, slowly;
Make intercession
Litanies holy.
Mind with mad rant,
Howling and screaming,
Solemnly chant
Fenians blaspheming:

Meet in blood-spilling
Treason to further,
Constable killing
Never call murther.
Rest to the Martyrs
Light ever beaming:
These are your prayers,
Rascals blaspheming.

Hanged, drawn and quartered
Guy Fawkes, give glory,
Hymn all your martyred
Saints of like story;
Land, in your passion,
Hands with blood streaming,
Free from all qualms,
Blockheads blaspheming.

THE PRINCE EDWARD FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
HEAD OFFICE, - PICTON, ONTARIO.
PRESIDENT:
L. B. STINSON.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
S. P. NILES.
DIRECTORS:
WM. A. RICHARDS, JAMES CAVAN,
WM. DELONG, N. F. DEMILL,
J. N. BEDELL.
DAVID BARKER, Treasurer.
JOHN TWIGG, Secretary.
JOHN ROWELL, *Trav. Agent & Surveyor.*
R. J. FITZGERALD, Solicitor.

THIS Company is established upon strictly Mutual principals, insuring farming and isolated property (not hazardous), to *Townships only*, and offers great advantages to insurers at low rates for *five years*, without the expense of a renewal.

This Company has existed 12 years, during which period it has adjusted all losses in a satisfactory manner. It is managed with strict economy, and affords an opportunity of insuring with safety and reliance, and very little expense, which accounts for its long standing and the successful business which it has now doing.
Picton, Sept. 23, 1867. 36-1y

ARE YOU INSURED?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most favorable terms.
All claims promptly settled.
Office—In Charters & Webster's Drug Store.
Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43b 19w1y

FARMERS, FARMERS,
Please Investigate Your Interests.
THE CANADA WEST
Farmers' Mutual and Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON, C.W.
President, H. J. Lawry, Hamilton; *Vice-President* Thomas Sheppard, Esq., Toronto; *Manager and Treasurer*, W. A. Cooley, *Inspector*.
This Company is the oldest, largest and most efficient and cheapest Company in Upper Canada. All losses promptly and honorably settled, without deduction.
N. C. KENNEY has been regularly authorized and commissioned sole Agent for Hastings County; and is fully prepared to effect insuring risks on the most favorable terms.
Office—At Wiese's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Can be consulted at the Office every second and last Saturday in the month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 p. m.
N. C. KENNEY, Agent.
Belleville, 1867. (1tw1y)

Imperial Fire Insurance Co'y OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, - - - - £1,945,000 Stg.
FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA, $105,000
INSURANCES against loss by Fires effected on the most favorable terms. Losses paid without reference to the London Office.
HINTOUL BROTHERS,
General Agents for Canada:
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12W1y Agent for Belleville.

City of Glasgow Life Assurance Comp'y,
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, - - - - - £600,000 Stg.
SUMS Assured, exclusive of Bonus, exceed Three Millions Sterling.
HINTOUL BROTHERS.
Agents for Canada.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister,
12W1y Agent for Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company
CAPITAL, - - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
Annual Income exceeds £500,000
AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
(v3n46) GEO. D. DICKSON.

LARGE
Direct Importations!
NOW ARRIVING AT THE
BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE,
F. H. ROUS.
Including 80 Crates, Hhd's, &c.,
AS BELOW:
48 per *Arden-lee*, ex. Liverpool.
19 " *Tamari* "
10 " *Acacia* "
3 " *Moravian*, M. O. S. & Co.

Assorted Crates!
To suit Country Dealers, who may purchase here cheaper than at Montreal, and save freight.
N. B.—Stationery and School Books on advantageous terms.
F. H. ROUS.
Belleville, July 7th, 1867. w21

MAIL STAGE LINE.
Belleville to Bridgewater.
THE Mail Stage leaves Belleville every morning, Sunday excepted, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Bridgewater, arriving at Bridgewater at 2 p. m., connecting with a line of Stages for Madoc, which places may be reached the same afternoon.
Returning, leaves Bridgewater every morning Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock, arriving at Belleville at 4 o'clock p.m.
The proprietor has procured the best of horses, commodious and comfortable carriages, and solicits a share of the patronage of the travelling public.
Through passage.
Parcels carefully delivered at moderate charges. All orders given to the drivers for articles to be purchased or left here on the route will be punctually attended to.
Terms reasonable.
A. S. REID,
Proprietor.
Belleville, July 4, 1867. 30wly

Mrs. AMY JAMES
WOULD respectfully intimate to the ladies and gentlemen of Belleville and surrounding country that she has refitted her Photographic Gallery in the Bridge Block. She has also improved her sky-light, so that she is now able to make Photographs inferior to none on the continent. She is happy to say her PHOTOGRAPHS again took the
FIRST PRIZE!
at the County Fair. The new arrangements she has made in her sky-light leaves nothing to be desired, and for light and shade cannot be surpassed. She warrants every person to be pleased with her Pictures. She is now taking the IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, for the new sized Albums, they are beautiful—call and see them. She has reduced the price of her LIFE-SIZE Photographs, and is now making them every day for heads of families.
Photographs taken at $1.00 per dozen for a few weeks only. Warranted to give satisfaction.
Belleville, Nov. 14, 1867. 36wtf

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 97½ Front St., Belleville.
ALL orders entrust ed to him will re ceive promptattention
GARMENTS MADE to MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN.
Belleville, Sept. 7th 1865. 29

J. C. VAPOR,
No. 95!
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
August 28th, 1867. 36

WILSON & Co.,
Pork Packers
TORONTO, (Late of Chicago.)
HEAVY MESS.—PRIME MESS.
EXTRA PRIME PORK.—HAMS.
SHOULDERS.—BACON, &c.
Toronto, March 12th, 1867. 4tf

J. & W. SUTHERLAND
Would respectfully solicit an inspection of their new Stock of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which will be found complete in the following specialities:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,	SCOTCH ALL WOOL HOSIERY,
FRENCH MERINOS,—2s 6d. and upwards,	CANADIAN "
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS,	FLANNELS,
FRENCH DELAINES,	BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,	DUNDAS COTTONS & BAGS,
	AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
Belleville, October, 1867. 35w1f

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.
Protected by Trade Mark.
PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.
Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or $1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.
Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, $1.00.
Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
Agent, Brighton T. W. BARBER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. 160-1y w49

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.
G. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq. J. McMILLEN, Esq.
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. McMASTER, Esq. A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.
FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
F. McANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.
Agent: Belleville.
November 12, 1867. 29w6m-1654in

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF DRY GOODS
AT M. NULTY'S.
The subscriber offers the whole of his immense stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Buffalo Skins,
&c., AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
At greatly reduced prices, LOWER than ever before heard of in this section. A call will convince the most credulous that the above is no puff, but a reality.
Sales Made Only for CASH
Liberal discount to Jobbers, Country Merchants, Lumbermen, &c.
A CONSIGNMENT OF
100 CASES--La Ronde Freres--RBANDY,
VINTAGE 1848. ALSO
200,000 SHINGLES.
M. NULTY.
Belleville, October 31, 1867. 37tf

APOTHECARIES HALL.
Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs, Dye Stuffs!
The proprietors have much pleasure in offering
FINE FRENCH MADDER!
A much SUPERIOR ARTICLE to the Dutch Madder ordinarily sold. Also
Ext. Logwood, Cudbear,
Cochineal, (very fine.) Redwood,
Fustic, Indigo,
AND OTHER DRY WOODS.
All of which are offered at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICE!
Call and examine our DYE STUFFS before purchasing elsewhere and thus
SECURE ENTIRE SATISFACTION BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE!
T. WILLS & Co.
Belleville, September 5th 1867. 29w tf

BUFFALOES!
AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
MINK FURS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
RAW FURS
AT
G. H. HAYMES'.
BELLEVILLE, October 7th, 1867. 34wtf

CHEAP!
CHEESE VATS & CANS at
STOVES and PLOUGHS at
W. SHEA'S,
TRENTON
AXES & COAL OIL at
CHEAP!

LAND FOR SALE.
CHEAP
THE west half of Lot No. 29, in the 1st Con. of Hungerford in the County of Hastings. For further particulars apply to ROBT. P. JELLETT.
Belleville, Feb. 18th, 1867. 11tf

CEO. GIBSON'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
BELLEVILLE
FROST STREET,
Opposite Patterson's Office
A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.
Belleville, Oct. 25th, 1864 36

FORREST & LOZO'S
ROYAL
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES
BELLEVILLE AND TORONTO.
WHERE can be found a place of pleasure as well as business, they have spared no pains or expense to insure the comfort of their visitors. The Galleries being situated in the most pleasant part of the Town and City, with everything in first-class style, having the largest and best arranged lights in the Dominion, the proprietors feel confident of pleasing all who may favor them with their patronage.
Parties can always get a greater variety at Forrest and Lozo's than any other Gallery in the Town or City. Their *Grace and Porcelain* pictures being unequalled—the Grace picture being first introduced by them into Canada.
Work executed in the latest styles of the art, either plain or coloured, and warranted to please.
122266-32wtf

REMOVAL.
Belleville Temple of Fashion.
T. WALTERS.
HAVING Removed to his place of business to the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, begs respectfully to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past years, and now having removed to a more commodious store, would beg to call attention to a much larger and better stock than heretofore.
You will find a good assortment of
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Vestings, &c.
Also
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Also, a cheap assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Ordered work promptly attended to.—Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
You will find
My stock is good, my price is just,
I deal quite fair, but fear to trust;
Whoever will may deal with me,
Their humble servant I will be.
T. WALTERS.
Belleville, June 13, 1867. 17wtf

NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and acquaintances and the public generally that he has rented a store in Whitford's Buildings, Belleville, next to Heard's on Bridge, Front Street, where he is now in receipt of a general assortment of
Choice Groceries, Boots & Shoes, HATS AND CAPS
Crockery, Hardware, &c.
Will keep what is called a
"VARIETY STORE,"
But make Groceries and Provisions, Boots and Shoes, specialties.
He has engaged a competent buyer, who will visit Montreal regularly and buy at the Lowest Market Prices, and will sell accordingly. Cash in hand. He particularly requests his friends to give him a call in his new business.
N. B.—He will not be undersold by any fair dealer.
D. D. CHESEBRO.
Belleville, April 15, 1867. 9

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.
JOHN BEDFORD, *Plaintiff*, vs. JACOB NICHOLSON and JOHN CALLAGHAN, *Defendants*.
BY virtue of an Execution issued in the above cause and to me directed, I have seized and will offer for sale, at my office in the Court House Town of Belleville on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at NOON, all the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant, John Callaghan, in and to the South half of Lot number Fifteen, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings.
G. TAYLOR, Sheriff C. H.
For C. P. MILLER,
Sheriff's Office, Belleville, } 29th October, 1867. 37-14w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. BROWN
STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality kept on hand.
Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville.
Belleville, April 2nd, 1868. 6

NOW OPEN
AT THE
"CORNER STORE,"
FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,
A STOCK of Fresh Groceries, Wines and Liquors which will be sold low, for Cash only.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

PORK.
60 BARRELS Heavy Mess Pork and Extra Prime Mess Pork.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 10th, 1867. 8tf

HAMS and BACON
AT THE
CORNER STORE.
ARTHUR FLETCHER & Co.
Belleville, April 4, 1867. 7

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
In the matter of GILBERT CANAVE,
An Insolvent.
In the County Court of the County of Hastings.
ON the FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
Belleville, 20th November, 1867.
41w2m GILBERT CANNIFF, Insolvent.

FLINDALL'S
Dominion Pale Ale!
Manufactured at his
Improved and Enlarged Brewery,
TRENTON.

J. P. FLINDALL
Finding the want of a
First-Class ALE BREWERY
IN this section of the country, has been to a great expense fitting up his BREWERY on the latest and most improved system, and can now furnish a good, a quality of
PALE ALE, BEER & PORTER,
as any other Brewery in the Dominion, manufactured from the best Malt and Hops, and warranted PURE from all adulteration.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1867. 39wly

W. J. NORTHGRAVES,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, &c,
BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and vicinity, that he has just received a large addition to his stock of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, ENGLISH and SWISS

LEVER WATCHES,
and Fine Gold Jewelry, Jet, Bog Oak and Glass Goods, in all kinds of American Clocks, Electro-Plated Ware, Spectacles, Watch and Clock Materials, and almost everything kept in a first-class Jewelry store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. Charges moderate. Highest Price paid for old Gold and Silver.
Also, has on hand a good assortment of the celebrated
Barclay Sewing Machines,
lower than any other machine of the same power in the Dominion.
W. J. NORTHGRAVES.
New Clair's Store, Front Street.
Belleville, Nov., 1867. 150-6t 38-3m

LANDS for SALE.
THE undersigned offers the undermention ed lands for sale on liberal terms of credit.

County.	Township.	No.	Con.	Acres.
Hastings.	Hungerford.	28	4	200
"	"	23	4	200
"	"	31	5	200
"	"	29	4	200
"	"	E ½	13	98
"	Huntingdon.	W ½	7	99
"	"	9	9	200
"	Marmora.	W ½	10	100
"	Rawdon	15	9	200

Northumberland, Cramahe, S.W ½ Lot 13, in 2d con., 50 acres.
Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS.
Montreal, Montreal, 19th Nov., 1866. 40-tf

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, } In the County Court
County of Hastings. } of the County of Hastings.
In the matter of ALBERT MORTON.
An Insolvent.
ON the Nineteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
ALBERT MORTON.
By DEAN & GILBERT,
His Attorneys, *ad litem.*
Dated at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, this 7th day of December, A.D. 1867

Improved Farms for Sale.
The whole of Lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the 9th Concession of Thurlow—at present occupied by Mr. Murdoff.
The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 8th Concession of Sidney—formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Bamber.
South-west quarter of Lot No. 22 in the 3rd Concession of Rawdon.
Lot No. 31 in the 4th Con. of Marmora.
South part 26, 12th con. Seymour, 150 acres. Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
Aug. 9, 1867. w35-tf

HEADOLOGY.
WHILE some valiemen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance)
GEO. ROCHE
Deals with the intellect, coolly, justly, and mercifully, not pressing a feverish and harsh, unfeeling hair, nor the afterthought with a pain which is felt in the pocket, therefore call and examine his stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
which consists of all
THE LATEST STYLES.
Remember the stand, Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—The highest Cash Price paid for Raw Furs. Felt and Silk Hats ironed and repaired.
Belleville, April 18th, 1867. 9

GOLD LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscribers offer for Sale
ONE THOUSAND ACRES
of Land, in the 8th and 4th cons. of the
TOWNSHIP OF LAKE,
NORTH HASTINGS.
THESE lands were carefully selected some years ago, by an experienced practical miner in preference to any other in North Hastings, and abound in QUARTZ VEINS which undoubtedly carry gold.
Copper Ore of the finest quality has been found in several places on the property, identical in character with the gold-bearing copper ores of Colorado. A large deposit of arsenical iron ore, with which gold is usually associated, has also been found.
The Deer River runs through the whole length of the property and supplies unlimited water power for crushing and washing.
The subscribers will dispose of these lands upon favorable terms to purchasers who will develop them, as they own no lands in the neighborhood.
The title is direct from the Crown.
Lands in this township have been with drawn from sale by the government as a gold district.
For terms, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.
ANDREW THOMSON.
W. W. DEAN.
ADAM H. WALLBRIDGE.
Belleville, March 5, 1867. 25tf